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JOURNAL
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

1887.

SINGAPORE:
Printed at the Government Printing Office.

Agents of the Society:
London and America, ... Trübner & Co.
Paris, ... Ernest Leroux & Cie.
Germany, ... K. F. Koehler's Antiquarium, Leipzig.

193892

National Museum.

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THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

COUNCIL FOR 1888.

The Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, *President.*

W. A. Pickering, Esquire, C.M.G., *Vice-President, Singapore.*

D. Logan, Esquire, *Vice-President, Penang.*

H. T. Haughton, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary.*

Edwin Koek, Esquire, *Honorary Treasurer.*

W. Davison, Esquire,
A. Knight, Esquire,
S. Leslie Thornton, Esquire, } *Councillors.*
C. Stringer, Esquire,
H. L. Noronha, Esquire,

LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR

1888.

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
1	ABRAHAMSON, E. E.	British North Borneo.
2	ADAMSON, The Hon'ble W.	Singapore.
3	ARMSTRONG, A.	Malacca.
4	ASHWORTH, Lieut. P., R.E.	Singapore.
5	AYRE, A. F.	Singapore.
6	BAMPFYLDE, C. A.	Sarawak.
7	BEESTON, Capt. R. D.	British North Borneo.
8	BERNARD, F. G.	Singapore.
9	BICKNELL, W. A.	Penang.
10	BIRCH, J. K.	Province Wellesley.
11	BLAND, R. N.	Province Wellesley.
12	BONSER, The Hon'ble J. W.	Singapore.
13	BRANDT, D.	Singapore.
14	BROWN, L. C.	Europe.
15	BRYANT, A. T.	Penang.
16	BROWN, Dr. W. C.	Penang.
17	BUCKLEY, C. B.	Singapore.
18	BURBIDGE, W.	Malacca.
19	BURKINSHAW, The Hon'ble J.	Singapore.
20	CAMERON, Capt. M. A., R.E.	Singapore.
21	CAVENAGH, General Sir ORFEUR	London.
22	CERRUTI, G. B.	Singapore.
23	CLIFFORD, H. C.	Perak.
24	COPLEY, GEORGE	Malacca.
25	CREAGH, C. V.	British North Borneo.
26	CROIX, J. E. DE LA	Paris.

MEMBERS FOR 1888,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
27	Currie, C.	Singapore.
28	Dalmann, C. B.	Europe.
29	Daly, D. D.	……
30	Davison, W.	Singapore.
31	Deloncle, François	Paris.
32	Denison, N.	Perak.
33	Dennys, Dr. N. B.	Perak.
34	Dent, Alfred	London.
35	Dew, A. T.	Perak.
36	Dickson, Hon. Sir J. F., K.C.M.G.	Europe.
37	Diethelm, W. H.	Europe.
38	Down, St. V. B.	Singapore.
39	Dunlop, Colonel S., C.M.G.	Singapore.
40	Egerton, Walter	Penang.
41	Elcum, J. B.	Malacca.
42	Everett, A. H.	British North Borneo.
43	Ferguson, A. M., Jr.	Colombo.
44	Gentle, A.	Singapore.
45	Gilfillan, S.	London.
46	Gosling, T. L.	Singapore.
47	Gottlieb, F. H.	Penang.
48	Gottlieb, G. S. H.	Penang.
49	Graham, James	London.
50	Gray, A.	Sydney, N. S. W.
51	Gueritz, E. P.	Jĕlĕbu.
52	Gulland, W. G.	London.
53	Hale, A.	Perak.
54	Haughton, H. T.	Singapore.
55	Helsdingen, Dr. R. van Benningen van	Deli.
56	Hervey, The Hon'ble D. F. A.	Malacca.
57	Hewett, R. D.	Perak.

MEMBERS FOR 1888,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
58	Hill, E. C.	Singapore.
59	Hole, W.	......
60	Hose, C.	Sarawak.
61	Hose, Right Revd. Bishop G. F. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
62	Hullett, R. W.	Singapore.
63	Ibrahim bin Abdullah, Inche	Johor.
64	Irving, C. J., c.m.g.	Europe.
65	Joaquim, J. P.	Singapore.
66	Johor, H. H. The Sultan of the State and Territory of, g.c.m.g., g.c.s.i. (Honorary Member)	Johor.
67	Kehding, F.	Labuan, Deli.
68	Kellmann, E.	Europe.
69	Ker, T. Rawson	Johor.
70	Knight, Arthur	Singapore.
71	Koek, Edwin	Singapore.
72	Krom Mun Dewawongse Varoprakar, H. R. H. Prince	Bangkok.
73	Kynnersley, C. W. S.	Penang.
74	Langen, Van	Kota Raja, Acheen.
75	Laugher, H.	Singapore
76	Lavino, G.	Singapore.
77	Lawes, Revd. W. G. (Honorary Member)	New Guinea.
78	Leech, H. W. C.	Perak.
79	Lemprière, E. T.	Labuan.
80	Little, R. M.	British North Borneo.
81	Logan, D.	Penang.
82	Low, Sir Hugh, k.c.m.g.	Perak.
83	MacPhee, Revd. A. S.	Singapore.
84	Maxwell, R. W.	Penang.

MEMBERS FOR 1888,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
85	Maxwell, The Hon'ble W. E., C.M.G.	Penang.
86	Meredith, Ven. Archdeacon T.	Singapore.
87	Merewether, E. M.	The Dindings.
88	Mikluho-Maclay, Baron (Honorary Member)	Sydney, N. S. W.
89	Miller, James	Singapore.
90	Muhry, O.	Europe.
91	Nanson, W.	Singapore.
92	Noronha, H. L.	Singapore.
93	O'Sullivan, A. W. S.	Penang.
94	Palgrave, F. Gifford (Honorary Member)	Europe.
95	Parsons, J. R.	......
96	Paul, W. F. B.	Sungei Ujong.
97	Pell, Bennett	London.
98	Perham, Revd. J. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
99	Pickering, W. A., C.M.G.	Singapore.
100	Pooles, Fred.	Singapore.
101	Read, W. H. M., C.M.G.	London.
102	Rickett, C. B.	Penang.
103	Ritter, E.	Europe.
104	Rodger, J. P.	Sĕlángor.
105	Rost, Dr. R. (Honorary Member)	London.
106	Rowell, Dr. T. Irvine	Singapore.
107	Sarawak, H. H. The Raja of (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
108	Satow, E. M., C.M.G.	Bangkok.
109	Schaalje, M.	Rhio.
110	Scott, Dr. Duncan	Perak.
111	Seah Liang Seah, The Hon'ble	Singapore.

MEMBERS FOR 1888,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
112	SERGEL, V.	Europe.
113	SHELFORD, The Hon'ble T.	Singapore.
114	SKINNER, The Hon'ble A. M.	Singapore.
115	SMITH, H. E. Sir CECIL C., K.C.M.G.	Singapore.
116	SOHST, T.	Singapore.
117	SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Raja, Mus. D.	Calcutta.
118	STRINGER, C.	Singapore.
119	SWETTENHAM, F. A., C.M.G.	Sĕlángor.
120	SYED ABUBAKAR BIN OMAR AL JUNIED	Singapore.
121	SYED MOHAMED BIN AHMED AL SAGOFF	Singapore.
122	SYERS, H. C.	Sĕlángor.
123	TALBOT, A. P.	Singapore.
124	TAN KIM CHING	Singapore.
125	TENISON-WOODS, Revd. J. E. (Honorary Member)	——
126	THOMPSON, A. B.	Deli.
127	THORNTON, S. LESLIE	Singapore.
128	THOROLD, F. THOROLD	Perak.
129	TREACHER, W. H.	Perak.
130	TRÜBNER & Co., Messrs.	London.
131	VERMONT, The Hon'ble J. M. B.	Province Wellesley.
132	WALKER, H.	British North Borneo.
133	WALKER, Major R. S. F.	Perak.
134	WATSON, E. A.	Johor.
135	WHEATLEY, J. J. L.	Johor.
136	WONNACOT, Revd. B.	......
137	WRAY, L.	Perak.
138	WRAY, L., Jr.	Perak.
139	YULE, Colonel, C. B. (Honorary Member)	London.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
HELD AT THE
RAFELES MUSEUM
ON
MONDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, A. CURRIE, Esq., C. STRINGER, Esq., C. B. BUCKLEY, Esq., W. DAVISON, Esq., S. L. THORNTON, Esq., E. KOEK, Esq., A. KNIGHT, Esq., H. L. NORONHA, Esq., and H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.

The Annual Report for the year 1887 was then read by the Honorary Secretary (H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.) and adopted by the meeting.

A ballot was then taken for the officers for the present year, with the following result:—

COUNCIL FOR 1888.

President,—The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER.
Vice-Presidents,—Singapore: W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G.; Penang: D. LOGAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary,—H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.
Honorary Treasurer,—E. KOEK, Esq.
Councillors,—W. DAVISON, Esq., A. KNIGHT, Esq., S. L. THORNTON, Esq., C. STRINGER, Esq., H. L. NORONHA, Esq.

Some conversation then ensued on the large amount of subscriptions in arrear. The Honorary Treasurer, E. KOEK, Esq., explained the difficulty he experienced in collecting subscriptions from members who are not resident in the Colony. The following resolution was finally moved by Mr. BUCKLEY and adopted unanimously :—

"The meeting regrets that the Society is hampered by so large an amount of arrears of subscription, and hopes that the Council will use its best efforts to collect them before the close of the year."

The Honorary Secretary mentioned to the meeting that some valuable papers relating to the life of Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES were being compiled by Dr. ROST, of the India Office, and that the Revd. R. B. RAFFLES was engaged on a Sketch of the Life of Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES. It was proposed to publish these papers in a popular form, and he had been for some time in correspondence with Dr. ROST and Mr. GULLAND on the subject, but the scheme had hardly yet assumed a definite shape. The meeting declared itself generally in favour of the scheme, but it was resolved to await a further communication from Dr. ROST before pledging the Society to any particular form of support.

The meeting then closed.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1887.

The Council for the year 1887 on retiring have, they believe, a fairly satisfactory Report to lay before the Society.

Since the last General Meeting, the following new members have been elected by the Council, subject to confirmation, under Rule XI, by a General Meeting :—S. LESLIE THORNTON, Esq., Singapore; CHARLES HOSE, Esq., Sarawak; HENRY WALKER, Esq., Sandakan; E. M. MEREWETHER, Esq., The Dindings; Lieut. P. ASHWORTH, R.E., Singapore; R. M. LITTLE, Esq., British North Borneo; the Rev. BRYAN WONNACOT, Hongkong; Captain M. A. CAMERON, R.E., Singapore; A. T. BRYANT, Esq., Penang; the Hon'ble SEAH LIANG SEAH, Singapore; W. NANSON, Esq., Singapore; Dr. W. C. BROWN, Penang; F. THOROLD THOROLD, Esq., Perak; Dr. R. VAN BEUNINGEN VAN HELSDINGEN, Deli, Sumatra; and WM. DAVISON, Esq., Singapore.

The Council announce with regret the deaths of the following members :—the Abbé FAVRE (Honorary Member), G. P. TOLSON, Esq., H. BROOKE LOW, Esq., C. BAUMGARTEN, Esq., N. CANTLEY, Esq., and HO AH YIP WHAMPOA, Esq.

The following members withdrew their subscriptions at the end of the year:—Dr. BIEBER, the Rev. L. C. BIGGS, G. R. LAMBERT, Esq., and PETER NUY, Esq.

The Abbé FAVRE died in France on the 17th March last year, in his 76th year, and the following minute was entered in the proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Society held on the 3rd June, 1887:—

"The Council desire to record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Society and all interested in Malayan literature, in the death of one who was so distinguished a Malay scholar and lexicographer."

The new edition of the Map of the Peninsula was completed and sent to Mr. E. STANFORD for publication in June last, with the further geographical information referred to in the Annual Report for 1886. At the suggestion of Mr. STANFORD, the names in Malay character, which appeared in the Map of 1879, were omitted, as being likely to interfere with the clearness of the map.

No estimate has yet been received of the probable cost of publication by the Society, but it has been found possible to make use of some of the stones used in printing the old map, and thus a saving will be effected.

Two hundred copies of the Second Series of "Essays relating to Indo-China," published for the Society by Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., were received in December. The Council, with a view to speedily recovering a part of the cost of publication, resolved to sell the work to Members at half the cost price—*i.e.*, $3—and it is to be hoped that Members will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

The Library of the Society was moved into the new Raffles Museum at the end of the year, and, through the kindness of Government, room has been found both to accommodate its book-shelves and to serve Members for a reading-room.

The Council would take this opportunity of recording their sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. COPLEY to the Society in arranging the Library previous to his departure for Malacca.

An "Eastern Geography" by Professor A. H. KEANE, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Society in former Reports, was published in London during the year. The first part, which treats of the Malay Peninsula, is based on the elementary work of the Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, published under the auspices of the Society in 1884, and the author acknowledges the assistance he has received from the materials collected on the spot for the other sections also. The work is intended primarily for educational purposes in the Straits Settlements, but the feature of the book is that it embodies the information collected by the most recent explorers in these regions, such as FORBES and CHALMERS.

The Council have again to acknowledge the liberality of the Straits Government in continuing the grant to the Society of $500, without which assistance it would hardly have been possible to publish the new edition of the map of the Peninsula this year.

No. 18 of the Journal was published since the last General Meeting. It contains the following papers:—

Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam—Part II, by E. M. SATOW, C.M.G.

English, Sulu and Malay Vocabulary—by T. H. HAYNES (Malay portion by W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G.).

Raja Donan, A Fairy Tale, told by a Malay Rhapsodist—Contributed by W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G.

The Survey Question in Cochin-China, translated from the "Bulletin de la Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises de Saigon" with an introduction—by W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G.

Notes on Economic Plants, Straits Settlements—by N. CANTLEY.
Index of Articles in the Journal of Indian Archipelago—by N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.
Occasional Notes.

The Council announce with regret that the Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., owing to his absence from Singapore, will be no longer able to lend his valuable services as Honorary Secretary to the Society.

The Honorary Treasurer's statement of the financial position of the Society is appended, by which it will be seen that the accounts show a debit balance for the first time since the Society was started.

H. T. HAUGHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

STRAITS BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Treasurer's Cash Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

		$	c.			$	c.
1887.	Balance on 31st December, 1886,	77	49	1887.	Paid Dr. Rohst for 2nd instalment of his Honorarium, £25,...	150	94
	Subscriptions for 1885, ...	15	00		Paid Interest on Dr. Balances,...	0	71
	Subscriptions for 1886, ...	60	00		Cost of Printing Journal No. 16, ...	174	00
	Subscriptions for 1887, ...	305	00		Paid Interest on Dr. Balances,...	0	68
	Subscription for 1888, ...	5	00		Cost of Printing Journal No. 17, ...	191	00
	Proceeds of Sale of Indo-China Essays, ...	42	00		Cost of Printing Journal No. 18, ...	148	00
	From Government of the Straits Settlements, ...	500	00		Paid Mr. Van Cuylenberg for making further additions to the new Map of the Malay Peninsula, ...	30	00
	Proceeds of Sale of Journals, ...	33	00		Paid Koh Yew Hean for binding 600 Volumes of Journal No. 18, ...	30	00
	Proceeds of Sale of "Hikayat Abdullah,"... ...	32	00		Paid Expenses for expedition to the Carimons made by Mr. Skinner, ...	3	00
	Proceeds of Sale of Notes and Queries, ...	1	80				
	Interest on Bank Cr. Balances,	0	39				
	Interest on Bank Cr. Balances,	3	83				
	Balance due by Society, ...	16	97				
	Carried forward,...	1,092	48		*Carried forward,...*	728	33

Treasurer's Cash Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1887,—*Continued.*

		$	c.			$	c.
1887.	*Brought forward,* ..	1,092	48	1887.	*Brought forward,*...	728	33
					Cost of Paper for Journals, ...	154	00
					Paid Messrs. Kelly & Walsh for Letter Paper and Envelopes and for printing same, ...	5	75
					Paid Clerk's Salary from January to December, 1887, ...	120	00
					Paid Postages, Freights, Costs of Telegrams and Miscellaneous Expenses,	82 1	97 43
		1,092	48			1,092	48

Singapore,
31*st December*, 1887.

EDWIN KOEK,
Honorary Treasurer.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

1887.	ASSETS.	$ c.	1887.	LIABILITIES.	$ c.
Dec. 31.	Subscriptions for 1885 outstanding, ...	70 00		Balance due to the Honorary Treasurer by the Society as per Cash Account, ...	16 97
	Subscriptions for 1886 outstanding, ...	105 00			
	Subscriptions for 1887 outstanding, ...	299 00			
	Proceeds of Sale of Map of the Malay Peninsula not received,	2 00			
	Proceeds of Sale of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China not received, ...	5 00			
	Proceeds of Sale of Journals in hands of London Agents not received (£29 5*s.* 7*d.*), ...	...			
	59 Copies of Journal in hands of Honorary Treasurer, ...	...			
	6 Copies of Indo-China Essays in hands of Honorary Treasurer,	...			
	13 Copies of Notes and Queries in hands of Honorary Treasurer,	...			
	7 Copies of Map of the Malay Peninsula in hands of Honorary Treasurer, ...	...			

Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1887,—*Continued.*

	$ c.		$ c.
9 Copies of Journal with John Little & Co., ...	...		
5 Copies of Indo-China Essays with John Little & Co., ...	...		
4,573 Copies of Journal with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
15 Copies of Indo-China Essays with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
3 Copies of Indo-China Essays (2nd Volume) with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
1 Box of Indo-China Essays (not opened) with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
74 Copies of Map of the Malay Peninsula with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
21 Copies of Hykayat Abdullah with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
995 Copies of Notes and Queries with Clerk of the Society, ...	...		
	...		16 97

Singapore,
31*st December*, 1887.

EDWIN KOEK,
Honorary Treasurer.

REPORT

ON A JOURNEY FROM

TUARAN TO KIAU

AND ASCENT OF

KINABALU MOUNTAIN.

ON my return from a tour of inspection through the Ilanun districts, Pangeran SAHBUDIN, the Chief of Tuaran-Sulaman district, reported to me that the headmen of the several countries around Kinabalu Mountain had been visited by GAWANG, our Dusun Sub-Chief, and had signified their submission to this Government; but had made it a condition of their taking the oath of allegiance that I should personally visit them and witness the usual ceremonies consequent on the above step.

2. As I had heard from Mr. WHITEHEAD that his researches on North Bornean Ornithology would bring him to the vicinity of Kinabalu, I determined to start with him to the interior, but circumstances prevented him keeping his appointment with me at Gaya Island, and later on when he did arrive, I was away in Putatan, so we did not go together. I left for Tuaran on the 16th of February, arriving at the Government Station the next day.

3. Mr. Resident DAVIES had arranged for one of his local Chiefs to meet me at Tampasuk; but although I waited two weeks for him, the expected Chief did not turn up. We were to have prospected together for an edible bird's-nest cave, reported to be near Kinabalu.

4. In the meantime, I took a walk to Madang village on the Sungei Damit, a tributary of the Tuaran River. Here is the site of a fair, which was revived by the Government in

1885, and has ever since been well attended by Hill Dusuns in the vicinity of the Tampasuk River, and Bajaus from Tuaran, Sulaman and Mengkabong.

5. *Enroute* I noticed quantities of the wild pine-apple growing on old cleared hills. On Bukit Tegâs there are several specimens of the *kapas* (cotton plant). The plant here appears as a low straggling tree having pointed berries three inches long. One bush averages a yield of 2⅔lb of cotton.

6. Madang village is composed of two houses; one, the "Government Hotel," intended for the accommodation of the hill natives; and the other AHMAT'S house. This AHMAT is a Bisaya from Padas, whose acquaintance I made some four years ago in Papar. He followed the late Hdji JAMALUDIN to Tuaran, and on the latter's death, bought his house and took a Dusun wife. Being slightly useful, he is now recognised as the local headman in the district; which is thinly populated and in consequence easily governed. The temperature at Madang at 6 a.m. was 65°, height above sea level 143 feet.

7. On my return to the Station, I found a flat-bottomed *gobong* or dug-out awaiting me, which I had previously ordered. Length 28 feet, breadth 3½ feet. This is intended to be used when the river is in flood or for shooting rapids.

8. I started for the interior on the 28th February, bringing up my baggage in the dug-out, and stopped at Telibong, sleeping in IBU'S house. IBU is a Bajau, married to a Dusun woman, and has settled down in her village. This village is situated on the left bank of the River Tuaran, just above the junction of the Telibong branch.

9. Next morning found me at Buntai Fair, on the right bank of the Tuaran River and forty minutes' walk from Telibong village. In ordinary weather, the ford across the river is only thigh deep. The fair is always well attended, and in spite of the recent floods, over five hundred natives had assembled who politely awaited my arrival to commence bartering their jungle produce, tobacco and cereals, for fish and dry goods, brought by the Coast tribes. LAMPAYAN, headman of Kabong village near Kinabalu, delivered a message of greeting from Datoh KABONG of Kiau and was glad to hear

I was starting at last. We slept that night at DUMANKER'S house near the fair. Our host, although a Dusun, has four wives and seven children, each wife contributing her quota of the latter. Buntai Village at 6 a.m. thermometer 72°.

11. On the 2nd March at 10.55 a.m. left Buntai Village and followed up the Tuaran River to its junction with the Bawang stream; we then travelled along the ridges which form the watershed on the true left side of this stream. This was the route taken by Mr. ST. JOHN in 1858 on his way to Kinabalu, and he has ably described the track to Sinilau village, as being steep, slippery and the climbing exceedingly warm work. We passed over Kamis and Tiwong Hills. On the latter, the stock of water brought up in bamboo joints was finished, but I was agreeably surprised to find out that bamboos, even when growing on hills devoid of springs, secrete in their second or third joints from the ground, a quantity of pure cool water, a great boon to the thirsty traveller. We arrived at Sinilau village at 2 p.m.

12. This village possesses six very scattered houses and two joint Chiefs—MAH TANGARIS and MAH SOLONGKOD—who have paid poll-tax to the Government. They were absent until night in their padi fields.

13. The houses here show me that I am at last in the interior and beyond coast civilization, for they are dirty, infested with bugs, and every moment the howl of a dog indicates a too close proximity with the owner of a cooking pot, and pigs grunt harmoniously under the houses. Sinilau village at 4.45 a.m. thermometer 71°, height 1,248 feet above sea level.

14. I numbered my coolies next morning, and found I had sixteen Dusuns, one Brunei Malay, and two Dyaks. The Government party consisted of myself, Pangeran SAHBUDIN, Clerk USMAN, GAWANG, the Dusun Sub-Chief, and two privates of the British North Borneo Armed Constabulary. Each coolie had his sword or kris and we had besides six Snider carbines, one smooth bore No. 12 calibre, and one Spencer seven shot repeater. GAWANG carried the flag on a long spear, and an empty cartridge belt as a mark of distinction. I had engaged these coolies at nominal wages, 15 cents per

diem and rations while marching, and 10 cents per diem when resting, the Dyaks getting 25 cents and 10 cents, with rations as they represented the gun-bearers.

15. Our start was delayed by some bed-loving coolies who were punished by getting the heaviest loads to carry. We had to walk up a steep incline before arriving at the flat ridge representing the top of Nilau hill, 2,226 feet above sea level. Below, on the left of the path, the hills rising out of the mist resembled islands in a vast sea. Further on, we passed a large pond, at the foot of Tingkahang hill, forty yards in diameter and from three to four feet deep. This, the natives say, is never dry in the longest droughts, owing to numerous springs. The pond resembles an old Roman camp, filled up with water. Ingkahang hill is 1,929 feet high. Passed the junction of an old path used by head-hunters before the cession. Manjok Sirong hill, 2,411 feet.

16. The hill leading up to Kalawat village is not so steep as its predecessors, and we arrived at 9.30 a.m. finding most of the men absent. The son of the Bajau headman, however, was there to welcome us, and presented me with the usual stirrup-cup before leaving—a small bamboo of cocoa-nut toddy mixed with the bitter and intoxicating bark of the *rasak* tree. To procure this bark, these natives have to buy it at Buntai Fair, from traders who obtain it at Papar.

17. We toiled up Kalawat hill, at the back of the village, and found it a toilsome task. Were it not for the holes made in the paths by buffaloes' feet on some of these hills, the coolies would be overbalanced by their loads and to add to the task, the jungle has been cleared off, leaving ferns or grass only two or three feet high and no protection against the sun. I was told Kalawat hill was the large hill between this and Kiau. I found this correct. Passed a *tuba* garden. This is an intoxicating weed which is mashed up in water, changing the latter to a milky coloured fluid, and then poured into a stream. All the fish within a half mile are quickly stupefied and easily caught. Despairing lovers sometimes use this weed to end their sorrows.

18. From Kalawat hill we descended at a rattling pace to Tinuman stream, a tributary of the Mantaranau river at

Bungol. Here we had a bath, and cooked our rice. I had seen the men eating a semi-transparent fruit called *kandis,* and followed suit. It had a pleasant acid taste at first, but afterwards my tongue and palate felt as if affected by a strong astringent. This unpleasant sensation lasted until night.

19. After finishing the inevitable rice and tinned mutton, I went specimen hunting and succeeded in picking up conglomerate mixed with crystals, hornblende and quartz. Amongst the rapids, some Dusun had placed a fish trap made of bamboo, but it was empty.

20. One steep but small hill brought us to the banks of the Mantaranau river, we had to cross it and its tributaries several times. At 2.30 we arrived at Bungol. This village is built on the sides of a hollow which looks pretty, the grass having been grazed short. We took up our quarters in BANSAYAN'S house, it being large and the headman—Datoh BENAWA—being absent. But BANSAYAN said "you cannot enter here," of which we took no notice until GAWANG had arranged matters at Datoh BENAWA'S house where we shifted, the culprit following and asking for pardon. At the Datoh's I met two men SI DAIN and SI GIBAN and two women KAMBING and KAUDEH who had just arrived from the Sindâtun district bringing tobacco for barter. Their village is one day's journey from Bungol and the headman pays one buffalo as poll-tax this year.

21. I append a sketch of the whereabouts of Sindâtun as described by SI DAIN. The women wore stained rattan and brass chainwork, a foot broad around their substantial waists and brasswire on their lower arm which they only take off on becoming matrons. Their dress was a short indigo dyed petticoat reaching to the knee and a similar cloth 14″ by 4″ across to the bosom sustained by a few coils of stained rattan. The men, as everywhere in the interior, wore only a dirty loin cloth. DAIN stated that all the villages on both sides of the Sinalang river are disposed to join with Sindâtun in tendering submission to Government, and I intended to have visited this district, but was unable to carry out the whole of my programme.

22. As we had several cases to settle, next day became Sunday. Dyak JEMAIN borrowed my casting-net and caught a lot of fine fish, but Pangeran SAHBUDIN informed me that the large ones were garbage fish; in spite of this the men seemed to appreciate the rare treat of fresh fish. I walked up the Mantaranau, which passes through lawn like valleys, bordered by low hills, and I certainly thought I should like to spend a week here and amuse myself fishing, for the pools are full of the finny tribe who were jumping at the flies in a systematic manner. This river joins the Kamulau, at whose source is Kalansatan, the village of GANTOK, the Tegâs Chief. Kamulau River is a tributary of the Tuaran River, flowing in on its right bank between Linggah and Bayag villages.

23. In the evening, I met the Rungus Maragang Chiefs and settled a blood feud. It appears that KUBUD of Rambatuan informed these Chiefs that Tapakawn village near Madang had not come under the Government (a falsehood), so they killed a certain man, SIMPAGAWN, in retaliation for the brutal murder of 18 women and children in 1884 by NAKODA RADIN, acting under Pangeran KAMANDRA'S orders, who was then Brunei agent in Tuaran. In consequence of the Rambatuan massacre, when we got the cession of Tuaran, NAKODA RADIN (a Sarawak Dyak who had left his country years ago) was wanted, but he fled to Mengkabong, and died there in 1885. Before the Rambatuan feud could be settled by us, these Rungus Maragang Dusuns retaliated, almost causing a fresh outburst of the feud.

24. Left Bungol on the 5th March in company with Datoh BENAWA. Kampin hill, beyond the second crossing of the Mantaranau, was terribly steep, but the Dusuns had thoughtfully cleared a path through the *lalang* grass, a fathom wide. The height of the hill is 2,363 feet, from the top of Kampin hill, Kinabalu bore E. by S., Kiau S.E. by E., and Pinokok E. by N. ½ E. Descending its eastern slope was no easy matter owing to the steepness of the path, the soil being clay, covered with loose bits of sandstone, even on the steepest places, *padi* had been grown and I cannot but admire the indifference to fatigue which would enable the local females to endure the consequent toil.

25. At the foot of the hill, flows the upper water of the Tampasuk river locally called Sungei Kadamayan. Our path brought us to the side of a pool with a gravel bed, and here we halted to cook and bathe and collect specimens. From Bungol village to this ford we took 3¼ hours to accomplish the distance, the pace being slow. ST. JOHN mentions his guide took him by a longer route occupying 8 hours.

26. Amongst the specimens we found, were serpentine, granite, quartz and hornblende, and in the sand, bordering the the stream, I washed out a large quantity of mica which at first greatly excited the natives.

27. The land on the right bank of the Tampasuk is flat and planted with *padi* and *kaladi*. We met LAMPAYAN, the headman of Kadong (spelt Koung by ST. JOHN), who led us to his village by a path which followed the river. A few minutes' walk brought us to Kahong, but Labong Labong village being only a little further on, we declined his hospitality.

28. Kahong is built on a grassy sward close to the river on its right bank. To get to Labong Labong, we had to cross the Kadamayan twice and climb up a steep and slippery hill before arriving at the village. About 200 yards distant from the houses we had to climb over a stout bamboo fence which I am told is intended to prevent the cattle straying of which the people here have a goodly stock. At 12 noon we were installed in MAH TAMPULAN'S house, enjoying unlimited quantities of toddy and cocoa-nut water. TAMPULAU, the practical headman, for MAH TAMPULAN is getting old, arranged that each house in the village, should provide food for two coolies; he himself attending to the leaders.

29. The name "Mah Tampulan" means "the father of Tampulan," from a custom common amongst the Hill Dusuns, Illanuns and Sarawak Dyaks, who, when their sons are married, assume their name adding the prefix. *Mah* is a contraction for *Tamah*, father—*Tidih* meaning mother. MAH TAMPULAN informed me that Mr. WHITEHEAD was staying at Melangkap, lower down the river; and was obtaining quantities of birds. We devoted the evening to hearing cases and examining into various reports of birds'-nest caves. Three

young women entertained us to some sweet singing called *Inggano.* The songs treated of love and courtship, and the allusions must have been amusing, for the men were constantly laughing, but I am told nothing improper was mentioned.

30. I wanted to purchase a tiger-cat's skin, but the owner would not part with it for two fathoms of black cloth and, for the benefit of future traders and travellers, I declined to give more. The Hill Dusuns are keen traders and should one man give a high price for anything, the next man has probably to give still higher or do without it.

31. It was arranged that Labong Labong village should give two buffaloes this year as poll-tax, and pay the regular amount next year. Birds'-nest caves are reported to have been found in Kinabalau facing Kiau, at Kaporingan, and in the Labuk district at Kandasang village. It was arranged between Lampayan and Tampulan that a buffalo should be sacrified to-morrow in honour of the treaty of friendship.

32. Next morning at 5.45 a.m. the thermometer registered 71°, aneroid 1,659 feet above sea level. When BUNAHOW and Datoh KABONG, Chiefs of Kiau, arrived, we all adjourned to the village green, and found a young buffalo had been tied to a tree at the foot of a large boulder. The police and gun-bearers fell into position and a volley was fired, the British North Borneo flag hoisted, and the local Tuaran flag (white ground, a red triangle with "Tuaran" in red below) presented to TAMPULAN. While Clerk USMAN was cutting the buffalo's throat, a rectangular stone was planted upright in the turf and Coast and Hill Dusuns laid their hands on the stone, swearing eternal friendship. GAWANG states he has visited sixty-four villages, and they all request a similar ceremony.

33. In the evening, we had some further talk about birds' nests. Datoh KABONG reports caves at Mumus hill, but the natives of Bilawng stupidly eat the nests and do not allow outsiders to interfere.

34. Descended Labong Labong hill to the junction of two streams, S. Kimitakeh and Tahobang. Here we debated which way we should go, either by the Kadamayan river or over the hills to Kiau. Finally the hill route was chosen. Datoh

KABONG begged us not to drink of the Tahobang water, for this stream supplies water to Kiau Nuloh, a section of Kiau, with whom he has a social quarrel: should we persist in drinking, we certainly would suffer terribly, for on taking refreshments in his house, the unfriendly waters would create discord inside us. The hill climbing was not severe and *enroute* we had a splendid view of Kinabalu.

35. Kiau village is situated on Hangkong hill and divided into three sections—upper, middle and lower. The slopes around the houses are grazed by cattle and buffaloes, water is brought down by means of bamboo piping. At 6 a. m. the thermometer registered 70°; aneroid giving 27° 13″ or 2,635 feet above sea level as equivalent to the height of middle Kiau. Datoh KABONG is the headman of the middle village together with BAGING, BUNAHOW owns the lower village. The upper village, Nuloh, I did not visit. Even Lower Kiau is a long away above the Kadamayan, for the ground adjoining the river is only used for planting *padi,* vegetables and tobacco.

36. I had brought "Life in the Forests of the Far East" with me, and occupied myself in translating part of it to the Kiau natives. My host was Datoh KABONG'S relation and was called KULABID. Our quarters were in a long house containing 4 doors which equals 4 families. My mattress as usual was laid on the sleeping dais, outside in the passage, and this, having always windows closed, was cool and airy. Round the foot of my bed, sat the young women and Chiefs who eagerly examined my field glass, illustrated books, and a few drawings I had made. H. S. KING & Co.'s illustrated catalogue was in special demand, they even got leave to take it away to other houses to show their friends the jewelry section. I bought a gourd pan-pipe, similar to that used in Sarawak, for one fathom black cloth and found the notes to be very sweet, and a great contrast to a concert performed by a litter of pups in an adjoining bed-room.

37. The married women who have children to look after are marvellously dirty. As they do not wear the breast cloth, one is convinced that the curious custom of eating earth is not alone confined to Bajau women in a certain stage of

their life, but applies equally to the Hill Dusun baby who, unlike Lord CHESTERFIELD, seems to prefer to swallow his peck of dirt at one meal. The girls and childless wives wear the short petticoat and breast cloth, but do not load their ankles with tinkling brass fetters like some of their coast sisters, but the brass chain work and rattan is worn round the waist. The men are comparatively clean and shave their heads like the Islam native, which is greatly to be commended.

38. Took a stroll up the hill side as far as BAGING'S house. He reports Mr. WHITEHEAD to be leaving for Gaya in 5 days' time. I met SI KAMOH, one of the men who followed Mr. LOW up Kinabalu. We had a trifling disagreement in the afternoon, as BAYING asked for *chukei jalan,* or road-tax, but the enormity of his conduct was explained to him and he desisted.

39. We arranged to start to-morrow for the birds' nest caves at the Kadamayan river. The meeting ended by the Hill Dusuns going out to look for a suitable cow or buffalo to be sacrificed during the friendship ceremony. After numberless delays, the Kiau Chiefs succeeded in obtaining a goat, and at 5 p. m. the ceremony commenced.

40. Before the treaty stone was planted, I laid a cent in the hole, intended for the stone. My servant handed me a Straits Settlements coin in place of a British North Borneo cent, but the mistake was not detected. Kinabalu was called upon to bear witness to the treaty, and the sun, which had hitherto been hiding behind a bank of clouds, broke out and all exclaimed "A happy omen!"

41. The sunset that evening was lovely, showing all shades of gold and silver and lighting up the purple mass of Kinabalu, towering overhead, which reflected back the sinking sun from its crystal rocks.

42. To-day, the 9th of March, saw us getting ready for a start. Datoh KABONG and BUNAHOW promised to come down to Tuaran, but the former said he was afraid of Orang Kaya BLADAU, one of the coast Dusuns, who is a well-known swindler and who has since met his deserts. At 10 a. m. we set off, leaving 13 coolies behind, and descended to BUN-

AHOW'S village where we picked up that Chief, who, however, was unacquainted with the position of the caves, but LUMBAG, his aged follower, agreed to come after us on the next day and point them out. Descended again to the Kadamayan stream and followed up its bed, till we halted at a cave at the side of the river and had tiffin.

43. The bed of the stream is full of hornblende, granite, quartz and limestone boulders, and we picked up numerous specimens containing copper or copper pyrites, or perhaps only iron pyrites. Only a little further on, we came to Mitunbok gorge, with an overhanging cliff on the left bank, which we made our halting place for the night, greatly to my disgust, for we were only a few miles distant from Kiau, but BUNAHOW said he had agreed to wait here for LUMBAG, the guide, and as there were two roads to the caves he might miss him were we to go on. At 4 p. m. the thermometer registered 72°, and at 6 a. m. I ascertained the height to be 2,651 feet, or only 16 feet above the village of middle Kiau.

44. Our beds were certainly not the most comfortable, as we had to lay the mats on gravel after removing the boulders, but a few wild plaintain leaves helped to alleviate the hardness. Our conversation was limited owing to the noise of the rapids only a few feet distant. The river rose slightly the next day and I noticed that the flood mark was long away above our heads, but a hill with a tolerable slope a hundred yards distant would have afforded us a shelter against freshets. Although LUMBAG promised to meet us in the morning, he did not arrive until 1 p. m. excusing his lateness by saying he was drunk. When at Kiau, the headman Datoh KABONG had promised to forward rice which the carriers were to bring us next day, but mistrusting his promises I sent two parties back to hurry him up.

45. The Dyaks amused themselves next morning cutting through *bagong* stems, a soft wood, and we all went in for cockshies at a stone attached to an overhanging creeper and swung back and forward. At 8.15 a. m. we started for the caves. Just before we left, LUMBAG informed us that the road to the caves led to Kinabalu. I had previously been told at Kiau that to ascend Kinabalu necessitated re-

turning to the village and in consequence had only provided for a two days' tramp, as also had the men, but we determined to push on and lose no more time. We followed the river up for half a mile and turned up the right bank. The almost obliterated path led us up a hill side, very steep and so slippery that had it not been for the numerous roots, which we were able to haul on in getting up, I think we should have been obliged to look for another path.

46. On reaching the hill top, we followed the track along the ridges in an E. N. E. direction. At 9.20 a. m. the aneroid registered 3,482 feet. Thermometer 74°. At 10.45 a. m. thermometer 70°, aneroid 4,806 feet. At 11.26 a. m. 72° and 5,228 feet. Looking at the Kadamayan, we saw a waterfall, ST. JOHN describes it as follows :—"At one place "we had a view of a magnificent cascade * * * * the "stream coming to the edge of the precipice throws itself "over and in its descent of above 1,500 feet appears to "diffuse itself in foam ere it is lost in the depths of the dark "wooded ravines below." I stood on a projecting root and examined this noble fall through my field-glass, but could only see a portion of the descending water and cannot therefore say what the height may be owing to the spray and mist, but I think it worthy to be called Regina Falls in honour of Her well beloved Majesty. The path at this point was only a foot broad, on either side were sheer precipices.

47. At 12.5 p. m. the rain fell heavily but after each man had eaten a biscuit we plodded on. From here the path began to descend, direction E. S. E. ; we had to pass along the face of a sloping rock down which the rain water was running. Some moss growing on the rock afforded a precarious foothold but so fragile that on hearing some one behind slip, I could not turn round to see who it was. It turned out to be the Brunei Malay Pangeran BAKAR and without doubt he had cause to congratulate himself on a narrow escape.

48. At 2 p. m. the men begged me to halt as they could not stand the cold any longer so, choosing a flat spot, my tent was unpacked and erected horizontally. It accomodated the whole of our party, 26 in all. Our first attempts to obtain fire were unsuccessful, owing to the wood being wet, but with

the help of Kerosine oil, we soon had half a dozen fires going.

49. The Dyaks reported having seen Tiong Tuan village from the "slippery rock." I find that we have arrived at the caves at last, as the river Kadamayan is only 100 yards distant.

50. I awoke at 2.45 a.m. and found the thermometer registered 59°. At half past five I walked to the river and saw above me a small cascade 70 feet high and to its left the entrance to two caves. A few swallows were flying out, but these Pangeran SAHBUDIN said were not the "cave swallow." NANGGAI and RAJIB tried to climb up, but a log, which they would have had to cross was too fragile and we deferred the search until ropes of rattan could be made.

51. I sent back GAWANG, BUNAHOW, Datoh BENAWA and two coolies to hurry up MAPADRI who is to bring the rice and we are to meet at Tamborongah, the next stage.

52. We then commenced making ropes with the *janggut* rattan, a pretty species about the thickness of a drawing pencil. When the rope was finished, we found that, owing to a small precipice above the bank of the river, another rope five fathom long was necessary. Some of the men cut sticks and laid them on a frame, so as to form bed places for us all. As usual rain fell in the afternoon, but this time we were under cover.

53. The caves were examined next morning by RAJIB, and proved to be simply shallow holes inhabited by bats and swallows.

54. At 10 a.m. started for Tamborongah. Our guide LUMBAG led us through the jungle by an imaginary path up and down hills, crossing the Kadamayan and sundry small streams. At 12.55 we emerged out of the jungle and had a good view of the surroundings from the crest of a hill 6,077 feet high. GAWANG and his party were observed toiling up the hill below us, so we hurried on, and ten minutes after arrived at Tamborongah. This may have been, ages ago, the site of a mountain village, but at the present day there are only two small huts usually called *sulap* without walls and thatched with leaves. The thermometer registered 55°. As the rain had just stopped, my followers were wet and paralys-

ed with the cold, so I had myself to make a well to receive the tiny rivulet which oozed out of a marsh close at hand.

55. GAWANG, stupid GAWANG, had only brought up about 25 catties of rice and only 4 small rolls of tobacco. and I naturally *blessed* him and his coolies heartily. It simply meant partial starvation (twenty-two men accompanied me to Kinabalu cave (Paka-Paka), for this rice had to provide us with our only meal this day, one to-morrow and one the next day, or else to return. I here take the opportunity of stating that the Tuaran Dusuns are superior to their neighbours, for they never even grumbled once at the commissariat, which department was woefully defective and although they were half starved, always carried their loads manfully and never suggested a retreat. GAWANG had also brought up a white fowl and a few paltry brass goods intended as propitiatory offerings to the spirits on Kinabalu.

56. When we arrive at Paka-Paka cave, to-morrow, we are not to mention the word "Kinabalu" or wish for sunshine, for if we do so it will anger those mighty spirits that punishment follows in the shape of torrents of rain, and if we spread out cloths, a violent gust of wind will be the result.

57. I had my tent erected and slept inside with Pangeran SAHBUDIN and a boatman. I should say tried to sleep, for our damp wood fire caused us terrible torture. My tent was made in Singapore by MCALISTER & Co., and I give them every credit for turning out a good article which has withstood all vicissitudes of weather.

58. Next morning I took several compass bearings, Maunkan Island near Gaya W. ½ S., Kuala Mengkabong W. by N., thermometer height of Tamborongah 7,328 feet.

59. Started at 7.40 a.m. by a fair path compared to yesterday's. The old guide and three coolies left us to return to Kiau and bring up more rice and await our return at Tamborongah. We passed several places covered with ferns, from which a good view might have been obtainable, had the mist cleared. We stopped to smoke a cigarette at 8,643 feet. The air was very cold and kept so for a long way up. A short way above, the path crossed a marshy spot but I did not notice the tracks of any beast. In fact life seems to be

non-existent in these high growing jungles, for during the whole trip from Mitimbok gorge to the top and back, our party only saw two birds, a species of starling and a swallow.

60. I have forgotten to describe the splendid pitcher plants and pretty blue and white flowers which we passed, and, what pleased my eye better I must confess, quantities of large gutta-percha trees, india-rubber vines and rattans. The latter were rather too plentiful, especially the thorny rattan (Malay *iting*) and our hands bore its traces for more than a week afterwards. I imagine the thorns are poisonous.

61. We had no cliff climbing to do to-day, but had to be careful in picking our steps, for the moss covered roots offered a treacherous foothold at best and when walking quickly a leg would disappear up to the thigh in some hole. Coming down an incline I received a terrible bump from a low branch stretching across the path, but the cold air soon took away a severe headache which followed.

62. The moss up here is of different shades of crimson, and retains a quantity of ice cold moisture. Nine thousand feet or thereabouts appears to be the highest limit reached by the rattan either the marketable or thorny species.

63. Dilana Hill, or it may be spelt according to the Dusun rules of syntax, "Da Lana" (that is Lana with the article *da*) is a much more important hill than Kinabalu, for on its eastern side are the sources of the Sugut and Labuk rivers. The path led us over the top and I ascertained the height to be 9,700 feet, and taking the length of the former river at 130 miles, this gives an average fall of 1 in 70, which will equally apply to the Labuk river.

64. The Sugut river allows even heavily laden dug-outs to be poled up as far as Langsat, 105 miles by water from its mouth, I therefore hope on a future journey to the *east* side of Kinabalu to be able to give an impetus to the already large export trade in jungle produce which leaves that river and in a lesser amount, the Labuk.

65. We then descended into a hollow, but soon had to climb up the true "trunk" of Kinabalu as the natives say. Almost on a level with Dilana top, I came to a bleak spot, covered with coarse *heather* and where numerous boulders

lay on every side. Here we rested for a few minutes and enjoyed a cup of cold tea. During the next half hour, we had to crawl under and over fallen trees and finally arrived at Paka-Paka cave at 12.15 p. m., height 10,262 feet, thermometer 58°.

66. At 1 p. m. the sun broke out, but no view could be got, owing to the thick mist. Soon the rain began to fall, and in a few minutes the Kadamayan, which had been a shallow stream running past the entrance to our cave, became a roaring torrent bounding over the large boulders in its bed. Equally soon the stream subsided when the rain stopped.

67. Paka-Paka cave is a shallow hole scooped out of a hornblende cliff by the adjacent stream. Its floor is earthy and covered over with charred wood from deer-hunter's fires. The entrance was partially blocked up with my tent, and three fires were lighted. My mat occupied the back part of the cave remote from the fires, as I could not endure the smoke torture of last night again. The Dyaks and Kiau men slept on a ledge of the cave, warmed by the smoke, and the rest disposed themselves around the fire. I put on an extra suit of drill clothes, singlet and stockings and over all my water-proof coat, lending my blanket to Pangeran SAHBUDIN, who had fever; and in spite of my precautions did not sleep a wink. There was an entrance for the cold wind, and the thermometer registered 52° at 5.30 a. m. inside the cave.

68. I asked for volunteers in the morning, obtaining eleven who wished to accompany me up to the summit. Their names were written on a page of a note-book and put in an empty (alas!) bottle of three-star Hennessey's brandy. The cork was secured by thread and candle grease. The names were, Pangeran SAHBUDIN, Government Chief in charge; Police Constables NANGGAI and NEHANGAN, and a Dusun relation; JEMAIN, SOMAH, PANGOLIN, MAPADRI, coolies; GAWANG, two guides (LIMBAWAN and TAMBIAS), and myself; twelve in all.

69. We started at 7 a. m. After twenty minutes' climb passed out of the thick jungle, having had constantly to clear the obliterated path with low branches on every side, and came to the granite face of Kinabalu. I managed to

walk up with my shoes, but found it dangerous, so took them off. The easiest slope lay up the tiny rivulet representing the Kadamayan or Tampasuk source. We stopped at 10,712 feet and had a view of the waves of mountains below bounded by the Labuk sea on one side and Papar on the other. My compass bearings were, East Coast, sea S. E. by E., Gaya W. S. W., Sindatun hill S. E. by E., which would prove that I was ascending the south side of the mountain. The granite face is very regular, except in the vicinity of the peaks, and is only occasionally varied by small clumps of twisted stunted trees somewhat like firs in the matter of foliage.

70. We first had to scramble towards the eastern side, then towards the West, finally straight up to the summit, arriving at 10.10 a. m. in a very cold and hungry condition. Owing to the thick mist, we had some difficulty in overtaking our guides and GAWANG. On rejoining them, I was rather disappointed to hear that they had just been up the peak which ST. JOHN ascended in 1858 and which ranks as No. 2 in height. I enquired if they had seen LOW'S bottle but GAWANG answered *entah,* meaning "who knows?"

71. We were sitting in the gap between Victoria Peak the highest and most easterly, and the adjacent peak, which the Kiau men have just climbed. A piercing wind was blowing in furious gusts through the gap and our hands were numbed with the cold. I took my pocket aneroid out, and was surprised to see it only gave 11,312 feet above sea level as the height of the summit. Thermometer registered 54°. The sun was shining brightly, but it failed to dispel the mists below. Victoria Peak I calculated to be 250 feet high, and the next peak to the W. (St. John's Peak) about 100 feet in height, so the aneroid height plus 250 should give the total height of our "show mountain" 11,562 feet, or over 2,000 feet lower than the usually accepted height 13,698 feet.

72. I advanced to the edge of the abyss and looked down and saw a gulf of unfathomable depth whose bottom was lost in mist. Then, a policeman ran forward and pulled me back saying I was sitting on a wall of loose stones which created a feeble laugh for it would require a lever to lift the square

blocks of this ancient parapet. Pangeran SAHBUDIN informed me he saw the last or fourth side of this gulf, which I required in order to work out the volcanic theory. A momentary clearing of the mist had revealed the further rim of this crater, far below us. There must have been two great eruptions in former ages. The first, burst through the rim of the crater on our side (the southern), and left fragments now represented by the peaks; the second broke away the northern or further rim and reduced its height. Could not the smooth face of the gigantic granite slabs, all at the same angle, be explained by reason of friction from a mighty flow of lava?

73. That Borneo or even British North Borneo has not been volcanic is incorrect, for Mr. Resident DAVIES has obtained lava specimens, and I found some in a stream on Mallawalli Island in 1886, which I submitted to Mr. A. H. EVERETT, who was on a visit up coast at the time.

74. I was disappointed that Victoria Peak was inaccessible and when I asked for volunteers to come up with me to the top of St. John's peak, I received no response and did not press the matter, determining to get to the top of Victoria Peak some other day. We hurriedly sacrificed the fowl, and started down when GAWANG said he would go up St. John's Peak and lay my bottle and the brassware on its summit—which was done and he soon overtook us.

75. When 209 feet down, the mist around Victoria Peak cleared away and we noticed that its side facing the East was at a moderate angle, and quite capable of being ascended. But the gruesome mist was again creeping around us and our empty stomachs warned us not to delay on the road, so we left the feat till next occasion, but not without regret.

76. By this time my stockings were worn out but the granite was just rough enough to prevent sudden slips without wounding the feet; occasionally, in the crevices, one came on a few jagged fragments and a contortion of the features showed an unwary step, but on the whole I preferred descending to our late toil going up. Down the steeper inclined slabs, the Dyaks assisted me, holding a hand a piece and only once, near the jungle, did I fall on my back, nearly dashing

my brains out against the rock.

77. When we passed along the slimy, water-covered granite where one of Sir H. LOW'S coolies slipped and nearly rolled down a precipice, we only had a sharp edged crevice to walk on, but a look downwards made us forget the pain. I picked several specimens of mountain lilies, the British North Borneo fir and some of the "ghostly buffalo" grass on the way, and had a long drink from the ice cold spring which flows out as the Tampasuk or Kadamayan River. I have omitted to mention that the lofty peak seen by ST. JOHN S. ½ E. from the summit, is probably Trus Madai hill in the interior of Padas, bearing from our point of view S. W. by S. I am not certain but that this hill may be Madai hill in Bawel bay.

78. On arriving at the jungle, the rainy mists were dispelled by a brilliant burst of sunshine and I felt rather warm, being obliged to take off an extra singlet. The thermometer registered 69° in a spot sheltered from the wind. We arrived at the cave at 12.30 p.m. and were glad to see our less active followers had at any rate prepared a meal, which we attacked with the appetite of men who have been starving for 29 hours. Meanwhile, our loose baggage was being packed and when ready, I despatched half the men with it, with orders to await us at Tambarongah. I informed my men that I should give two cents for every perfect pitcher plant and other prices for other plants if brought safely to Kiau.

79. We started at 4.45 p. m. and although we pushed on, my strained knee prevented much progress. Before reaching our camp I had to light candles, but we got along without accidents. To-day we have gone through 8¾ hours' hard walking and climbing and I was not surprised to find myself seized with severe cramps in both legs after supper.

80. Datoh BENAWA, BUNAHOW and TAMPULAN from Kiau gave me all the local news on arrival. They had brought up rice and tobacco as arranged.

81. We started late the next day, not leaving before 9 a. m. and took the path GAWANG had used, which follows the left bank of the Kadamayan. The hill was very steep, and slippery from the tracks of the preceding coolies. My knee

got worse and my progress slower every minute, so I sent on most of the men and followed at my leisure. Had a narrow escape from falling down a precipice, owing to a rotten branch breaking, of which I had hold. The outer end was brought up by a projecting stone and allowed me to recover my balance. I found my men waiting at Labong stream, under a overhanging cliff of conglomerate and crystal. They had arrived there in three hours from Tamborongah. The thermometer registered 64°. I felt completely crippled and sore all over.

82. The thermometer fell to 61° at 6 a. m. We started at 9 a. m. following down the Labong for some distance. Left the stream where the water-falls commence and struck up the left bank going S. W. by W. towards the Kadamayan. Crossed a tiny stream, Sungei Solawkôn, at 11.25 a. m., arrived at noon at the Kadamayan and after our meal started down the river at a quick pace, fearing floods as the river was rising. Stopped again at Mitimbok gorge and finally arrived in Kiau at 6 p. m. putting up at BUNAHOW'S house.

83. Here LIMBAWAN, my guide, informed me through GAWANG, that he had brought down Messrs. LOW and ST. JOHN'S papers; the former's in a bottle and the latter's in a tin. I felt vexed at his having deceived me, but said nothing and exchanged another bottle for the one in question. From the tin, a small cocoa or chocolate and milk one, I withdrew a piece of the *Overland Mail* dated January 9th, 1858, which contained a page torn from a pocket diary on which was written in pencil: the peak here with the bottle SPENSER ST. JOHN.

April 30th, 1858.

84. In the bottle, probably an old Bass' beer bottle, I found fragments of *The Agricultural Gazette* and *The Gardener's Chronicle*, but the dated side is missing; also a pencil memo. with the words: Govern (ment) (La) buan do 5 Bar (ometer) was still distinguishable. Mr. LOW (now Sir H. LOW) made the ascent of Kinabalu in 1851; so, I suppose, both bottle and papers must be over thirty-six years old and have successfully withstood gales, rains and mists during that time.

85. The Kiau natives now killed the cow for which before a goat had been substituted during the ceremony consequent on taking the oath of friendship.

86. BAYER, the father of BUNAHOW, we found to be a talkative old man; in fact I dropped off to sleep and when I awoke he was still declaiming.

87. The wild raspberry grows in abundance on the village green, but the natives do not utilize it. During our walk yesterday the Dyaks found "Libu" creeper, as they call it, which, they sentimentally said, reminded them of the fragrant breath of the Dyak women. This, I believe, is the creeper whose leaves steeped in warm water are used as a substitute for tea by the *Orang Sungei* (Sulu refugees) of Labuk and Tongud. At Nyot Tonggal in 1883, a village on the latter river, I drank many cups of this "tea" and did not dislike the taste.

88. BUNAHOW'S brother has a shrunken leg and is sitting next to me and employing himself shredding tobacco leaves. The leaves are of medium size and unbroken. In cutting, the performer uses a long bamboo knife and, to prevent accidents, has a bamboo joint on his left thumb which keeps the leaves steady on a three-legged stool, representing the block. The tobacco is afterwards made into rolls which are folded into a parcel 14″ by 3″ by 2″ deep. This, I subsequently heard, was sold four to the fathom of black cloth or 4½ cents each.

89. TAMBIAS, our late guide, informs me that he stood and watched cave swallows flying in clouds out of Bukit Simparuan, one day's journey from Kiau. TAMBIAS I found to be an intelligent young man and I believe his report, but as the Kiau men appear to be coming to the end of their rice, and provisions are five times dearer than in Tuaran, I postpone prospecting for the cave.

90. In the evening, SI GURAS, a sister of BUNAHOW'S, entertained us to *Inggano*. When the Hill Dusuns sing, they prefer to lie on their backs saying they are more comfortable in this position. Since my return I have informed our Medical Officer of the fact, and he says that there is an anatomical reason for this, as the lungs have more play than

when a singer is standing.

91. All the houses here have sloping bamboos up to the front verandah, instead of steps or a notched log; and in consequence, the men near the door are disturbed by porkers during the night.

92. Started 7.35 a. m. on the 20th March and returned to Labong Labong at 10.20 a. m. and had our noon-day meal at TAMPULAN'S house. I bought some honey in the comb, a rather common delicacy amongst the Hill Dusuns, for each house has a bees'-nest attached to the side of the window close to the sleeping dais.

93. KARAING, TAMPULAN'S wife, was as cheerful as ever, and asked me to bring up sundry brass jewelry next time I came up.

94. Left for Kahong and crossed the Kadamayan twice. At Kahong ford the water was waist deep and every moment rising. We put up at LAMPAYAN'S house, the coolies as usual finding their own quarters. The next morning TAMPULAN arrived and stated that he was coming with me. Directly afterwards I went to bathe and noticed TAMPULAN being belaboured by a woman. I thought he had been "larking," but the enraged female turned out to be his wife who insisted on his following her back and he had to go.

95. Started down the Kadamayan or Tampasuk (the river ST. JOHN calls Kalopis is the above) at 11 a. m., and took the path following the river, crossed several small streams and twice the Kadamayan. At the last ford opposite Dilongan Tipud hill, the river was breast deep and forty yards wide and being in flood we thought some one would come to grief, so tried to stretch a rattan across, but the first man who attempted the passage broke the rattan and just escaped being dashed among the rapids below. The Hill Dusuns then crossed by lightly hopping with the current from one foot to the other. We all followed suit and I can state that I shall never trouble myself about deep rivers in flood again, for provided the water is not above one's head, or the rocks too close, nothing can be easier than to cross in this manner.

96. Rain commenced as we were crossing and continued

up to 3 p. m., when we arrived at Tambatuan village after trudging up a long and greasy hill. The clay hills of Tuaran are terribly annoying after a shower of rain. I remember constantly making four or five unsuccessful attempts in the path.

97. The headman LINTAID'S house was leaky, so we put up at LIMBUN'S long house of three doors. To arrive here ST. JOHN must have used another path, for he only crossed the Kadamayan twice near Dilongan Tipud hill after making a détour to the east.

98. LINTAID excused himself coming as he was roasting two monkeys he had snared. Next morning, the 22nd March, I wrote to Mr. WHITEHEAD, who was still at Melangkap, lower down. Started for the coast at 11.30 a. m. At the last moment LINTAID rushed up saying he had been again roasting monkeys and wished to speak to me, but I refused and left the wretch to revel in more monkeys if he liked. GAWANG had persuaded me to visit this village saying LINTAID wished to come down with me, but he seems to have changed his mind. At 6 a. m. thermometer 70°, aneroid 1,752 feet.

99. We crossed the Tampasuk river or Kadamayan beyond the gravelly stretch below Tambatuan, and toiled up a long steep hill making a path through tall grass and, on arrival at the top, were of course bathed in perspiration. A coolie from Tamperuli in Tuaran became prostrated from fever and it was with great difficulty I induced anyone to carry him even with the promise of a dollar. Shortly afterwards the carriers struck work, but had to come to their senses, for, when I remonstrated with the grumblers, and myself shouldered the sick man, as a proof of his lightness a strapping Dusun hoisted him up on his back and walked quietly down hill with his load.

100. The rain commenced as usual in torrents and we hurried on, finding shelter in a small *padi* hut of larger dimensions than usual. The Dyaks walked on saying they would get quarters ready at the nearest village whose cocoanut trees were visible afar off and dimly through the mist as "through a glass darkly."

101. We lighted fires in the meantime and stripped our

patient making him wear my water-proof coat, that being the only dry article in our possession. After a while he was better. Shortly after the rain had stopped Police Constable NCHANGAN appeared and led us down through padi fields and along the Lemawng stream to Lemawng village. We arrived there at 4.30 p. m. putting up at MUSAH'S house, and congratulated ourselves at being again amongst the coast Dusuns.

102. Lemawng village possesses two houses and pays $10 poll-tax per annum through SI AHMAT of Madang. Lemawng stream is a tributary of the Sungei Damit, which flows into the Tuaran river near Along.

103. I gave MUSAH a tin box which had contained cigarettes and he presented me in return with some honey and sweet potatoes.

104. Started next morning at 6.40 a. m. The sick coolie preceded us part of the way, but was soon left behind to follow on with his brother-in-law at their leisure. After crossing the Lemawng seven times, we ascended a hill, arriving at Ginambor Bundoh village at 8 a. m. and then crossed the Sungei Damit nine times, arriving at Rungus Manuntun village at 11.45 a. m. From here to Madang we had simply to wallow through a buffalo path occasionally varied by clay hills. Arrived at Madang at 12.45 p. m. At 4 p. m. Pangeran SAHBUDIN and I borrowed AHMAT'S *gobong* (dug-out) and paddled down to Tapakawn, the others walked *viâ* Tegâs hill to reach the same village, only eight, however, arriving that night.

105. Next morning, 24th March, the river was in high flood, but the rain had stopped, and waiting till all our men had arrived, we started at 8 a.m. Several times crossing tributaries, we were obliged to swim and wade breast deep, but nothing seemed to delay us and in four hours we had traversed the distance between Tampakawn and Tando, the Government station.

106. Since my return to the coast, the headman BUNAHOW and the guides TAMBIAS and LIMBAWAN, Datoh BENAWA TOKIL and a follower from the interior of Sulaman, have paid me a visit and I brought them to Gaya and Kudat by

boat sending them back in the *S. S. Paknam.* They have seen His Excellency the Governor, the Resident, and several other Europeans, including a lady, so they ought to be satisfied and civilised now.

APPENDIX.

There is little doubt but the Tampasuk route to Kinabalu is the longest and by no means the easiest.

The following plans of march may be of assistance to others wishing to explore the mountain, and I have proved that coolies are easily obtainable in Tuaran, which they are *not* in Tampasuk even under high wages.

Labuan to Gaya Island by *S. S. Paknam* eight hours, or by steam-launch *Bujang Baram,* under special favour of Mr. A. H. EVERETT, the Consul for Sarawak; or by boat two days' sail.

Gaya Island to Borongis, Tuaran, *viâ* Mengkabong by boat six hours and across plain to Buntai two hours' walk.

Buntai Village to Sinilau Village 3¼ hours' walk—hills.

Sinilau Village to Bungol Village 8¼ hours' walk—hills.

Bungol Village to Labong Labong Village 6 hours' walk—hills.

Labong Labong Village to Kiau Village 2¾ hours' walk—hills.

or

Gaya Island by boat to Government station, Tuaran, six hours.

Station to Madang Village eight hours' flat walking.

Lemawng Village to Tambatuan Village five hours' (hill) (on the Tampasuk River).

Tambatuan Village to Labong Labong Village five hours' (flat) (on the Tampasuk River).

Labong Labong Village to Kiau 2¾ hours (hill) (on the Tampasuk River).

The first route is the quickest by a day and requires no crossing of rivers between the Tuaran and Tampasuk, whereas the latter abounds in it.

R. M. LITTLE.

PULAU LANGKAWI.

"These are bold islands, formed of and flanked by towering masses of limestone. I could find but few tracts of level ground upon these islands. They are dependencies of the Siamese Government of Kedah."* This is all that Colonel Low, in 1849, found to write of this beautiful group of islands, and there is little other printed information about them. Situated in Lat. 6° 10′ to 6° 27′ North, and Long. 99° 37′ to 99° 56′ East, about seventy miles due north of Penang, they are clearly visible on a fine day from the top of Penang Hill, and the curious configuration of their limestone peaks, so unlike the ordinary scenery of the Straits of Malacca, invite exploration. Some notes, which I made during a cruise round the Langkawi Islands in December, 1887, enabled me to correct and supplement the geographical information contained in the latest Admiralty charts of this locality, as far as the native names of places are concerned, and I print them here, with a map, for the information of future travellers.

H. H. the Raja of Kedah (whose capital we had been visiting), as soon as he learned that our tour was to include the Langkawi Islands, kindly proposed to accompany us (my brother, Mr. R. W. Maxwell, and myself), and to show us all the places of interest there. He declined, however, a passage in the *Sea Bird,* and brought his own steamer, with Wan Mat Saman, his Chief Minister, and a few other followers in attendance. We left the mouth of the Kedah River on the morning of December 26th, and steered direct for the East entrance of Bass' Straits, and entering a land-locked harbour reached a shallow bay, on the shore of which is the principal village of the island—a place named Kwah. Here, we were informed, there is a considerable population of both Malays and Chinese, principally fishermen. There is a certain amount of cultivation, and the paddy-fields inland are said to be extensive. We did not land, but steamed on through the strait, having the main island on our right and the island of Dayang Bunting on our left. Just opposite the village of Kwah across the strait are the limestone cliffs of Tanjong Tirei (on Dayang Bunting), very precipitous, and immediately behind the village, but far inland, rises the conical peak of Gunong Raya, the highest point in the island, about 2,900 feet high. Fishing stakes here and there in the strait and an occasional *kampong* on the shores of the main island gave evidence of the presence of a Malay population, and now and then we passed a fishing boat, or a Chinese trading junk with picturesque brown sails.

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* Journ. Ind. Arch., III, 8.

Presently a view was opened up to the northward of a long serrated ridge with fifteen or twenty peaks, which the Malays call Gunong Chinchang, or the "chopped mountain," from its supposed resemblance to a board in the edge of which deep indentations have been cut with a hatchet.

On the South coast of Pulau Langkawi there are the following places between Kwah and Tanjong Sawah, which we passed in the order in which their names are given :—Klébang, Tĕpah, Langkana, Tĕmoyang (river and small *kampong*), and Teluk Baharu. On the coast of Dayang Bunting opposite, we passed Batu Uban, Tanjong Lilit, and the limestone cliffs of Goa Langsiah, where there is a cave. Here, we were told, grows in profusion a ground orchid with a yellow flower in great demand among collectors. The islanders had, it appeared, recently learned that it possesses a money value, owing to the visit of a collector, who paid a cent a-piece for specimens. I have since ascertained that the plant in question is the *Cypripedium Nivium.*

The scenery hereabouts is very striking. The fantastic shapes of the limestone cliffs and peaks of Dayang Bunting, the islets dotted about in the strait, the smooth expanse of deep blue water, and the distant ranges of Gunong Raya and

Gunong Chinchang, make up a picture not to be equalled anywhere in the Straits of Malacca.

The islets in the strait are called Pulau Kĕdra, and the following are some of the names of the numerous islands to the West of Pulau Dayang Bunting:—Pulau Chupak (very small), Pulau Gubang, Pulau Jong, Telam Banton, Pulau Singha, and Pulau Bras Basah.

To the North nearer to the shores of the main island, are Pulau Lalang, Pulau Ular, and Pulau Hantu.

Steaming out of the strait and leaving Pulau Hantu on the right, we sighted Pulau Adang in the distance, far out to sea, bearing about N. N. W. This island is famous for its turtle.

Then, passing between Pulau Tĕpur and Tanjong Sawah (the S. W. point of the main island), we steamed on past two islands—Pulau Rĕbah—and headed for Tanjong Bongkok Pennyú, called on the chart "The Dolphin's Nose." This is a bold headland, the end of the Gunong Chinchang range, with a hump on the top of it. There are fishing stakes in the straits between the islands above-mentioned and Pulau Langkawi, and small settlements on the coast of the latter. Round the fishing stakes, flocks of gulls *(chĕnchamar)* were wheeling. Nearly opposite Pulau Rĕbah is Tanjong Padikik.

Entering the bay on the South side of Tanjong Bongkok Pennyú, we dropped anchor in deep water not far from shore. This place is called by the Malays *Burau*, which is a corruption of two Siamese words *bor ran,* "old well" ; a walk of about a mile and a half through the jungle, ending with a steep climb, brings one out on a face of precipitous rock, through which a mountain torrent has worn itself a channel. Here we see the "well," or series of wells (the Malays say there are seven and call the place *tĕlaga tujoh*), from which the Siamese name originated.

No longer in the bed of the stream, which has probably shifted, as the rock has been worn down under the attrition of centuries, there are here and there deep circular holes which seem to have been cut out with sufficient accuracy to excuse the natives of these parts for supposing that they are the work of mankind. But the stream close by has doubtless been the agency, in some former period, when the rocks were not quite as we now see them, and when the "old well" was at the foot of some small cascade and was gradually hollowed out with the accuracy with which a hole is made in a Stilton by a cheese-scoop.

On the morning of the 27th, after another visit to the shore for a morning bath in the river, we continued our cruise round the island. The coast scenery hereabouts is very fine. Steep cliffs rise sheer from the water's edge, the bare rocks below gradually merging into slopes, clothed with jungle above. There is not a sign of cultivation or of a human habitation, and the whole of the Gunong Chinchang range is, I fancy, unexplored and unvisited save when some of the more adventurous of the population climb for the wild bees' nests in the crannies of the limestone cliffs. The wax is a royal perquisite, and the daring climbers get only a small proportion of their actual take. We passed Sungei Tama Kĕchil, a gorge in the hills, and, further on, Tanjong Bĕsar. Here our course was nearly due north, with Pulau Tĕrutau, a very large island, right ahead. A shoal of pomfret (*ikan bawal*), one of the best fish that the Bay of Bengal produces, occasioned some excitement among our crew, but we were not equipped for a fishing expedition. The presence of a boat (*sampan pukat*) off Tanjong Chin-chin shewed that this is a well-known fishing ground. A cave near the water's edge called Lobang Chin-chin, "the cave of the ring," was pointed out, but what the legend concerning it is, we did not learn. After passing Tukun Raja we altered our course and headed eastward, with Pulau Tĕrutau on our port bow. A singular-looking island off Pulau Tĕrutau, resembling a ruined castle, is called Pulau Bĕlétong, and the edible birds' nests of Chinese commerce are said to be found there. Beyond it is Pulau Burong.

With the mountains of Sĕtul in view on the mainland in front of us, we passed in turn the following places on the coast of Pulau Langkawi :—Tanjong Tĕmbún, Teluk Tóma, Sungei Gatal, Langgara (a river here), Tanjong Temburun, Tanjong Pembuta, Pulau Jemburong, Kuala Kubang Badak, Sungei Ewa, Pulau Dangli (small islets), Oo (where there are said to be paddy-fields), Pulau Kasin (a distant islet to the North is called Pulau Kweh), and Tanjong Gamarau. Here there is a bay where there are said to be hot springs; the island in the bay is called Pulau Bĕlibis.

Passing Tanjong Gamarau, with Gunong Raya in the distance bearing nearly due South, and an island called Pulau Tanjong Dundang right ahead, we came to an anchor nearly opposite our destination—Goa Cherita. The coast scenery about here is very fine, an endless series of fantastic peaks furnishing perpetual variety.

Goa Cherita is traditionally reputed to be the cave in which, according to the early history of Kedah, the shipwrecked Prince of Rúm was hidden and tended by his future wife—the daughter of the Emperor of China. The story may be read in the chronicles of Kedah, called *Marong Mahawangsa*, an inferior English translation of which (by Colonel LOW) is to be found in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, Vol. III. The legend is briefly as follows:—

The island of Langkapuri, after the war between RAMA and RAWANA, celebrated in the Rámáyana, was little frequented, and in later ages became the home of the bird Garuda (pronounced by Malays *Gerda*)—the eagle of Vishnu. Gerda learnt that a marriage was projected between the son of the Emperor of Rúm and the daughter of the Emperor of China, and, in order to prevent the aggrandisement of the former empire, thought it desirable to prevent the match. So he presented himself before God's prophet SULEIMAN, who then ruled the world and all created things, not only mankind, but all spirits (*jin, peri, dewa* and *mambang*), and all animals on the face of the earth. He represented the necessity of preventing the young couple from meeting, but King SOLOMON declared that no power on earth could prevent it. On this, Gerda announced that he could and would prevent it, and vowed that, if unsuccessful, he would for ever abandon the haunts of men. The prophet bade him do his worst and come back and relate the story of his success when it should have been accomplished.

Gerda then successfully swooped down upon the garden of the Emperor of China, and carried off in his talons the princess and two female attendants, whom he set down in safety on his island—Langkapuri. Next he attacked and sunk the fleet in which the young Prince of Rúm, under the guidance of a trusted minister named MARONG MAHAWANGSA, was sailing for the capital of China to be united to his betrothed. The scene of the shipwreck was on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and the prince, who clung to a plank, was cast on shore on the island of Langkapuri. Here, one day, he was found by the princess of China and her attendants, who hid him in a cave, and carefully concealed from the bird Gerda the fact of his presence. The *dénouement* is easily guessed. When Gerda appeared before King SOLOMON to boast that he had carried out his determination, the prophet despatched a *jin* to Pulau Langkapuri, and had the prince, the princess and their attendants conveyed in a chest to his audience hall, where Gerda was put to shame, and the inutility of attempting to resist the course of pre-ordained fate was demonstrated.

The chronicler of Kedah, which, by the way, was colonised by the minister of the Emperor of Rúm—MARONG MAHAWANGSA—seems to have been sufficiently satisfied that Pulau Langkapuri, the scene of the wars of RAMA and RAWANA, was identical with the island off the coast of Kedah which the Malays now call Langkawi, and which may have been called Langkapuri in former times. And successive generations of Kedah Malays have, no doubt, been ignorant of the identity of Langka with Ceylon, and have contentedly localised their legend in an island of their own. So it is not surprising that the islanders are still able to point out the very cave in which the prince of Rúm was hidden from his enemy—the bird Gerda, who in former times had taken part in the wars of the Rámáyana.

We landed in a sandy bay between two rocky headlands, and viewed the cave, which is principally remarkable for an inscription in Malay carved in the rock at a height of some twelve feet from the ground. It has been much injured by exposure to the weather, but seems to record the visit of some Raja 240 years ago, if the date A. H. 1060, which occurs in the inscription, is to be taken as the date when it was written and not of some past event commemmorated at a later period. Perhaps, with some trouble, a better conjecture as to the nature of the inscription than I was able to make may be arrived at. I give below the opening sentences as far as they are decipherable; of the remainder only a word here and there can be made out.

لبسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

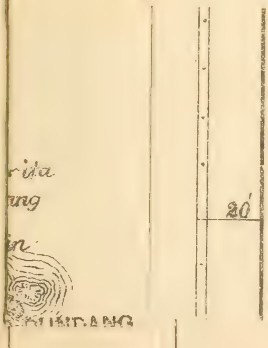
الحمدالله وحده السلطان محمديه ياالنبي ورسوله ومحمد امابعده
هجرتالنبي صلي الله عليه وسلم سريب انم فوله توجه فد
بولن شوال

There is an upper chamber in the cave to which the Raja and I climbed by means of a boat's mast and a rope, but there is little there to repay curiosity. Some enormous stalactites hang suspended at the entrance of the lower cave, but how the princess and her attendants managed to close the mouth of it with stones, as the Kedah chronicler represents them to have done, is not apparent to the modern visitor.

We quitted this beautiful island with regret, wishing that it had been possible to learn something of the interior. We passed Teluk Udang and then Sungei Kilin, where there is a creek between two headlands of the usual limestone type. Not far from this there is a curious island—Pulau Petukang—which looks like a wall of masonry; next, beyond a rocky promontory, Tanjong Bĕluru, a point covered with mangrove, came in sight, and passing Sungei Kisap, where Chinese have established themselves and cut firewood for export to Penang, we emerged into open water at Tanjong Dagu opposite to Tanjong Tumbus on Pulau Dundang.

Leaving this at 4 P.M., we reached Penang in the *Sea Bird* at midnight.

W. E. MAXWELL.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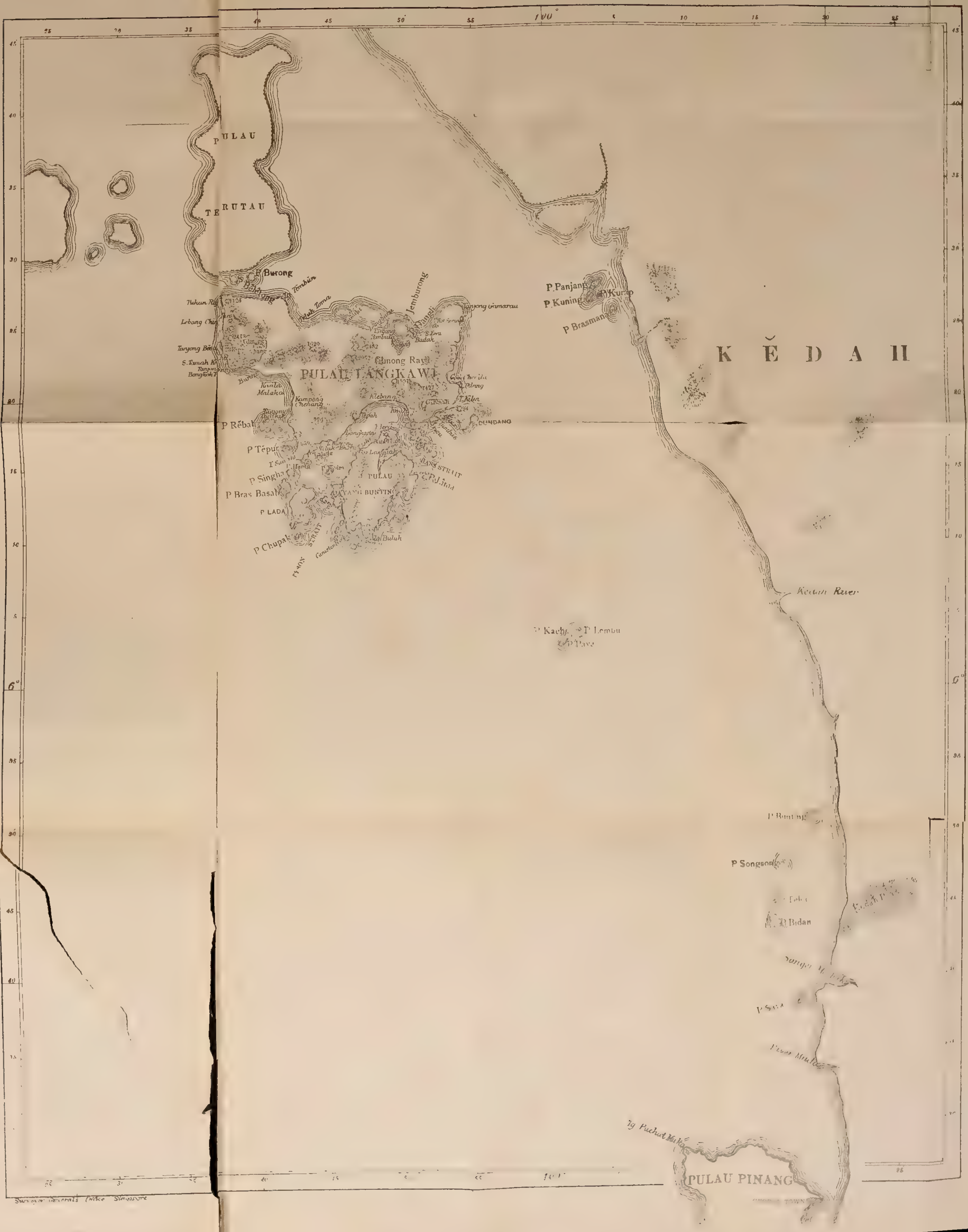

Surveyor General's Office Singapore

[The Society is indebted to His Excellency Governor Sir CECIL C. SMITH, K.C.M.G., for permission to print the following paper in its Journal.—H. T. H.]

THE NĚGRI SĚMBILAN

THEIR ORIGIN AND CONSTITUTION.

Origin of the "*Undangyang ĕmpat.*"

THE history of these States has been handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation of the inhabitants. It is difficult to say how long ago it was that a great number of *Sákei** travelled from the mountains of Skúdei† and arrived in Johól. Their numbers amounted to as many grains as are contained in a *gantang*‡ of paddy, as on their arrival in Johól each individual planted a grain of paddy, and it was found that a gantang was exhausted. They tied a *rótan*§ from tree to tree and hung up their *bĕlíungs* (the small Malay axe) and the *rótan* was completely filled. This latter statement, however, is one which conveys little idea of the numbers, as the distance between the trees is not given. There were four great Chiefs, or *Bátins*, amongst these *Sákei*. Three were men and one a woman. The woman elected to remain in Johól. The three men separated with their followers ; one went to Jĕlĕbu||, one to Klang, and one to Sungei Ujong. These are the *Suku yang ampat,* and are the origin of the *Undang yang ampat,* the four law-givers, of which Klang

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* 'Sákei', a dog. But the term is not applied to the tribes described in this paper by the surrounding Malays. I have not heard it further South than Sĕlángor.

† The Sĕkúdei stream takes its rise in the Púlei range.

‡ A gallon measure.

§ *i.e.*, 'rattan,' 'rautan' from 'raut' to scrape.

|| Said to mean 'mist.'

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was the Chief or oldest and which will be referred to later as the development of the constitution is dealt with.

Origin of the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan.

It would now appear that these Chiefs assigned various districts either to their relations or to the lesser Chiefs who had accompanied, them. The lesser Chiefs again separated to Náning,* Rĕmbau, Jĕlei † (Pahang), Sĕgámat, and Pásir Bĕsár. These completed the nine States of the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan. This fact is generally known, though considerable incredulity has always been expressed with regard to Jĕlei in Pahang, detached as it is from the remaining eight States.

Origin of the *Sákei.*

Thus these *Sákei* were established in the nine States, and their power and numbers appear to have been considerable. A fact that has much struck me both here and in Pérak and Sĕlángor is the pronunciation of the final *k* by *Sákei* when talking Malay. This pronunciation is not within the memory of Malays in the Peninsula, and it is quite possible that this great number of *Sákei* who arrived from Skúdei, came originally from Borneo, ‡ and made Skúdei their last halting place before travelling on to Johol and separating throughout the Peninsula.

Arrival of Mahomedan settlers from Sumatra.

The next chapter in this history, unconnected as it is by dates, is the arrival of Mahomedan settlers from Mĕnangkábau in Sumatra. There must have been very free immigration, and that within a short period, and the policy pursued by these settlers was one of conciliation with the aborigines, and not as in Pérak and Sĕlángor, where the *Sákei* were driven back into the mountains, and their wives and children caught and enslaved by the Mahomedan settlers on the coasts. These Měnangkábau settlers brought their tribal laws with them—the illegality of intermarriage in a tribe, the election of the *Lěmbága,*[*] or Chief of a tribe, etc.

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* A stinging insect of the bee kind.
† Name of a creeper.
‡ Primary origin in Java.

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They fell in with the aboriginal views, and observed their rights to all waste lands, and their power in each State.

Sri Měnánti.

The best instance of the lines pursued by these settlers, and their amalgamation with the *Sákei,* is that of the first settlers at Sri Měnánti and Úlu Muar, then a part of Johól. Four settlers arrived with their families, each belonging to a different tribe. Their names were PADÚKA BĚSÁR, ENGKEI[†] BONGSU, SĚNÁRA MÚDA and SI MAHARAJA. As they travelled to the *Úlu* of the Muar River, they came on a valley where they found the paddy in the ear, ripe, and they resolved to settle there, and called the name of the place Srí Měnánti. *Srí* is the Měnangkábau word for the ripe paddy,[‡] *Měnánti* "awaiting." *Sri Měnánti* has been generally translated "The beautiful resting place." This is far more poetical, but not in accordance with Malay thought, which is always of the most practical, neither can this translation be reconciled with grammar.

Origin of the *Pěnghúlu* of Muar.

These four men settled at Sri Měnánti and conciliated the *Sákei* of Muar and Johól to a certain extent. It is, however, probable that they found their position somewhat insecure; they, therefore, applied to the Dato' of Johól for a *Pěng-*

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[*] 'Lěmbága,' condition, quality, system, and so applied to 'manager' of latter.

[†] *i.e.,* 'ěngkáya,' for 'órang káya,' lit: 'rich man,' but merely a title actually.

[‡] It is not the *name*, but an *epithet* from the colour and flourishing condition of the padi, it is not confined to it in the ripe stage, but is used of it when green also.

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*húlu.** It is not clear whether the Dato' of Johól had then been converted to Islam; in any case, he sent a *Sákei Bâtin* as *Pĕnghúlu.* Some time after this, a family of Mĕnangkábau settlers of the tribe of Sri Lĕmak came from Paháng, hearing that their own countrymen had arrived in Ulu Muar. This family consisted of a man, his wife, two daughters and one son. The son married the daughter of the *Sákei Pĕnghúlu,* sent from Johól, and his wife bore him a son. The *Pĕnghúlu* died when this child was about six years old, and the son was elected as *Pĕnghúlu,* but, being a minor, his father administered for him until he came of age, and hence the title of *Pangku* † *Pĕnghúlu* (Deputy Pĕnghúlu) from the four original settlers and their families. It is thus that in all these States the Mĕnangkábau settlers observed the *Sákei,* or, as they are termed, *Waris* ‡ rights, and intermarried with *Sákei,* the women on their marriage adopting the religion of their husbands. In writing this sketch, my principal object is to make the constitution as clear as possible, and I will not enter into any elaborate stories or theories which created slight shades of difference in the individual States on questions of origin, as the constitution is but slightly affected by these.

The supremacy of Johól.

Before proceeding further, I would lay special stress on the supremacy of the female *Pĕnghúlu* of Johól over the States of Sri Mĕnánti, including Muar, Jĕmpol § and Gĕméncheh. The Dato' of Johól to the present day wears his hair long, and the *Pĕnghúlu* of these States must go to him if necessary, as he is not expected to travel, the first Johól Pĕnghúluship having been held by a female, and the same rules as applied to her then, apply to this day.

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* 'Pĕng' a personal prefix and 'Húlu' head, this officer was the *head,* while the 'Pĕnglíma' was the *hand,* 'lima' was the hand, and so came from the number of the fingers to stand for five.

† Bosom, lap, and to hold in the same so to support, in this case, temporarily.

‡ 'Warith' (Ar.) corrupted into 'waris,' heirs.

§ Name of a fish, which is handed on to the river and so to the State.

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Female succession.

Another point that must be borne in mind is the succession by the female not only to property but also to title and State revenues. The *Sákei* or *Waris* adopted the tribal system introduced by the Mĕnangkábau settlers, and are now termed *Bĕduánda*[*] as a tribe. They cannot intermarry. Thus the women of the *Waris* tribe must marry into the Mĕnangkábau tribes, but the children of the marriage are *Waris*. A *Bĕduánda* man again must marry into one of the Mĕnangkábau tribes, the offspring in this case being of the tribe of the woman, and having no *Waris* rights.

Purchase of land.

I have already mentioned the first settlers in Sri Mĕnánti and I infer that they had considerable difficulty in conciliating the *Sákei*. The same, I think, applied in Rĕmbau. Both in the Sri Mĕnánti States, now subdivided into Ulu Muar, Jĕmpol, Tĕráchi, and Gúnong Pásir, and also in the State of Rĕmbau, land was purchased by the *Lĕmbága* or Chief of tribe, for his people, from the *Sákei*. The purchase was a piece of cloth, a knife or a weapon, a cooking-pot. In the other States the *Sákei* placed no obstacles in the way of the Mĕnangkábau settlers, and lands were cultivated by the tribes without purchase from the *Sákei*, though only with their consent. Thus throughout the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan, with the exception of Rĕmbau and the Sri Mĕnánti States, the lands are still State lands and virtually the property of the *Waris*. The tribes are most tenacious of their freehold rights "*tánah bĕrtĕbus*." The old saying in these two States is "*tákek* (*tákok*[†]) *káyu Bátin*[‡] *Jĕnang,*[§] *pútus tĕbus kapáda Undang*." That is, the blazing of the trees (defining of the boundaries) is performed by the *Bátin jĕnang,*[||] the purchase is decided by the *Undang*.

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[*] Cf. 'Biduan,' a player, musician, (Sansk. 'vidwas' skilled.)

[†] 'Tákok' is deeper than 'tákek.'

[‡] Chief.

[§] Deputy, probably originally derived from 'Jĕnang' a post, brace, support.

[||] The Bátin *and* his Jĕnang (Deputy).

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Tánah tĕlápakkan.

In all these States, however, the Dato' of Johól, acting in concert with the other three Dato's, *i.e.*, the *Undangyangampat*, made certain State reserves in order to provide for purposes of State and resting places for themselves when travelling from State to State. These lands are called *tánah tĕlápakkan,** and will be dealt with again later.

Waris rights.

The term used in describing the *Sákei* or *Waris* rights is "*Gáung, Guntong, Bukit, Búkau, Herta Waris, i.e.*, ravines and hill-locked basins, hill and surrounding flats are the property of the *Waris.* This is equivalent to all State lands. Although the tribes are so tenacious of their rights to land acquired by purchase, yet it is impossible to infer much from it, if taken from its origin. The purchase has developed on account of the rapacity of the various powerful *Waris* families. The evil, however, has great advantages in administration, consequent on the great facility in dealing with all land matters with the Chiefs of tribes, who are most jealous of interference by others and who are anxious to thoroughly secure their rights.

Development.

I have tried to keep the origin and the constitution of these States separate, but although I have diverged slightly and dealt with matters of constitution, it was necessary to do so when origin and constitution were so closely allied. These States prospered exceedingly, and the first arrivals were joined by many others, who, no doubt, heard of the success of their fellow-countrymen.

Custom—"*Ádat.*"

All these settlers came from the inland districts of Mĕnangkábau. In Mĕnangkábau there are two "*ádat,*" or customs, *viz.*, the *ádat tĕmĕnggung* † and the *ádat pĕrpáteh.** The *ádat tĕmĕnggung* prevails on the sea coast, and is the same as in all other Malay countries. The *ádat pĕrpáteh*, inland and very different. The *ádat pĕrpáteh* prevails in these States; in Sungei Ujong the *ádat pĕrpáteh* and the *ádat tĕmĕnggung* are mixed.

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* 'Tĕlápak,' the sole of the foot, a variant of 'tápak; so 'telápakkán,' place under the sole of the foot, resting-place.

† Or 'katĕmĕngúngan', by some thought to be a person like Pĕrpátih Pínang Sábatang. [See Undang-undang Moco-Moco (Múka-Múka West coast of

The *Raja.*

It is to be inferred that, after a time, it was found that the constitution of these States could not be thoroughly secured, unless a *Raja* was placed over them to settle differences between States, and questions which the *Pĕnghúlu* were not competent to settle in each State. It was, therefore, decided that six men should be selected to travel to Johór and to Mĕnangkábau, and apply for a *Raja* of the Mĕnangkábau royal family. It would appear that Johór and Mĕnangkábau were at that time closely allied, Johór being the greatest power to the east of the Straits of Malacca, and Mĕnangkábau the greatest in Sumatra and on the west. These six Officers bore the titles of (1) *Jóhan,* (2) *Andátar,* (3) *Laksamána,* (4) *Laksamána,* (5) *Pĕnglíma Sútan*, (6) *Pĕnglíma Raja.* They travelled to Johór and thence to Mĕnangkábau and arrived at the *Istána.* They appear to have been ignorant men, and instead of taking the necessary precautions and going through the proper forms, they were imposed upon by an Officer of the Court who represented himself as a *Raja* and whose followers, no doubt, supported in the deception. This man's name was SI KHATIB, and he called himself Raja KABIB. The six Officers then returned to the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan with KHATIB as *Raja*, but before he was proclaimed, a letter arrived from Mĕnangkábau giving the real facts of the case. It was then arranged that the six Officers should go back to Mĕnangkábau and be more careful. This they did, and the Rajas of Mĕnangkábau selected Raja

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Sumatra) Malayan Miscellanies, Vol. II.] It dates from before Islamism in Sumatra, but they are now mingled.

* Sansk. 'páti' lord. In full 'adat Pĕrpátih (or Pĕrpati) Pínang Sabátang,' *i. e.* 'lord of the single areca-palm'.

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MĔLÉWAR to return to the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan and be proclaimed Sultan of those States. The Rajas of Mĕnangkábau gave Raja MĔLÉWAR a following of 40 persons to take him to Siak; from Siak the Raja of Siak sent 40 persons to convey him to Malacca; in Malacca 40 persons conveyed him to Naning; and then again 40 persons conveyed him to Rĕmbau. It would appear that the installation took place at Pĕnájis in Rĕmbau, and after the *tâbal*, the *Yam Tuan* proceeded to the Istana at Sri Mĕnánti, in the State of Úlu Muar.

Technical names of States.

The terms given to the States of Johól, Sungei Újong, Rĕmbau, and Úlu Muar in connection with the election of the *Yam Tuan* are:—Rĕmbau, Tánah Karájaan* (Pĕnájis†); Sungei Ujong, Bálei Mĕlintang;* Johól, Bálei Bĕrtengkat;* and Úlu Muar, Tánah Mĕngándong.* Thus the first Sultan of Nĕgri Sĕmbilan was Yam Túan Bĕsár Raja MĔLÉWAR.

The *Yam Tuan Múda*.

The Yam Tuan Múdaship of Rĕmbau was of later creation, and so was the Yam-Tuan-Múdaship of Jĕlĕbu. In Rĕmbau the tribe of *Sakei* or *Waris* had been added to by another tribe called *Bĕduánda Jáwa*. Rĕmbau origin has been thoroughly explained by Mr. DUDLEY HERVEY in his valuable pamphlet on that State. In Jĕlĕbu, the Dato' of Jĕlĕbu had originally Raja powers vested in him; he later applied to the Yam Tuan of Sri Mĕnánti for a separate Yam Tuan, and this was granted. Jĕlĕbu is a considerable distance from the Istana of Sri Mĕnánti, and this, together with the probability that he was unable to hold his own with the Chiefs, was the cause. The Yam Tuan of Sri Mĕnánti retained suzerain rights as in

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* For an explanation of these names see Journal S.B., R.A.S., No. 13, for June 1884, paragraph 246.

† Or 'Pĕnájih,' the Rĕmbau river as far as its junction with the 'Pĕnar' at 'Sempang,' from which point it is called the 'Linggi,' but in a map in GODINKO DE GREDIA's Account of Malacca (A.D. 1613) the Linggi at the mouth is called 'Rio Panagim,' which confirms the tradition that the name Linggi' (a certain part of a boat or prahu) is of comparatively recent origin.
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Rĕmbau. In Rĕmbau, the Yam Tuan of Sri Mĕnánti had the strongest voice in the election and succession of the Yam Tuan Muda together with the Dato' of Rĕmbau, and the Dato' of Rĕmbau had to go to the Istána at Sri Mĕnánti. In Jĕlĕbu, the Dato' of Jĕlĕbu had to go to the Istána, and the Yam Tuan settled the succession. If there was any difficulty with the Yam Tuan, the Dato' of Jĕlĕbu consulted with the Dato' of Johól.

Separation of the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan.

The ceding of Klang to the Yam Tuanship of Sĕlángor was arranged in a friendly way. The To Ĕngku of Klang complained of the great distance to the Istana of Sri Mĕnánti, and it would appear that Klang at the time was but thinly populated by Mahomedan settlers. It was, therefore, decided that Klang should acknowledge the Yam Tuan of Sĕlángor as Raja—Sĕgámat and Pásir Bĕsár became separated from the Nĕgri Sĕmbilan on account of disturbances, and were brought under Muar administration. Jĕlei in Pahang would not appear to have ever mixed with the nine States. It is only on account of the fact that one of the nine *Bátin* took up that river as his district that Jĕlei has been numbered as one of the nine States. The origin of the *Waris* of the tribes and of the *Rajas* is, I trust, fairly clear. Several points in constitution combined with origin have also been dealt with, which will be of use towards understanding the constitution, and with which I will now deal.

Constitution.

The main law is the following :—

1. *Orang Sĕmĕnda** kapáda Tĕmpat Sĕmĕnda.*
2. *Anak Búah kapáda Íbu Bápa.*
3. *Íbu Bápa kapáda Lĕmbága.*
4. *Lĕmbága kapáda Undang.*
5. *Undang kapáda Ka'ádilan.*

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* This expression is now used generally amongst the Mĕnangkábau folk, but perhaps it bears a reference to the custom of cousins marrying; 'Sa-manda' 'satu mandá,' 'manda' = 'ĕmak,' one mother, she from whom the parents of both took their origin. D. F. A. H.

1. The married man shall look to his wife's male relations for assistance in any questions regarding his wife or her property.
2. The people of the tribe shall look to the heads of families (elders) in each tribe for assistance in all difficulties.
3. The heads of families (elders) shall look to the *Lĕmbága.*
4. The *Lĕmbága* shall look to the *Undang* (*Pĕnghúlu*).
5. The *Undang* shall look to the *Ka'ádilan* (the Sultan).

Orang Sĕmĕnda kapáda Tĕmpat Sĕmĕnda.

I will take these sayings one by one. As property all goes in the female line, it is necessary that the female shall have every protection. Her husband cannot mortgage or sell her property. He cannot touch it. If he brings money or property into his wife's house, it is necessary for him to call the *Tĕmpat Sĕmĕnda,** that is, the male relations of his wife together, and declare the property that he brings, in order that, in cases of death or divorce, there may be no question with regard to such property. This is generally done with a feast a goat slaughtered, or in some cases a buffalo. If the husband does not declare property (*wang atau herta mĕmbáwa'*),† he cannot claim in case of contingencies, such as divorce or death, settlement on his children, &c., and such property lapses to the woman, his widow. The debt of a man cannot be claimed against the property of his wife, unless there is personal property as described, but can be claimed against his *herta pĕsáka*,‡ that is, the property of his mother, or, if dead, of her heirs. In all cases of debts, or in fines inflicted on a man and unpaid, and failing personal property, the *herta pĕsáka* can be seized not the *herta sĕmĕnda.* It is the duty of the *Íbu Bápa* and the *Lĕmbága* to give every assistance in this matter. Execution was very rare in these States; in all criminal cases, from murder downwards, fines being inflicted, hence the term *"sálah di timbang, utang dibáyĕr,"*[*] *i.e.*, the value of the fault is weighed, and when weighed the debt is paid. The property of a woman descends to the female children of the marriage. In the event of there being more than one female child, the house and *kampong*[†] is the property of the eldest, and the *sáwah*[‡] is divided equally. If the man has acquired landed property before marriage, it cannot leave his tribe, it must go to his "*anak búah*" [§] in the tribe. Hence the term "*herta pĕsáka kapáda anak búah.*" If the husband has personal property, he can leave it to whom he likes, unless the property is acquired during his marriage, when such property is shared equally between man and wife, even *kampong* and *sáwah.*

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* Lit. place where he married.

† Money or property brought.

‡ Inherited property. (Sansk. 'arta,' goods; 'push', to divide.)

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Anak búah kapáda Íbu Bápa.

The tribes are divided into one, two, three and sometimes as many as six families, and it is from these families that the *Lĕmbága* is elected. Hence the term with regard to the Chiefs of tribes *"pĕsáka bĕrgéler."*[||] The order of succession by each family to the *Lĕmbágaship* is fixed, and the election, therefore, is made in the family next in succession. The *Íbu Bápa*, or representatives of these families, have to carry out the instructions of the *Lĕmbága* and assist in all matters in the tribe; such as the collection of the *"más mánah,"*[¶] which is a tribute to the Raja, *viz.*, "*bras sa'gántang nior sa'táli,*"[**] *i.e.*, one gantang of rice and two coco-nuts. This will be explained later. The *Ibu Bápa* is again responsible to the *Lĕmbága* for all faults committed or debts incurred in his section of the tribe, *"katúrunan-nya,"* [††] *i.e.*, the descendants according to the female line from the original family or families of the tribe. In some cases these descendants number 50 families, about 200 souls. The people of each *Katúrunan* appeal to the *Íbu Bápa*; thus in questions of the property or other matters which the *Orang Sĕmĕnda* and *Tĕmpat Sĕmĕnda* cannot settle between them, the *Íbu Bápa* would be the appeal. If again the latter cannot settle the case, he would bring the matter before the *Lĕmbága*. *Íbu Bápa* is a curious name, meaning literally father and mother (elder).*

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[*] Fault is weighed and debt is paid.

[†] *i.e.*, rising ground surrounding the house usually fenced in, as the name implies. For a discussion of the origin of this word, see YULE'S HOBSON-JOBSON *S.V.* 'compound'. I believe it to be a Malay word, cf. allied word 'kĕpong'.

[‡] Padi field (wet.)

[§] Relations, lit. children, fruit.

[||] 'Gílir' or 'géler' to turn, change, so 'pĕsáka bĕrgéler' the succession turns about, or, as we should say, is taken or enjoyed in turn.

[¶] *i. e.* gold of respect (Sansk. 'mana' to value, appreciate.)

[**] Lit. '(of) rice a gallon (of) 'coco-nuts a string.'

[††] 'Túrun' to descend. D. F. A. H.

Íbu Bápa kapáda Lĕmbága.

The *Lĕmbága's* powers are various. In the first place he has the power to fine "*dua pûloh sĕrĕpi,*"† which amounts to $7.20 of the present currency. He is the one who is present at all purchases and sales of land, by his tribe or to his tribe. He is the one who deals with the *Waris* in purchasing waste lands for his tribe. The purchase of waste lands from the *Waris* has been touched upon already. When the *Bátin Jĕnang* has blazed the trees, showing the boundaries of the land, the *Dato', Pĕrdána,*‡ who in Muar is in charge of all waste lands, takes the *Lĕmbága* who has purchased to the *Undang*, where the purchase is completed. "*Pútus tĕbus kapáda undang*" is what describes purchase from the *Lĕmbága's* point of view. It means the *Dato Pĕrdána* has decided the land "*jangka bĕrhéla.*" § The *Lĕmbága* has fixed his boundary posts "*lantak bĕrtúkul*" || at the places where the *Bátin Jĕnang* has ¶ blazed the trees "*tákek káyu.*" The money has been paid for the land, "*más bĕrtáhil.*" The purchase is thus completed. If an individual of a tribe gets into trouble and is fined by the *Raja* or *Undang*, the *Lĕmbága* arranges for the

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* Mother and Father.

† Twenty 'sĕrĕpi,' a 'sĕrĕpi' is 36 cents, not a coin, but for purposes of reckoning.

‡ First, Chief, Sansk. 'Pradána.'

§ 'Jangka' measure, 'bĕrhéla' drawing, *i.e.*, from point to point, by lengths.

|| 'Lantak' stuck in, 'bĕrtúkul' and hammered them.

¶ Rather 'Bátin' *and* 'Jĕnang' have.

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payment. He it is who enquires into the personal property of the individual, if there is none, he falls back upon the *herta pĕsáka,* which he sells or mortgages in order to cover the debt. He also settles debt cases. Mortgage of property tribe with tribe must be declared before both *Lĕmbága.* If in the same tribe, it is said not to be necessary. All sales must be carried out by the *Lĕmbága,* and if sold into another tribe the boundary posts are again fixed by both *Lĕmbága* "*lantak bĕrtúkul.*" The election of the *Íbu Bápa* is in the hands of the people of each descent in the tribe; that of the *Lĕmbága* by the *Íbu Bápa.* The *Íbu Bápa* are in some tribes as many as seven, in some as few as one; if more than one, each family takes it in turn for the Lĕmbágaship, and it only remains to select the man, which rule, if strictly adhered to, makes the election very easy. The *Lĕmbága* and *Waris* "*orang yang dua-blas*[*] *sĕrta waris*" elect the *Undang.*

Lĕmbága kapáda Undang.

I now come to the *Lĕmbága kapáda Undang.* The number of *Waris* descents in each State from which the *Dato' Pĕnghúlu* or *Undang* can be elected varies. In Muar there are three, *viz.*, the *To' Muar,* the *Pĕrdána,* and the *Pĕrba*[†] descents. The present *Undang* is of the first, and will be succeeded by the *Pĕrdána* descents; then the *Pĕrba* descent; and then again the Penghuluship will revert to *To' Muar.* In Rembau, there are two descents, *viz.*, the *Bĕduanda Jákun*[‡] or *Waris Sĕdía*[§] *Raja,* and the *Bĕduanda Jáwa* or *Waris Léla Maharaja,* and they take it turn and turn about for the Pĕnghúluship. In Johól, there is only one descent from which the *Undang* can be elected, and the *Bátin* of Johól have a stronger voice in the election than the *Lĕmbága.* The other States are minor questions. In Tĕráchi, it is a curious fact that the *Undang* is not elected from the *Waris,* but from the tribe of Sri Lĕmak,* Paháng. The *Undang,* however, must marry into the tribe of the *Waris.* Thus, in Muar, the three descents are the three *Kĕpála Waris.* In Tĕráchi, there are two, in Jĕmpol there is one, in Gúnong Pásir there is one, in Johól and Ínas there is one, with a male and female representative. In Rĕmbau, the *Waris* are somewhat different. Besides the *Undang*, there are five *Kĕpála Waris, viz., Pĕrba* (who is also the *Lĕmbága* over both families of *Bĕduánda*), *Bandar,*† *Mangku Búmi,*‡ *Mĕntri Léla Pĕrkása,* and *Raja di Raja.* There have been several somewhat complicated questions in Rĕmbau, probably consequent on the unequal number of the *Kĕpála Waris.* Formerly, according to the constitution, if the *Undang* was of the descent of *Sĕdía Raja,* the *Bandar* must be taken from the descent of *Léla Maharaja.* It was found, however, that if the rule was strictly enforced, it was possible that the *Bandar* would cease to exist, which did actually occur. A reform, therefore, was made in the constitution and this condition was repealed. Where the constitution is strictly enforced, all elections are comparatively easy, but the slightest departure from the constitution throws the whole procedure into a hopeless state of chaos.

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[*] *i.e.*, of the 12 'súkú.'

[†] Sansk. 'Parva' ancient.

[‡] Cf. Ceylon 'Yakko'.

[§] Sansk. 'Sádya' ancient.

D. F. A. H.

The *Undang* has in each State the power to fine "*Satu Bahra*" which is equal to $14 of the present currency. The *Undang* (*Dato' Pĕnghúlu*) is virtually he who, as a commoner, has the interests of the *Waris* and *Lĕmbága* and the people of their tribes at heart and is the upholder of their rights and of the constitution. The appeal from the *Lĕmbága's* decision is to the *Undang,* and all cases in which the jurisdiction of the *Lĕmbága* is insufficient, must be brought to the *Pĕnghúlu's* court. All waste lands are, as already described, vested in the *Waris.* The constitution, however, only provided for the purchase of lands for paddy fields and not for more intricate questions, such as lands for Chinese planters and miners, and it is in consequence of this, that so many jealousies and difficulties have arisen in these States in reference to participation in revenues.

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* A local district in Mĕnangkábau, Sumatra.

† Port (Pers.)

‡ Sustainer of the earth (in his lap.)

D. F. A. H.

It is a mistake to suppose that waste lands are vested in the *Dato' Pĕnghúlu* only. They are vested in the *Waris,* and the participation should be rated throughout the tribe. The rule, however, is "*Gĕdang sama gĕdang, kĕchil sama kĕchil*"; meaning that the Chiefs get the principal share and the lesser people only a little—literally, big with big small with small.

In Sungei Ujong, the *Dato' Bandar* is a very important man. Not so in the other States. The *Dato' Bandar* in Rĕmbau has no greater rights to revenues than the other *Kĕpála Waris*. In Muar, the *Dato' Bandar* is really a mere title, and he does not participate with the *Kĕpála Waris* in waste lands, nor does he in Jĕmpol or Gĕméncheh. The *Undang* should participate as such in general revenues on account of the office to which he has been elected, *viz.*, the highest office held by a commoner in each State. As a *Waris* he shares with the other *Kĕpála Waris*. The *Lĕmbága* participate only to a small extent as heads of tribes, and they can only claim where taxation is introduced which affects their tribes. All cases nearly are settled by custom—*ádat*—as already explained. With reference to property, Mahomedan law is only brought in as a last resource, if *ádat* is insufficient for the case at issue. Mahomedan law is exercised only by the *Ka'ádilan* (Sultan). Intermarriage in a tribe is looked upon as a very grave offence in Rĕmbau, and used to be visited by death. In Jĕmpol, the people are very strict observers of the Mahomedan religion, and they found that this law was so little in accordance with Mahomedan law that the law was repealed, and it only required a slight alteration in the property laws to make this. The Dato' of Johól is the principal *Undang*, and the States of Ulu Muar, Jĕmpol, Gĕméncheh, Tĕráchi and Gúnong Pásir are "*bĕrtáli dĕngan Johól,*"* *i.e.*, they are bound to consult Johol on matters of importance. *Dato' Baginda Tan Ămás* of Johol besides being the *Kĕpála Waris,* is also, so to speak,

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* Lit. 'Strung to', 'in one string with.'

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Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is also the person to be first consulted before any commoner can reach the Dato' of Johól—"*háluan sĕmbah*"[*] is the Malay term given. He cannot succeed to the Pĕnghúluship. *Baginda Maharaja* the *Lĕmbága* of the tribe of Sri Lĕmak Paháng and *Pangku Pĕnghúlu* is the "*háluan sĕmbah*" to the Dato' of Muar. *To' Mentri* to the Dato' of Tĕráchi.

On the election of the *Undang,* he is taken by the *Lĕmbága* and *Waris* to the *Istána*; the Yam Tuan when satisfied that he is the right man according to the constitution, accepts him, and the ceremony of *sĕmbah,* or doing homage, is gone through. The *Ka'ádilan* calls the *Undang* in speaking to him *Orang Káya.* Every *Undang* has a number of Court Officers, the number of which varies in the different States. The *Lĕmbága* is allowed one Officer by the *Undang.*

Undang kapáda Ka'ádilan.

Undang kapáda Ka'ádilan is the last law to be dealt with. In all cases that the *Undang* cannot decide, he must refer to the *Yam Tuan Ka'ádilan.* The Yam Tuan has the power to fine "*anam púloh anam Kúpang,*" amounting to $24.80 of the present currency. In cases foreign to the constitution, he is, as the title of *Ka'ádilan* implies, all powerful to administer justice. The *Ka'ádilan* alone can try cases in which *Rajas* are concerned, even though married to commoners. The term is "*mínyak ka' mínyak júa áyĕr ka áyĕr*"—oil to oil, water to water. He is the supporter of the Mahomedan religion, Defender of the Faith.

The Court of Yam Tuan Bĕsár consists of:—

The *orang ampat astána, viz.:*—

1. *Dato' Si Maharaja.*
2. *Dato' Raja To Téwangsa.* [‡]
3. *Dato' Âkhir Zĕmán.*
4. *Pĕng-húlu Dagang.*

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[*] The front or first point of respect.

[†] For "Déwa Angsá."

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Then come the *pĕgáwei yang anam* already mentioned *viz.*:—

1. *Jóhan.*
2. *Andátar.*
3. *Laksamána.*
4. *Laksamána.*
5. *Pĕnglíma Sútan.*
6. *Pĕnglíma Raja.*

Then follow the *pĕgáwei yang sĕmbilan púloh sĕmbilan*, (99) whose titles need not be given, and then,

Bĕntára Kíri.
Bĕntára Kánan.

The duties of the *orang ampat* are as Court Chamberlains. They receive the *Undang* of the varions States when they come to the *Istána*. *Si Maharaja* and *Raja Téwangsa* sit before the Yam Tuan until he is ready to receive the *Undang*; when the Yam Tuan has given the order (*títah*) for the *Undang* to be brought before him, *Âkhir Zĕmán** and *Pĕnghúlu Dagang* bring him into the presence, the other two do not move. *Jóhan*† is the officer who receives *Rajas* arriving from other countries; for instance, if the Yam Tuan of Sĕlángor were to visit the Yam Tuan of Sri Mĕnánti, *Jóhan* would go to meet him and bring him to the *Istána*, where he would be received by the *orang ampat* first. *Andátar's* office is to receive the *Undang* of other States, such as the *Klana*‡ of Sungei Ujong, or the *Dato'* of Jĕlĕbu, or the *To' Ĕngku* of Klang. He brings them to the *Istána* where he hands them over to the *orang ampat*. *Laksamána* and *Laksamána* are the principal sword and spear bearers. *Pĕnglíma Sútan* and *Pĕnglíma Raja* are the messengers, who are sent in connection with the decease of the *Yam Tuan*. If there was no *Raja* in the country fit to succeed the deceased, it might be necessary to go to the Yam Tuan of Mĕnangkábau, or to the Yam Tuan of Johór in the old days. The *Pĕgáwei yang sĕmbilan púloh sĕmbilan* (99) have to obey the orders given by the *Pĕgáwei yang anam,* and cannot fail to come to the *Istána* on all State occasions. They are so to speak the Police of the *Istána.*

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* End of time.

† Corrupted from 'Jauhan,' perhaps from the Persian 'Jihan,' an intensitive, used in combination with 'Pahlawan,' title of Dato' of Johol, corrupted from Persian 'Pahluwan' a bold man, warrior.

‡ *i.e.* wandering.

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The *Bĕntára** *Kánan* and *Bĕntára Kíri* both of the tribe of *Bĕduánda,* stand one on each side of the dais at the election of the *Yam Tuan.* The *Bĕntára Kánan* calls the *Undang* to *sĕmbah.* The order is "*títah panggil daulat*" and the title of the *Undang* is given, thus in the case of the Dato' of Johól "*Oh Dato' Johól Jóhan Pahláwan Léla Pĕrkása Sĕtiá*-"*wan*† *yang mĕmĕrentah didálam nĕgri Johól títah panggil* "*daulat.*" The *Undang* then answers *daulat* and comes forward to do homage.

In dealing with the election of the Yam Tuan Bĕsár of Sri Mĕnánti, it is now only necessary that the Dato's of Johól, Muar, Jĕmpol, Tĕráchi and Gúnong Pásir should be *d'accord.* The Dato' of Ínas is a branch of the Johól *Waris* of the oldest descent, but the State is so small that it has never been taken into account. If, strictly in accordance with the constitution, the Dato' of Johól or *Dato' Baginda Tan Ămás* as his proxy proceeds to one of the State reserves "*Tánah Tĕlápakkan*" in Ulu Muar.

As soon as the new Yam Tuan is agreed upon, the Dato of Muar, who is *Sĕtía Maharaja Léla Pahláwan,* sends for *Pĕnglíma Sútan* and *Pĕnglíma Raja,* who convey the news to the *Orang ampat Astána,* who then make arrangements for the *Tábal* or installation of the *Yam Tuan.* With regard to other forms and ceremonies for the installation of the *Yam Tuan* and the forms observed in the *Istána* and by the people to the *Yam Tuan,* they are similiar to those in Pérak and Sĕlángor. The Yam Tuan Bĕsár of Sri Mĕnánti has 32 guns fired on State occasions. The Yam Tuan Múda (Jĕlĕbu and Rĕmbau) 16 guns. The eldest son of the Yam Tuan Bĕsár is Tĕngku Bĕsár. The eldest son of the Yam Tuan Múda is Tĕngku Múda. On the death of a Yam Tuan, the old custom is, that all the people in the country shall pay "*más mánah.*" This consists of one gantang of rice, two coco-nuts, one fowl, and *duit s'pérak* which amounts to six cents of the present currency. In populous countries like these this amounts to a great deal. I have already mentioned the *Tánah Tĕlápakkan* or State reserves, *Tĕlápakkan Undang yang ampat.* If the To Ĕngku of Klang, the Dato' of Jĕlĕbu, the Klana of Sungei Ujong, or the Dato' of Johól travelled, they always stayed at one of these reserves, and the people occupying the reserves had to pay a tribute of one gantang of rice, two coco-nuts, one fowl, chillies and saffron, for their sustenance.

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* Modern form of 'Abantara,' sword-bearer.

† 'Léla' fencing; Skr. 'Prakaça' mighty valiant; Skr. 'satya' faith, loyalty.

D. F. A. H.

The *Íbu Bápa* of tribes collect the *más mánah* for the Raja. They then take it to the *Lĕmbága*, who takes it to the *Undang*. The *Undang* then takes it to the *Istána* on the day appointed by the officers of the Yam Tuan's court. It is necessary that every *Undang* should go to the *Istána* on every *Hári Ráya,* or if not *Hári Ráya* on *Ráya Haji,* to do homage to the Yam Tuan. This is the same in Pérak and Sĕlángor. The people of these countries are exceedingly tenacious of their individual rights, *viz.,* the rights of the *Tĕmpat Sĕmĕnda*, the rights of the *Íbu Bápa,* of the *Lĕmbága* of the *Undang,* of the *Waris* and of the *Raja;* and if their laws are adhered to and strictly supported, it is very easy to administer a large Malay population.

MARTIN LISTER.

چندرا روف ستله سده ايت مك سگل اورڠ بسر٢ ددالم نگري
تنجوڠ بيما اينفون سوكاله هاتين مليهتكن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي
اية ساغت بايق موفقت لاكي استري سرت ساغة عاديل دان
موره تاغنن كفد سگل همب سهياپ دان رعيت بلاتنتراپ دان
كفد سگل داگڠ منتري مك باڽقله اورڠ برهيمفون داتڠ برسوكا٢ٴن
ماكن دان مينم فد ستيف هاري برسوكا٢ٴن مك راج امبوڠ
سلطان سقتي فون تتف دودق داتس سڠگهسان تحت كراجاٴن
نگري تنجوڠ بيما چوكف لڠكف دڠن سگل اورڠبسر٢ نگري
اينفون درفد سهاري كفد سهاري درفد ستاهن كفد ستاهن ماكين
برتمبه٢ سگل رعية بلاتنتراپ يڠ ماسق برفنده كنگري اية دڠن
سگل انق استريپ سنمفڠ عاديل دان موره راج امبوڠ سلطان
سقتي ايت دمكينله اداڽ دچتراكن اوله اورڠيڠ امفوڽ چترا
هڠگ اينله حكايت راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دڠن استرين دوا
اورڠ سوٴرڠ برنام توان فتري رنيق جنتن دان سوٴرڠ برنام توان
فتري مايڠ مڠاگي ددالم نگري تنجوڠ بيما اداڽ انتهالكلام سورة
حكاية اين ددالم بندر سيڠافورا فد دوا بلس هاري بولن جولي
تاهن 1886 ياٴية فد 10 هاريبولن: شوال تاهن 1302

چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي دان توان ڤتري چندرا روڤ ايتڤون سمڤي ڤد كتيك يڠبايق دان ساعة يڠ سمڤرن لالوله ملڠكه تورن كدوا لاكي استريڽ تله سمڤي ڤد جمباتن لارڠ مك نايك داتس سمڤن توندا ددايوڠكن اوله سݢل اورڠبسر٢ ددالم نݢري تنجوڠ بيما تله سمڤي دڤراهو برهنتي سكتيك مك ساوه ڤون دبوڠكر اورڠله دڠن ريوه رنده لاكوڽ برسوك٢ن انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم ڤلايران ايت مك چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي دان توان ڤتري بوڠسو چندرا روڤ ايتڤون سمڤيله كنݢري ليڠݢي لالو ماسق برلابوه ڤد جمباتن لارڠن دكوال سوڠي ليمو ڤورت مك سݢل اورڠ بسر٢ ددالم نݢري ايتڤون داتڠله برهيمڤون مڽمبوت چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي ممباوا استريڽ توان ڤتري بوڠسو چندرا روڤ تله سمڤي لالو دباوا نايك كرومهڽ.

مك انتارا ببراڤ لماڽ چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي اية سده تتڤ دودق ددالم نݢري ليڠݢي اية مك اورڠ بسر٢ راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي يڠبرسام٢ مڠهنتر ايتڤون برموهنله كڤد توان ڤتري هندق باليق كنݢري تنجوڠ بيما كارن سده لام منيڠݢلكن نݢريڽ مك چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي ڤون بنرله دسوروه باليق سرت بركيريم ببراڤ بيجي ڤتي بڠكيسن اكن ابڠڽ راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دان كاكق ايڤرڽ توان ڤتري رنيق جنتن دان توان ڤتري مايڠ مڠاݢي سنتله سمڤي ساعة دان ماسن مك سݢل اورڠ بسر٢ ايتڤون برلايرله باليق انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم ڤلايران دلاوت ايت مك سمڤيله دكوال سوڠي نݢري تنجوڠ بيما اية لالو نايك مڠادڤ راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ڤرسمبهكن بارڠ٢ بڠكيسن توان ڤتري

دلابوهكن تيري ديوڠڬ يڠكاءمسن تله اية مك تڠڬله چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي دڠن توان فتري بوڠسو چندرا روف ملاكوكن فلباڬي كسوكاءنن انتارا سلڠ توجه هاري توجه مالم مك بردامبله كدوا لاكي استرين تله ببراف هاري دان بولن دان تاهن سلڠڽ مك چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي اية دودق ددالم نڬري تنجوڠ بيما مك فد سواة هاري ايفون ايڠتله هاتين هندق فولڠ باليق كنڬري ليڠڬي دكوال سوڠي ليمو فورت مك ايفون برسيفله سڬل كلڠكافنڽ انتارا براف هاري سلڠن مك ايفون لالو فرڬي مڠادف راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي برموهن هندق فولڠ باليق كنڬريڽ ليڠڬي كوال سوڠي ليمو فورت اية كارن سده لام منيڠڬلكن نڬري اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون بنرله مرت دسوره باوا توان فتري چندرا روف ايت برمام٢ تله سده بركات٢ ايت مك هيداڠن فرسنتافن فون داڠكت اورڠله لالو سنتف دوا اورڠ سهيداڠن سنتله سده مك چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي فون برموهنله باليق فولڠ كروسهن مندافتكن استرين برخبر هندق بلاير باليق فولڠ كنڬرين مك توان فتري ايتفون هندق مڠيكوت مك دسوره اوله چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي ايت توان فتري برسيف كارن هندق برلاير فد ايسوق هاريڽ مك سمالمن٢ اية توان فتري بركره سڬل دايڠ٢ ايت مك سدهله تركمفول دان كمس سموان دكرجاكن اوله سڬل كيدين لاكي٢ دان فرمڤوان تله سمفي كاءيسوقكن هارين مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون براڠكة سنديريڽ كرومه چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي اية كارن هندق مڠالوكن٢ چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي اية هندق برلاير فولڠ كنڬرين سرة دسوره هنتر كڤد سڬل اورڠ بسرن٢ مك

براف لمان مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دودق برسوك٢ٴن ايت مك ايفون برتيته كفد بنتارا دالم مپوره هيمفون سكلين اورڠ بسر٢ دان هلبالڠ لشكر رعية بلاتنترا هندق موفقة مڠهوينكن توان فتري بوڠسو چندرا روف دڠن چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠكڤي سنتله سده برهيمفون سكل اورڠ بسر٢ اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون مپوره ممولاٴي برجاڬ٢ مپمبليه سكل كربو لمبو ايتيك ايم بريبو٢ لقسا دفرجاموكن سكل اورڠيڠ برجاڬ٢ ايت مك سكل رعية بلاتنترا فون تياداله برهنتي ممالو سكل بوپين٢ تياد برفوتسن مالم دان سياڠ ريوه ڬڬق ڬمڤيتا دڠن سكل بوپين٢ ترلالو عظمة تياد مڠك بوپي لاڬي مالم دان سياڠ دڠن سكل فرماينن تفوء دان تاري جوڬية دان تندق وايڠ دان توفيڠ برڬنتي بڠكيت مناري دڠن ريوه ڬڬق بوپي سكل ڬندڠ سروني دان ڬوڠ ربناپ دان نڤيري دان چانڠ بيولا كچافي نندي موري كوفق چراچف سردم بڠسي تياد برهنتي سياڠ دان مالم هڠڬ سمفي تيڬ بولن سڤوله هاري بربتولن كفد مالم جمعت مك براتورله جاوتن سكل حاج دان لبي دان قضي دان سكل ايمام دان خطيب شيخ دان بيلال برهيمفون سكلينن دبالي بسر مك چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠكڤي دهياسي اوله سكل اورڠبسر٢ دان توان فتري دهياسي اوله سكل بيني اورڠبسر٢ سنتله تركنا سلڠكف فلباڬي فكاين ممفالي مك قضي فون تمفيله كهدافن داتڠ منيكهكن سنتله سده برنيكح لالو دباوا دودقكن داتس فترقنا يڠكاٴمسن دكانن توان فتري ايت دلاينكن اوله سكل بيني فردان منتري دان دبري برسوفن٢ ناسيء يڠبراستڠون تله اية لالو دباوا ماسق كدالم بيليق فرادوانپ مك

مايڠ مڠاڬي ايت برسام٢ تله مده بركات٢ اية ملك هيداڠن فون داڠكة اورڠله برباڬي٢ روف دان ماچمڽ جنيسڽ ڤڠانن درفد هلوا زواده تمبول يڠامت لذة چيتا راساڽ منتله مده تراتور ملك راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو فون سنتڤ دوا اورڠ سهيداڠن منتله مده سنتڤ لالو برموهن ڤولڠ منداڤتكن استريڽ توان ڤتري مايڠ مڠاڬي برخبر هندق برلاير ڤد ايسوق هاريڽ ملك منتله سمڤي كاءيسوقكن هاريڽ ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ڤون براڠكتله تورن كدوا لاكي استريڽ كدالم ڤراهو بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ داءيريڠكن اوله سڬل دايڠ٢ توان ڤتري منتله سمڤي كدالم ڤراهو سلودڠ مايڠ سمڤي كڤد وقت يڠ بايق ساعة يڠ سمڤرن ملك دبوڠكرله ساوه بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ لالو برلاير هلوان منوجو نڬري تنجوڠ بيما انتارا سلڠ تيڬ بولن ڤلايران بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايت تياد برهنتي سيڠ دان مالم لالو سمڤي ككوال نڬري تنجوڠ بيما ملك سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ ددالم نڬري ايتڤون تورن مڽمبوة راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ممباوا استريڽ دوا اورڠ ملك سكلين بيني ڤردان منتري دان بيني سڬل اورڠبسر٢ ايتڤون هابس تورن سكليننڽ ڤرسيلاكن توان ڤتري رنيق جنتن دان توان٢ ڤتري مايڠ مڠاڬي دباوا نايك كدالم استان راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سدي لام يڠسده دهيسكن اوله سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ڤون براڠكتله نايك ممباوا استرين منتله سمڤي كدارت ملك دبري سوءرڠ سبوه استان توان ڤتري ايت چوكڤ لڠكڤ دڠن سڬل اينڠ ڤڠاسوه دڠن سڬل كيدين دايڠ٢ لاكي٢ دان ڤرمڤوان ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ڤون دودقله برسوك٢ءن لاكي استري دڠن سڬل اورڠبسر٢ڽ انتارا

يڠدمکين اين دانلاڬي فون جيک اڠکو بوله اکو اين جادي مشهورله نام اڠکو دسبوت اورڠ کمدين هاريڽ بوله منجادي چريتا دان حکاية باڬي نام اڠکو جوڬ يڠترمشهور تله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مندڠر فرکتاٴن ممبڠ بوڠسو يڠدمکين ايت مک ايفون سلمفة مرت منتقکن فدڠڽ جناوي جنتن مک کنا رمبڠ ليهر ممبڠ بوڠسو ايفون لالو لاري مک کات ممبڠ بوڠسو مڠاف مک اڠکو لاري مک ساهوت راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فاداله سده چوبا اڠکو ممندڠ متهاري دان بولن سرة ممبڠ بوڠسو مناڠده کلاڠية کفلاڽ فون جاته ترهنتر کبومي دتڠه فادڠ ايت مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايتفون فولڠ کمهليڬي توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي دان مييت ممبڠ بوڠسو اية دسوره تانمکن کفد سڬل رعيت بلاتنتراڽ دفرنتهکن سفرة عادة ممبڠ٢ يڠ ماتي جوڬ ستله سلسي درفد ايت مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايتفون تتفله ملاکوکن فلباڬي کسوکاٴنڽ دڠن سڬل بوڽين٢ فد ستيف هاري مالم دان سيڠ انتارا ببراف لماڽ برسوکٴن٢ ايت سمفي تيڬ بولن مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايتفون فد سوات هاري ترڬرقله هاتيڽ هندق باليق کنڬريڽ تنجوڠ بيما مک ايفون بربچاراله دڠن چيٴ الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي برسيفکن فراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ دان برخبر کفد استريڽ توان فتري رنيق جنتن دان کفد اديقڽ توان فتري بوڠسو چندرا روف ستله سده سيف سکليڽ مک ايفون لالو مڠادف راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو برموهن هندق باليق کنڬريڽ کارن سده لام منڠڬلکن نڬري تنجوڠ بيما سده تيڬ تاهن تيڬ بولن سڤوله هاري مک راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو فون بنرله مرة دسوره باوا اديقڽ توان فتري

ملمڤة مرة منتقکن ڤدڠڽ دکرة دري کيري دلمڤتکن ککانن دکرة
دري کانن دلمڤتکن ککيري دڤارڠ تيڠݢي دسوسوبکن دکرة رنده
دلمڤتکن مک درڤد ماڠةکواة برتنتق٢ دان برتڠکيس٢ ايت مک
ڤادڠ ايتڤون بربڠکية دبو دولي کاءودارا ترڠ چواچ منجادي کلم
کابوت تياد جوݢ کنا موءرڠ کڤد موءرڠ سکتيک مک راج امبوڠ
سلطان مقتي ڤون ملمڤة تيݢ کالي کاءتس مسڤي مڠارس اون
اوڠو دان تورن کباوه مسڤي کباتو همڤر تله اية مک نايقله گمبيران
لالو منتق سڤرة ريبوة دان طوفن يڠامة تڠکس بوڤين مک ترماله
تڠکيس ممبڠ بوڠسو کنا داهيڽ دکاية اوله هوجڠ ڤدڠ راج امبوڠ
سلطان مقتي مک ايڤون برمورق کتاپ برهنتيله ممبڠ بوڠسو
کارن اڠکو مده داڤة ماتو اوماتة درڤد کامي مماکي کيلة داهي
مک کاة ممبڠ بوڠسو ڤنتڠ انق لاکي٢ اوندر دميدان بيرله براوبه
نام دڤادڠ اين جوݢ جيک سوڠݢه اڠکو لاکي٢ بواتله مسڤي
هابس کهندق هاتي مو مک راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي ايت ڤون
تمڤيل ڤول منتق برتورة٢ تڠکيسڽ سڤرة ريبوت دان طوفن مکالي
چنچڠ تيݢ انقپ برتورة مکالي کرة توجه انق برکندوڠ ددالمڽ
برکنا ڤرماينڽ کيڤس سراج نندوڠ کتورنڽ دري مڠ برما ديوا
دنگري منڠکابو مک دکرت ڤون لڤس ترماله تڠکيس ممبڠ
بوڠسو مک دکاية ڤول ڤد چوڤيڠ تليڠاپ مک کاة راج امبوڠ
سلطان مقتي هي ممبڠ بوڠسو مڠاڤ مک توان برمونتيڠ بوڠا
رايا کمبڠ ڤاݢي ايت تيدقکه اڠکو مالو مک ممبڠ بوڠسو ايتڤون
ترلالوله مارهڽ سراي برکاة هي راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي مگراله
اڠکو بونه اکو اڤله گوناپ اکو هيدوڤ مده منڠگوڠ کملوان

كدواپ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي لالو مڠاجق ماكن سيره سكافور سوٴرڠ مك كات ممبڠ بوڠسو كامي تياداله لافر سيره كامي كماري اين هندق مڠادو لاكي٢ جوگ سرة هندق مليهت فرماينن يڠاد كفد اڠكو سنتله ددڠر اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فركتاٴن ممبڠ بوڠسو ايت ترلالو گريڠ هاتين مك ايفون برهنتي ماكن سيره كتان هي ممبڠ بوڠسو سمفيله اڠكو انق لاكي٢ تتاٴفي اداله كامي اينله مڠمبل تونڠ اڠكو مك فاتوتله اڠكو مندهولو ممارڠ اكو سفاي بوله اكو تريما بكس تاڠن اڠكو ايت سنتله ددڠر اوله ممبڠ بوڠسو مك ايفون نايقله گمبيراپ منتاپ سيره سفرت ماگ درندڠ دان داداپ سيره سفرة افي مك ممبڠ بوڠسو فون ملمڤة تمڤيل مڠرة راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي تياد برتاپ لاگي مك دبواڠكن اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دكرة دري كيري دلمفتكن ككانن دكرت دري كانن مك دتڠكيسكن ككيري دكرت تڠگي دسوسوبكن دان دكرة دباوه مك دلمفتكن مك سكتيك برتتق٢ دان برتڠكيس٢ ايت مك تورنله هوجن فانس سدڠ ايلق فمباسه باجو مك بركلاهي اية درفد فاگي٢ هڠگ سمفي تڠه هاري رمبڠ تياد برالٰهن ٢ مك ممبڠ بوڠسو ايتفون سدهله لمه تولڠن مك لالو برهنتي كدواپ سام٢ ماكن سيره سكافور سوٴرڠ تله سده ماكن سيره لالو برجابة تاڠن كدوان مك كات راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي هي سراج ممبڠ بوڠسو فاداله سده اڠكو مڠرة اكو ڠكو چوبا فول تاهن بكس تاڠن اكو هندق ممبري بالس مك ممبڠ بوڠسو فول ترلالو ماره سرت ملمفة كنتڠه فادڠ سرة برسرو٢ مڠگيل راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مڠاجق برتيكم مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون

بربودي ايت ستله ددڠر اوله توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي اكن ممبڠ
بوڠسو اية ترلالو مارهڽ مك ايفون سگراله فولڠ باليق كمهليڬيڽ
سرت سمفي لالو ماسق كدالم بيليق فرادوانڽ ممباڠونكن راج
امبوڠ سلطان سقتني لاڬي برادو مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتني فون
تله باڠون درفد برادو لالو فرڬي برسيرم ستله سده مندي مك
سنتف سڬل زوادة دان سنتف سيره سكافور مك ايفون مڠمبل
انق كونچي ممبوك فتي كچيل بنيان سقتني ترلتق دكفالا تيدرڽ
مڠمبل فونتوڠ چندانا جڠڬي دان كمڽان باروس مك ايفون ماسق
سڬل فلباڬي فكاين يڠ اندة٢ برسلور سمفق جڠڬي مڠوري تنونن
راج فتري دبوڬيس دان برباجو فندق لڠن برفيسق سيروڠ ڬونتيڠ
توان فتري بيرو سقتني راج نڬري كليڠ دان برايكة فيڠڬڠ كاين
چندي ناتر فنجڠ تڠه تيڬ فوله تيڬ چوكف دڠن رمبو٢ن دان
بربولڠ اولو بلڠ فلاڠي دان بركاين سوري لفس مك تله سده
سيف تركنا سڬل فلباڬي فكاين ايت لالو اي دودق فول ممباكر
فونتوڠ چندانا ڬهارو دان كمڽان باروس مك دامبله فدڠ جناوي
جنتن برنام هلڠ فڠڬوڠ دان كريس سمفان ڬنجا ايرس ڬنجا منوفڠ
سنديريڽ مك دسيسيفكن كفڠڬڠڽ دان دامبل فول رينچوڠ
فاٴسبندوڠ دوا سساروڠ دان دامبل فول چوريق سمنجا كينن فاتهن
فدڠ زمان ايهن ستله سده تركنا سڬل فكاين ايت ترلالوله هيبت
روفاڽ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتني فون فرڬيله مندافتكن استريڽ
توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي ممونسكن ككاسيهڽ دان فلوق چيومڽ
سرة برموهن لالو تورن ملڠكه فرڬي كلور كوة سكتيك برجالن مك
سمفيله كفد فادڠ اية لالو برهدافن دڠن ممبڠ بوڠسو تله برفندڠ

تله ددڠر اوله ممبڠ بوڠسو كات چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي
يڠدمكين اية مك ايفون ملمفة نايك كدارت سفرتيكن ترسيڠيت
نگري فولو مايڠ مڠاگي ايت سرت اي برلاري٢ منوجو مهليگي
توان فتري ايت ستله سمفي دفنتو كوت راج امبوڠ اون اوڠوا اية
ايفون مڽوره ممبري تاهو كفد راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فرسيلاكن
كلور كوت هندق برماين٢ مڠادو كسقتين ماسيڠ٢ دڠن گمبيرا
لاكون مك ستله ددڠر اوله توان فتري مايڠ مڠاگي اكن سوارا
ممبڠ بوڠسو ايت ترلالو گمبيرا ممڠگل راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي
كلور كفادڠ هندق برماين منچنتا مك توان فتري فون سگرا
ممڠگل سگل دايڠ٢ مڽوره سيفكن فلباڠي ماكن ماكنن تله سدة
ترساجي ممواڽ مك توان فتري فون تورن دايريڠكن سگل
كيدينن فرگي مندافتكن ممبڠ بوڠسو تڠه فادڠ اية هندق برجامو
فلباڠي ماكنن ايت ستله سمفي دهدافن ممبڠ بوڠسو ايت مك
توان فتري فون دودق مننتاء سيلاكن ممبڠ بوڠسو ايت دودق
جوگ دجامو ماكن مك كات ممبڠ بوڠسو هي توان فتري مايڠ
مڠاگي ادنون اكو كماري اين بوكنن كران ريندو دان دندم اكن
روف فراس اڠكو دان بوكنن كران كلافران نامي دان بوكنڽ
كران لافر فڠانن دان بوكنن كران دهگ اير اكو كماري اين هندق
منودوڠ كملوان دان مڽافو ارڠ دموك اكو دان سرة هندق مڠادو
كسقتين اكو دڠن لاكي٢ يڠاد ددالم مهليگي اڠكو ايت جكلو
سوڠگه اي انق لاكي٢ يڠ لبه كسقتين اڠكو سورهكن تورن درفد
مهليگي اية كماري دتڠه فادڠ اين مماكن جموان يڠتله اكو سديكن
اين دان اكو فون سدي منننتي هندق منريما جموان لاكي٢ يڠتياد

برباليق كنگري اودارا ملك ايفون برجالنله سوءرڠ ديرين منوجو
جالن كنگري مايغ مغاگي انتارا ببراف لمان دجالن اية توجه هاري
توجه مالم ماسق كفد هاري يغ كدلافن ملك ايفون سمفيله كنگري
مايغ مغاگي ملك دليهتڤ اداله سبواه فراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مايغ
برلابوه فد جمباتن لارڠ راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو دان رنتي ماوه فراهو
اية ترتمبة فد كاكي تيڠ مهليگي توان فتري مايغ مغاگي اية دامي
ترفندڠ اي دكفد فراهو اية كتاڤ اينله فراهو اورڠيڠ مغمبيل تونڠ
اكو اين ملك ممبڠ بوڠسو فون ممبسركن ديرين سفرة سبواه بوكية
فول تورن كفراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مايغ برديري دهلوان ملك چيء
الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي فون سگرا برلاري٢ كبوريتن منيمبڠ راج ممبڠ
بوڠسو ايت دڠن گمبيرا لاكون منتاڤ ميره سفرت ماگ درندڠ
داداڤ سفرت بوڠا راي كمبڠ فاگي مرت اي ممڠگل چيء الڠ
اورڠ ليڠگي كتاڤ هي لاكي٢ يڠتياد بربودي سگرا اڠكو كماري
هندق كوفڠگل ليهير موايةملك ماهوت چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي
ايت هي راج ممبڠ بوڠسو اڠكو اين اكو ليهة لاين سباگي
كلاكوان سفرة اورڠيڠ گيلا مارهكن تيكوس رمفيڠ دتبس راج
امبوڠ سلطان سقتي يڠ مڠمبل تونڠ اڠكو سوڠگه اڠكو لاكي٢
يڠگارڠ فرگيله اڠكو مڠادو كسقتين دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان
سقتي اية ايفون اد سننتي ددالم مهليگي توان فتري اية سهاج
هندق منريما بكس تاڠن اڠكو ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي اية
داتڠ كماري مڠمبيل توان فتري ايت دفڠكو دان بالي تياد
بڠكيت سيڠ دان مالم برهوليت دڠن توان فتري مايغ مغاگي
ددالم مهليگي ايت.

ممبڠ بوڠسو اکو فون تياد جوݢ تاهو اکن تعبير سمفي ايت تتافي اداله اکو منريما اومانت درفد اورڠتوا٢ دهولو کالا انتهکن سڠݢه انتهکن بوکن اينتوله يڠدلارڠکن کفد سکلين يڠ مودا٢ تياد بوله مناره کاميه سايڠ دان تونڠ لانڠ فد سݢنف تلق رنتو نݢري اورڠيڠ جاوه٢ مك حال سمفي انقدا ايت جکلو اد تونڠ لانڠ اتو کاميه سايڠ پتاله سده دامبل اوله اورڠيڠ لبه جکلو دتورت سکاليفون تياد اکندافت اخرپ اکن برلاون لبه تله ممبڠ بوڠسو مندڠر تيته ايهندا بݢندا ايت سفرت دتاهو سده اکن علامتپ اينتوله جالن کماتينپ مك ايفون تندوق برديم ديرين سرت برچچوران اير متاپ لالو برموهن فد ايهندا دان بنداپ برجالن تورن فولڠ فد استانن ستله سمفي کرومهن مك راج ممبڠ بوڠسو فون برليمو دان بربدق دان برسوچي سݢل توبه بدانن مك ايفون مامق سݢل فلباݢي فکاين يڠ انده٢ مك دامبيل فول فدڠ جناوي جنتن متاپ سليبر داون فادي مك دامبيل فول فونتوڠ چندانا ݢهارو دان کمپن باروس لالو دباکر مك داوسفکن کفد فادڠ اية مك دهونجمکن چمبولن مك تربية افي درفد تنتوڠنن مك لالو دتوڠݢڠکن فول مك تورن اير تيݢ تيتق درفد تنتوڠن مك ممبڠ بڠسو فون مناڠيس کارن سده تاهو اکن علامت فرکلاهين هندق تيواس مك فد ماس اية هاري فون سدڠ تڠه هاري بونتر ممبايڠ مك ممبڠ بوڠسو فون تورن،، ممباوا لڠکه سدڠ بوديمان انق اولر بربليت دکاکي انق هلڠ تربڠ مپوڠسوڠ اڠين سلڠکه کهداف دوا لڠکه باليق کبلاکڠ سلڠکه کهداف تندا منيڠݢلکن نݢري اودارا دوا لڠکه باليق کبلاکڠ تندا

دان فادن دڠن ادندا ايت كارن فاتيك دڠر خبرڽ راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايت راج بسر جوڬ دانلاڬي بايق كسقتين درفد تونڠ توانفتري ايت دان جكلو داتڠ لڠڬران تونڠ توانفتري ايت بولهله كيت ليهتكن كسقتين راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي اية ستله سده هابس سمبه سڬل اورڠبسر٢ ايت مك بربچاراله هندق مڠهوينكن توانفتري مايڠ مڠاڬي اية دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي انتارا ببراف هاري برجاڬ٢ اية لالوله دنيككن دڠن سفرتيڽ منورة عادت راج يڠبسر٢ جوڬ ستله سده برنيكح ايت مك دودقله كدوا لاكي استري ملاكوكن فلباڬي كسوكاٴن دڠن سڬل فرماينن تياد برهنتي سيڠ دان مالم.

القصه مك ترسبوتله فول فركتاٴن ممبڠ بوڠسو داتس اودرا ياٴيت فترا راج فينڠ لوموت تونڠ اوله توانڤتري مايڠ مڠاڬي فد سوات مالم اي برادو ددالم تمڤة فرادوانڽ مك برممفيله اي فرڬي برجالن فد سوات فادڠ ترلالو لواسڽ اي تڠه مماكي سهلي تڠكولق داتس كفلاڽ تيبا٢ داتڠ سئيكور بورڠ هلڠ جنتن دسمبرڽ تڠكولق داتس كفلاڽ لالو دتربڠكنڽ مك ببراف دتورة تياد جوڬ دافة مك درفد ماسغت كراس تورتڽ مڠيكوت هلڠ ايت تربڠ مك ايفون جاته فد سوات تاسيك رافة دسيتو ددالم اية ايفون تركجوت برفيكر سكتيك مك هاريڤون چره مك اي فون باڠون درفد تيدرڽ سرة ترايڠت اكن ممفين اية مك اي فون لالو فرڬي مڠادف ايهندا بنداڽ راج فينڠ لوموة فرسمبهكن حال ممفيڽ سرت ممنتا تعبيركن كفد ايهن ستله ددڠر اوله ايهن اكن ممفي انقڽ يڠدمكين اية ايفون بركات هي انقكو راج

سلطان مقتي اية منجاديكن ديرين مأيكور بورڠ مرق بتينا تربڠ كائتس اودارا ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي فون سڬرا منجاديكن ديريڤ بورڠ مرق جنتن دچهاري داتس اودارا ملك برتمو لالو دباوا فولڠ كدالم مهليڬي برسام٢ منجادي مائنسي كدواڤ برسوك٢ن ماكن دان مينم دان توان فتري فون سدهله توبة درفد بربواة لاكو يڠدمكين اية هيڠڬ سمڤي تيڬ هاري تيڬ مالم راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي ددالم مهليڬي اية ملك كدڠرنله خبرڤ كفد راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو ملك ايفون سڬراله مننتوڠ تبوه لارڠ ڬوڠ فلاوڠ چانڠ فمڠڬل مڠهيمفونكن سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ دان هلبالڠ لسكر رعيت بالا تنترا درفد هوجڠ نڬري سمڤي كفڠكل نڬري ملك سڬل اورڠبسر٢ هلبالڠ لشكر رعيت بالا تنترا فون داتڠله برهمفون دبالي فنه مسق ملك سڬل اورڠبسر٢ فون برداتڠ سمبه امڤون توانكو بريبو٢ امفون هارفكن دامفوني كيراڤ سمبه فاتيك اڤاله مسق كسوكاران توانكو مننتوڠ تابوه لارڠن ڬوڠ فلاوڠ چانڠ فمڠڬل اين ببراف سده لماڤ توانكو منجادي راج ددالم نڬري مايڠ مڠاڬي اين بلومله فرنه يڠدمكين ملك تيته راج امبوڠ اون، اوڠو تياداله اف مسق كسوكاران كيت اكن حال اديق كية توانفتري مايڠ مڠاڬي ايت سده بربوات اڠكارا ددالم مهليڬي اية دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي سكارڠ بڬيماناله بيچارا اية يڠ بايك كفد هاتي مما كيت اف٢ سكلين كارن اديق بيت اية تونڠ اورڠ بارڠكالي سمڤي مرڠن راج ايت نڬري كيت جوڬ يڠ روسق هارو هارا سكلين ايسي نڬري ملك سمبه سڬل اورڠبسر٢ ايت مأورڠ دامي مأورڠ مڠناكن نيكح جوڬ كارن سده فاتت

ادند برڬورو سند سكتيك ايفون مده غائب منجادي ايم دنق
بتينا مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون منجاديكن ديرين ايم دنق
جنتن دچهارين دهوتن انتارا بلوكر مودا دڠن بلوكر توا برتمو لالو
دباوا فولڠ كدالم مهليڬي سام٢ منجاديكن ديرين مائنسي بركات٢
سكتيك توان فتري فون غائب فول منجاديكن ديرين فويوه
بتينا مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون منجاديكن ديرين فويوه
جنتن مك دچهاري ددالم فادي لڤس رومڤت برتمو لالو دباوا
فولڠ كدالم مهليڬي باليق سام منجادي مائنسي دودق بوڬورو
دان سند سكتيك توان فتري فون غائب فول منجادي بورڠ
تكوكر بتينا مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي منجادي بورڠ تكوكر
جنتن دچهاري ددالم فادي فرهومائن اورڠ سدڠ بونتيڠ تربية برتمو
لالو دباوا فولڠ كدالم مهليڬي سام٢ منجادي مائنسي دودق برڬورو
سند سكتيك توان فتري فون غائب منجادي ڬاجه بتينا دان
راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي منجادي ڬاجه جنتن دچهاري ددالم هوتن
انتارا بلوكر توا دڠن ريمبا برتمو لالو دباوا فولڠ كدالم مهليڬي
مك سام٢ منجادي مائنسي دودق ماكن دان مينوم ڬورو دان
سند توان فتري فون غائب فول منجادي سئيكور ناڬ بتينا
فرڬي دفوسة تاسيك فاوه جڠڬي مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي
منجادي سئيكور ناڬ ڬنتاله جنتن برچول دتورة سمڤي دفوست
تاسيك فاوه جڠڬي مك برتمو لالو دباوا فولڠ كدالم مهليڬي
سام٢ منجادي مائنسي مك توان فتري فون بركاة سوڠڬه٢ روفان
ككند كاسيه كفد ادند برباڬيله٢ فركتائن توان فتري اية دڠن ڬورو
دان سند انتارا بركاة٢ ايت مده غائب فول دمات٢ راج امبوڠ

ماسق فلباڬي فكاين يڠ انده٢ تله ايت دودقله برسوك٢ دڠن
استرين دان دڠن چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي دودق سننتيكن هاري
سمفي مالم انتارا ببراف لمان دودق برسوك٢ اية هاريفون سدهله
مريمبڠ فتڠ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون برسيفله سننتفن
دان برمالين فكاين سنتله سده ماسق فلباڬي فكاين يڠ انده٢
سكنتيك جوا مك هاريفون سدهله جاوه مالم مك ايفون برخبر
كفد چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي هندق نايك فد مهليڬي توان فتري
مايڠ مڠاڬي كفد مالم اين دان هاريفون جاوه مالم فد وقت رمبڠ
كنتيك يڠ بايق دان ساعة يڠسمفرن تله برامكن سڬل وقت دان
شرط دان بربتولن هاري دان بولنن كفد كنتيك ليم دان بيلڠن
ستندوق مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون ملڠكه لالو برجالن
منوجو مهليڬي اية سنتله سمفي مك دليهة فنتو بيليق اية تركونچي
جوا دوا بلس لافيس مك ايفون مڠمبل تڠكولوق بولڠ اولو بلڠ
فلاڠي سرت دكرفسكن فد فنتو اية مك سكلين انق كونچي اية
فون هابيسله لوروه لالو دسمبوت اوله توان فتري كونچي ايت
سمبيل ممندڠ كفد فنتو اية مك دليهتن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي
سده داتڠ مك توان فتري فون ترسنيم سرت فرسيلاكن دودق
داتس لڠكة يڠ كاءمسن مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون ترلالو سوك
لاكوف دفرجامو اوله توان فتري دڠن فلباڬي ماكنن٢ اڠكة هيدڠ
سورڠ هيدڠ تله اية ايفون بربواة لاكو سفرة دهولو مڠهيلڠكن ديرين
منجادي هابو يڠامة هالوس مك دافة دتيوف اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان
سقتي دتڠه مهليڬي اية دامبل سبچي فاسير يڠ فوته ايفون سده باليق
منجادي ماءنسي سراي بركات سوڠڬوهله روفان ككند كاسيه فد

چهاري جوگ سمفي برتمو بهاروله بوله اغكو فراستري توان فتري اين فرتام٢ اي منجاديكن ديرين هابو يغ ماغة هالوس.

افكل هندق منچهارين ملك اغكو تيوف هابو اية برجمفا دغن سبيجي فامبير يغ فوته ملك اغكو فڬغ اينله صيفت توان فتري اية كدوان اي هيلغ فول منجاديكن ديرين مئيكور ايم دنق بتينا دودقن دانتارا بلوكر توا دغن بلوكر مودا.

كتيگان اي هيلغ فول منجاديكن ديرين مئيكور بورغ فويوه اغكو چهاري ددالم ڤادي مدغ لفس رومفة فرهوماءن اورغ.

كاءمفتن اي هيلغ فول منجاديكن ديرين مئيكور بورغ تكوكر بتينا اغكو چهاري دودقن ددالم فادي مدغ بونتيغ تربية.

كليم اي هيلغ غاءيب فول منجاديكن ديرين مئيكور گاجه بتينا دودقن ددالم بلوكر توا هندقله اغكو چهاري دمان نسچاي برتمو باوا فولغ باليق اي منجادي ماءنسي.

كاءنم اي هيلغ فول منجاديكن ديريڽ مئيكور ناگ بتينا دودقڽ دفوست تاسيك فاوه جغگي اغكو تورت چهاري جوگ نسچاي برتمو.

كتوجه هيلغ اي منجاديكنديريڽ بورغ مرق بتينا تربغ اي كاءتس اودارا ملك اغكو ايكوت باوا فولغ نسچاي ككلله اي منجادي استري اغكو ستله بركات٢ ايت ملك اورغ توا ايتفون غاءيب ملك راج امبوغ سلطان سقنتي فون تركجوت درفد برادو ملك ايفون ترلالوله سوكاڽ براوله باڬي دچيتاڽ دودق سننتي هاري سيغ جوگ سكتيك دودق اية ملك هاريفون چره ملك راج امبوغ سلطان سقنتي فون باغون درفد برادوڽ برسيرم دان

ترڠفا٢ لاكون منچهاري فد مڠنف بيليق انجوڠ امنتان ايت تياد جوڬ برجمفا مك سمفي سكيرا٢ تڠه مالم ترلمفو دنيهاري بلوم سمفي بودق٢ دوا كالي باڠون جاڬ اورڠ توا براليه تيدر بوڤي كواڠ جاوه كنتڠه سوروڠ لنتين ريڠ دريمبا تردڠوه انتا دفادڠ سمبوت مڠواق كربو دكندڠ امبون جنتن رنتيك٢ فد كنتيك اية راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون باليقله تورن كفراهوڤ بتارا ملودڠ مايڠ دڠن تاڠيسن يڠامت ماڠت سبب تركنڠكن كملوانن تله سمفي كفراهو لالو مامق بيليق مربهكن ديرين تيدر سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك سمفي فد مالم يڠكتوجهن مك برسمفيله اي داتڠ سوءرڠ توا ددالم تيدرن مماكي فكاين كونيڠ دان ممڬڠ سواة توڠكة سمبو بونتيڠ برديري دهولو كفالا تيدرن سرت اي بركات هي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي افكه سببن مك اڠكو تيدر سيڠ دان مالم اين سده سمفي توجه هاري تياد اڠكو بڠكية٢ اين مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي بركات٢ ادفون سبب مك دمكين كلاكوان همب كران ماڠة بسر كملوان يڠ همب تڠڬوڠ اوله كران فربواتن توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي اية هيلڠ دمات٢ همب جوا مك همب اچه لڠسوڠ تياد برجمفا يڠدمكين ايت بلومله فرنه همب منڠڬوڠ كملوان يڠ سماچم اين تله ددڠر اوله اورڠ توا ايت مك ايفون ترسنيم سراي كتان هي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي جاڠنله اڠكو برسوسه٢ هاتي فرڬيله اڠكو لاڬي دافتكن توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي تياد اي كمان٢ فرڬين تتافي توان فتري اية بسر جوڬ كسقتينن بوله اي منجاديكن ديرين توجه ماچم بناتڠ لاين سباڬي درفد مكالي كفد سكالي هيڠڬ سمفي توجه كالي اي هيلڠ اڠكو

سقتي نايك دمهليڬي توان ڤتري مايڠ مڠاڬي مك دليهتڽ ڤد مڠنڤ ڤنتو٢ بيليق ايت تركونچي دوا بلس لاڤيس مك ايڤون مڠمبل تڠكولوق بولڠ اولو بلڠ ڤلاڠي مك دكراڤسكن كڤد كونچي ايت مك كونچي ايتڤون ڬوڬر منديرين سڬرا دسمبوت اوله توان ڤتري كونچي اية لالو ڤرڬي مڠنتي كڤنتو مك ترڤندڠله كڤد راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي تڠه ملڠكه هندق ماسق بيليق دامي ترڤندڠ توان ڤتري ڤون كمالوان٢ لاكوڤ باليق دودق ددالم بيليق اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي لالو ماسق دودق دهمڤيري دڠن توان ڤتري ايت سرت دڠن ببراڤ ڤوجق ڬريندم دڠن ڤركتاءن يڠ مانيس٢ اكن ممبري بلس دان مايو دهاتي توان ڤتري مك توان ڤتري ايتڤون لمبوتله هاتيڽ دان سوكله اي بركاة٢ دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مك توان ڤتري ڤون لالو برجامو ڤلباڬي ماكنن٢ يڠ انده٢ لذة چيتا راسڽ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ڤون ماكنله جموان ايت منتله سلسي درڤد ماكن مينم ايت مك توان ڤتري مايڠ مڠاڬي ڤون اڤله جوا بچارا توانكو داتڠ كماري اين.

مك جواب راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي اداڤون ككند داتڠ منداڤتكن ادند اين جكلو اد ريضا دان راضي ڤد هاتي ادند برهمبكن ككند اورڠيڠ هينا ڤاڤ اين ماڠنتله هارڤ برتاروه كنديري ڤد ادند تله توان ڤتري مايڠ مڠاڬي مندڠر يڠدمكين اية كهندق راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايڤون ترسنيم لالو مڠهيلڠكن ديريڽ غايب دمات٢ منجاديكن ديريڽ سبيجي ڤاسير دتڠه چيور ايت جوڠ مليهتكن كلاكوان راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي اية.

مك تيڠڬله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سؤرڠ ديريڤ دڠن

مريمبڠ فنتڠ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون برموهن تورن هندق باليق كفراهوپ سمفي فد فرتڠهن جالن ايت برهنتي اي دباوه سفوهن كايو بريڠين بربوي٢ داتس فافن دوندڠ توان فتري اية كران دكة دڠن فلابوهن بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية مك راج امنوڠ سلطان سقتي بوبوي٢ ايت دفندڠ اوله توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي دري اتس مهليڬين مك ايفون ترسنيپم ممندڠ كلاكوان راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي اية لالو توان فتري برفنتون دمكين بوپين.

انق ماوا مبسر لڠن   هندق منيتي باتڠ فادي
هندق ترتاوا تيدق برتامن   سنپم سديكية ددالم هاتي

مك فنتون توان فتري ايت تردڠر فد راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مك دبالس فول.

سلاسيه داولڠ بوله درومفة   فندق رواس كاكي بابي
ككاسيه اورڠ بوله كوربوة   بهروله فواس دهاتي كامي

مك توان فتري فون ممبالس فنتون اية دمكين بوپين.

اف ڬونا كاين دبنتڠ   كالو تيدق ڬونتيڠكن باجو
اف ڬونا ماروڠ هندي دسندڠ   كالو تيدق دبونهكن مادو

منتله سده بربالس٢ فنتون ايت مك هاريفون سدهله مالم مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون دڠن چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي ايتفون تورنله كدالم فراهو بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ تله سمفي اي كفراهون لالو برسالين فكاين يڠ انده٢ مماكي سلڠكف فكاين اورڠ فربوجڠن تله سده مك ايڤون فرڬي مندافتكن چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي برخبر هندق نايك كمهليڬي مندافتكن توان فتري مايڠ مڠاڬي مك هاريفون سدهله مالم دنيهاري بلوم سمڤي مك راج امبوڠ سلطان

برسيمفول بوکو بمبان دوا بلس لافيس ملک چمبول اينڤون جاتوه کدالم تاڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان مقنتي ملک لالو دبوکاڤ چمبول اية دليهت اداله سيره برکافور تيگ کافور ملک راج امبوڠ سلطان مقنتي فون لالو برفنتون دمکين بوپين۰

ماسق گروڠگوڠ برفليتا   انق تکوکر دتبيڠ تيڠگي
بسرپ اونتوڠ کفد کية   سيره برکافور داتڠ سنديري

اوله توان فتري دبالس فول فنتون۰

بريڠين تمبوه دسکم   کفارة لالو کمعريفتنپ
جکلو ايڠين سيره دگڠگم   چوباله تورت فد تمفتن

اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان مقنتي دبالس فول فنتون۰

کفارت لالو کمعريفتنپ   فاته تونجڠ سمالي مالي
کوتورت لالو فد تمفتن   انتهکن اف هالي دان بالي

سنله ايت راج امبوڠ سلطان مقنتي برجالن جوگ سمفي دبالي ملک راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو فون تورن مڠالو٢کن راج امبوڠ سلطان مقنتي تله برفندڠ کدواپ لالو سام کدواپ برفڠڠ تاڠن دباوا نايك کاءتس بالي دلتقکن دکانن سيڠڠهسان کرجاءن بگند ايت سرة تراڠکتله سڠل هيداڠن زواده برباڠي٢ انيك جنيس فلباڠي ماکن مکانن يڠ انده٢ سنله سده تراتور لالو برسام٢ سنتف فد ساتو هيداڠن تله سده ملک داڠکتکن فول سنتف مينوسن فيلاء يڠبرتاتهکن رتنا موتو معنيکم تله ايت لالو سماکي باهوان٢ يڠ هاروم دان واڠي ممنوهي ساايسي فوري ملک تتکل بگند اية سنتف برباڠيله چريتا دان حکايت يڠ سمبري کبجيکن دچتراکن اوله راج کدوا اين ببراف ماس دودق ايت ملک هاريفون سدهله

مک راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو ڤون تله مندڠر حال ايت مک ايڤون سݢرا برتيته کڤد لقسمان راج لاوة دسوره ڤرقسا ڤراهو ايت سياڤ اورڠ ددالمڽ دان دريمان داتڠڽ دان هندق کمان ڤرݢيڽ دان ماسق کماري اڤ حاجتڽ مک لقسمان ايتڤون تندوق مڽمبه لالو تورن برجالن ڤرݢي کسمڤن توندا بردايوڠ دري جاوه مسرکن دکة مده دکة سمڤي تيبا کڤد بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ برتمو دڠن چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي لالو دڤرقسا ڤراهو اية سڤرة يڠدتيتهکن اوله توانڽ راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو مک لالو دچريتراکن اوله چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي درڤد اول سمڤي اخيرڽ ستله ددڠر اوله لقسمان يڠدمکين مک ايڤون باليق کسمڤن توندا بردايوڠ نايك کڤنتي تله سمڤي لالو نايك کبالي ڤرسمبهکن حال ڤراهو بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ اية ددالمڽ راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي داتڠ دري نݢري تنجوڠ بيما هندق کماري برسوك٢ جوݢ ستله ددڠر اوله راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو سمبه لقسمان اية مک ايڤون ممبري تيته کڤد سݢل اورڠبسرڽ اکن دممبوة نايك کنݢري راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي اية مک سݢل هلبالڠ ڤون سݢراله ڤرݢي برکرجا ماسيڠ٢ دڠن جابتنڽ ممباکر سݢل مريم دان مناڤڠ ݢڠݢق ݢمڤيتا بوڤيڽ سلاکو تراڠکت نݢري ڤولو مايڠ مڠاݢي اية سکتيك لاݢي مک راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي ڤون ڤرسيلاکن اورڠله نايك کدارة دائيريڠکن اوله سݢل اورڠبسر٢ ددالم نݢري مايڠ مڠاݢي مک راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي برجالن مڤوسر همڤير دڠن مهليݢي توان ڤتري مايڠ مڠاݢي اديق کڤد راج امبوڠ اون، اوڠو مک توان ڤتري ايتڤون براهيله هاتيڽ ممندڠ روڤ ڤارس راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي اية لالو دلونترڤ دڠن چمبول ݢاديڠ بربوڠکس دڠن تليڤوق لايو

اکن سڬل کبسران سڬل راج۲ دان ملیهتکن کسقتین سڬل دیوا۲ دان ببراڤ مراماٴي ڤانس دان دیڠین دان ببراڤ مراماٴي دڤوکل اڠین دان ڬلومبڠ مک بلاير جوڬ تیاد برهنتي سیڠ دان مالم ببراڤ لماڤ برلاير ایت مامق ببراڤ ڤوله بوه نڬري ڤرتام یڠدمامقکي اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ایت ڤرتام برنام نڬري چمڤا یڠکدوا نڬري چالا یڠکتیڬ نڬري تنجوڠ جمبو لیڤا دان یڠکاٴمڤت نڬري تلوق جمبو اير دان یڠ کلیم نڬري روڠ شیب دان یڠکاٴنم نڬري تنجوڠ چمارا بوڠا دان یڠکتوجه نڬري ڤولو مایڠ مڠاڬي.

مک براڤ لماڤ برلاير ممبیلڠ نڬري۲ این هڠڬ سمڤي تیڬ بولن سڤوله هاري ملیهة سڬل اتور دان عادت نڬري ایت تیاداله تمڤة یڠ جاتوه هاتین مک سمڤي اي کنڬري مایڠ مڠاڬي ایت مک دلیهتڽ درڤد لاوت ترلالوله باڽق سڬل ڤراهو داڬڠ سنتري ڤنه مسق برلابوه دکوال اية مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ڤون ایڠینله هاتین هندق ملیهة سڬل ڤراتوران دان عادة نڬري ایت مک ایڤون سیڠڬه مامق برلابوه دنڬري ایت سکتیک اي برلابوه ایت مک سمڤیله خبرڽ کدالم نڬري مایڠ مڠاڬي کڤد راجاڽ برنام راج امبوڠ اون اوڠو ترلالو بسر تحة کراجاٴنڽ چوکڤ لڠکڤ دڠن سڬل رعیة بلاتنتراڽ دان سڬل کوت ڤاریتڽ دکاوال اوله سڬل هلبالڠ لشکرڽ مالم دان سیڠ تیاد خالي ڤنه دان مسق ڤد ستیڤ هاري ددالم بالي ڤڠادڤن دهداڤ اوله سڬل اورڠبسر۲ڽ تڠه دودق برسوکٴن۲ مک کدڠرانله خبرڽ سبواه ڤراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مایڠ اد داتڠ برلابوه دکوال نڬري این.

ايت مك دڠن سکتيك ايت جوگ دسوروهکن اوله راج ناک ايت لفسکن کفد سکل رعية بلاتنتراپ سنتله اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون سگراله فرگي منداڤتکن استرين توان فتري چهيا انتن برموهن هندق فولڠ کدالم دنيا مك سامله کدواپ برتاڠيسن٢ کران ساڠة برکاسيهن٢ لاڬيفون توان فتري اية سده حميل تيگ بولن مڠندوڠ ددالم فلاسين سنتله سده برتاڠيسن٢ مك دبنر اوله توان فتري اکن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي باليق اية مك ايفون باليقله منوروت رنتي ساوه ايت ببراف لماپ مك ايفون سمفيله باليق ککڤل بدوري لالو دسوروه بوڠکر ساوه ايت سنتله سده تربوڠکر ساوه اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون فرگي مڠادڤ سراج جين برموهن هندق باليق کدالم فراهو بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ مك تيته سراج جين دسوروه باوا دڠن استرين توان فتري رنيك جنتن تله سده سيف سموان مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون ملمبي بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايت مك بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايتفون داتڠله سمفي دتفي کفل بدوري ايت مك ايفون تورنله کدوا لاکي استرين چوکف لڠکف دڠن سکل فلباڬي عالت فترا راج يڠبسر جوا تله سمفي کاءيسوقکن هارين مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون برسيفله دڠن چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي هندق برلاير ددالم بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ.

تله سمفي فدکتيك يڠبايق ساعة يڠ سمفرن مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون برلايرله ماسق فد سڬنف سوڠي دان کوال دان برلاير فد سڬنف توکون دان فولو دان سڬنف تلوق دان تنجوڠ مليهة سکل فلباڬي ککياأن توهن رب العالمين، دان ممندڠ

اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي تيبنه ايهند بڬند ايت مك ايفون سڬرا مڠمبيل رنتي بسي دايكتكن كفد فيڠڬڠن سنله سده مك ايفون تورن سوأرڠ ديرين منورت رنتي ساوه كفل ايت ببراف لماپ دتورت ايت مك سمفيله كفد اوجوڠ ساوه اية مك دليهة اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سوڠڬه جوا رنتي ساوه اية ترسڠكوة فد بوبوڠ راج ناڬ ددالم لاوت اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون لالوله تورن فرڬي مڠادف راج ناڬ اية مك سڬل اتوران نڬري دان حكم عادت رشم دان اوڬما نڬري اية ترلالوله بركنن فد هاتي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مك ايفون دودقله دسيتو فد ستيف هاري داتڠ مڠادف راج ناڬ اية مك ددالم حال ايت براهيله هاتين هندق براستري مك لالوله اي ممينڠ توان فتري چهيا انتن يائية فترا كفد راج ناڬ ايت مك كهندق راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايت تله دفركننكن اوله راج ناڬ مك سمفي فد ماس هاري دان بولنن فد وقة كتيك يڠبايق ساعت يڠ سمفرن مك تمڤيلله بركرج ممولائي برجاڬ٢ توجه هاري توجه مالم مك دنيكهكن اوله راج ناڬ ايت راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دڠن توان فتري چهيا انتن سنله سده نيكح اية مك دودقله ملاكوكن فلباڬي كسوكائن اورڠ لاكي استري هيڠڬ سمڤي تيڬ بولن لماپ اي دودق ددالم لاوت دڠن برسوكائن٢ مك سمفي كفد سواة هاري مك ايڠتله اي اكن كفل بدوري دان استرين توان فتري رنيك جنتن تيڠڬل دتڠه لاوة سرت دڠن بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ مك ايفون مڬراله فرڬي مڠادف ايهند بڬند راج ناڬ برموهن هندق باليق كدالم دنيا سرت منتاء تولڠ تڠڬلكن رنتي ساوه يڠترلكت دبوبوڠ

جنتن ايت كڤد سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ سراج جين اية مك سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ ايتڤون بربچارا فرڬي منداڤتكن توان فتري رنيك جنتن اية برخبر هندق دنيكهكن دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي مك توان فتري ايتفون مناغيس تياد ماهو جيك بوله دهيدوفكن بافڽ سراج جين ايت ماهوله اي نيكح دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي منتله راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي مندڠر كهندق توان فتري اية مك ايڤون سڬراله دامبيل فونتوڠ چندانا ڬهرو دان كمڤان باروس دان اير ماور مده سيف سكلينڽ مك دفرتموكن كفلا سراج جين ايت دڠن توبهڽ مك لالو داوسفكن كمڤان باروس دان چندانا ڬهرو ايت مك دفرچيقكن اير ماور اية مك سراج جين تربرسين لالو بڠكية دودق مڽمبه كاكي راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي مك توان فتري رنيك جنتن فون ترلالو سوكاڽ ممندڠكن ايهڽ مده هيدوف باليق باڬي سديا لماڽ.

منتله مده سراج جين اية هيدوف مك بربچاراله فول سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ هندق نيكهكن راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي دڠن توان فتري رنيك جنتن اية دودق كرجا تيڬ هاري تيڬ مالم برسوكا٢ٴن مك راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي دان توان فتري رنيك جنتن برداميله كدوا لاكي استرين ملاكوكن فلباڬي كسوكاٴنڽ.

منتله مده نيكح راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي اية مك سراج جين ايتفون تياداله كواسڽ ممرنتهكن كفل بدوري ايت دسره بوجر ليننڠ فنجڠ فندق بوروق بايقڽ مان٢ فندي راج امبوڠ سلطان مقتي جوڬ سرت برخبركن ماوه كفل ايت ترمڠكوت مده دوا بلس موسيم لماڽ حال اين مان٢ فندي انقدا جوڬ منتله ددڠر

دري کيري مک دتڠکيسکن ککانن داتڠ دري کانن دتڠکيسکن ککيري مک ببراف لماپ درفد فاڠي هڠگ سمفي تڠه هاري رمبڠ برتتق٢ دان برتڠکيسن٢ ايت مک سراج جين فون سدهله لمه تولڠپ.

مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون سيف، فول هندق ممبري بالس سکتيک جوگ برتتق٢ مک ماله تڠکيس راج جين فون کنا رمبڠ داهيپ مک کات راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فاداله سده ابڠ مماکي کيلة داهي اية ايلوقپ مک ماکين ماغت سراج جين ايت ماره برتتق٢ جوگ دان برتڠکيس٢ سکتيک ترماله تڠکيس سراج جين فوتس تليڠاپ مک ترلالو ماره هاتيپ سرة منتاء بونه سکالي کفد راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي افله گونا هيدوف منڠگوڠ مالو يڠدمکين اين مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايتفون ملومفت لالو دکرت ليهيرپ مک ترفلنتيڠ کفلا سراج جين اية لالو جاتوه مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون برلاري کهلوان دان کبوريتن مڠمبة سگل اورڠ بسر٢ سراج جين ايت هندق دبونه سکليپ تله دفندڠ اوله اورڠ بسر٢ سراج جين ايت توانپ مده ماتي دان راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ايتفون ترلالو گمبيرا لاکوپ مک سکلين اورڠبسر٢ ايتفون داتڠله مپمبه دان مراوف تافق کاکي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي موهن پاوا مک اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سمواپ اورڠ بسر٢ ايت دبري امفون دان دفربايق هاتيپ تله مده سلسي درفد برکلاهي ايت تمفيلله ممبلا ميت سراج جين ايت دماسقکن کدالم خرندا منتله سلسي درفد ممرنتهکن ميت سراج جين اية مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فنتاء نيکهکن اي دڠن توان فتري رنيک

شمفر فڠابيس ستله سده دسروكن نام٢ مريم اية لالو دچوچوه تونم ملك مريم اينتفون برگموروه بوپين ملك فلوروپ لقسان هوجن يڠ لبة داتڠ منيمفا داتس فراهو كورڠ ماتو مراتس هلوان ملك فراهو اينتفون هابيسله تڠگلم مكلينن سكتيك لاگي هيلڠ امف بديل اية ملك تمفقله كفل بدوري جوڬ تيڠگل سبوه برماوه توڠگل.

تله مراساٴي گگاران مريم ايت گگق گمفيتا ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون باڠون درفد برادو لالو ماسق فلباڠي فكاينن يڠ انده٢ ستله سده ملك دبوبه امس ساتو چيفير ملك فرگي كهلوان برديري چكق فيڠگڠ فنتاٴ لايركن بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية كفد كفل بدوري ملك بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اينتفون برلاير ستله سمفي دكفل بدوري اية ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون لالو نايك مڠادف سراج جين فاير دلاوت فرسمبهكن امس ساتو چيڤير تندا مڠاكو ساله ملك سگرا جوڬ دسمبوة اوله انق راج جين اية ملك دودقله بركاة٢ انتارا دودق اية ملك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون ترفندڠ كڤد بيليق توان فتري رنيك جنتن انق سراج جين فاير دلاوت اية ملك كدوا٢پ سام ترسنپم ملك دفندڠ سراج جين فاير دلاوة اكن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ترسنپم ايت لالو دفرقسا هي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي كران اف ملك اڠكو ترسنپم ملك جواب راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي تياداله اف همب مليهت ايم برلاڬ دڠن اينتيق.

ملك سراج جين ترلالوله مركاپ سمبل دسنتفكن فدڠن يڠ برنام رنتي بالي مڠرت راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دڠن تياد بركيبر٢ لاگي دكرت داتس ملك دسوسوبكن دكرة دباوه دلمڤتكن دكرت

اوله انق راج جين سديوا ممبغ يغدمكين مك ترلالوله ماكيت هاتيپ ايڤون فرڬي ممبوك فتي كچيك بنيان سقتي مغمبيل فونتوغ چندانا جغڬي دان كمپان باروس دان هوبت بديل تيڬ بيجي فتروم دان فلورو تيڬ بيجي دان ستيغڬر سفوچق يغبر سام٢ جادي دغن اياپ ستله اية مك دباكر فونتوغ چندانا جغڬي دان كمپان باروس اية مك داوسفكن فد ستيغڬر دان هوبة فتروم دان فلورو اية مده ايت مك دڬرتقكن ستيغڬر ايت مك تورنله اير درفد مولتپ تيڬ تيتيك مك انق راج جين سديوا ممبغ اية فون مناغيس تاهوله اي اكن علامة ففراغن هندق اله لالو دايسي جوڬ ستيغڬر ايت ستله مده مك دتيمبقكن بتول منوجو بتارا سلودغ مايغ سكالي لتوف تيڬ كالي دڬومپ امف برفايوغ كاودارا مك فلوروپ جاتوه فد اولق دايوغ فميغڬغ لنتس مبله ميبله مك سڬرا جوڬ دسومبة اوله توان فتري چندرا روفا دغن كاين سليندغ مك ايفون برلاري٢ فرڬي ممباغونكن چئ الغ اورغ ليغڬي دان توكغ بوغكؤ بوغسو بغساوان مك ايڤون باغون ماكن سيره سكافور مك دكناكن رنتي فيغڬمپ دباوا سكفيغ فافن لالو ترجون منوجو لوبغ اية سكالي فوكل دوا بلس فاكو لكة دوا كالي فوكل امفة ليكو فاكوپ لكة تيڬ كالي فوكل فراهو فون مده بايق ايڤون نايك بتارا سلودغ مايغ اية لبه ايلوق درفد لام دان لبه چندايم درفد مول.

مك توان فتري چندرا روفا ايتڤون برسيفله اي مؤرغ ديرين هندق ممبري بالس كفد انق راج جين سديوا ممبغ اية دغن مريم كاتق فورو دان كتم باتو دان چندي لوت دان ليلا تمباڬ دان

منندغر يغدمكين اية مك ايفون برموهن باليق فولغ تورن دممفن توندا مك برداي‌وغ ستله سمفي دكفل بدوري لالو نايك مغادف انق راج جين فرسمبهكن اد سوغگه سؤرغ فتري ددالم بنتارا سلودغ مايغ ايت اديق اوله راج امبوغ سلطان سقتي تتافي سده منجادي تونغ اورغ دان تونغپ اينتفون اد جوگ برسام٢ ددالم بنتارا سلودغ مايغ ايت بلوم فون هابيس سمبه تمغگوغ ايت انق راج جين سديوا ممبغ اينتڤون ترلالو مرك لاكون برتيته كفد تمغگوغ مپوره كمفوغكن سگل اورغبسر٢ دان هلبالغ لشكر رعية بلاتنترا مپوره تگغ سگل بنداوة مريم دان ليلا مرة دسوره سيف سكلين فراهو مماكي عالتن فرغ مپوره فوكل بنتارا سلودغ مايغ اية دغن مريم.

مك دغن سكتيك ايت جوگ برگمورهله بوپي سگل مريم سنافغ دان ليلا رنتك ددالم لاوت اية گگق گمفيتا ترلالو عظمة تياد دسغك بوپي لاگي هيغگ سمفي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم دتغه هاروغ، ايت ترغ چواچ منجادي كلمكابوت اوله كران اسف مريم دان ليلا رنتك ايت مك سمفي فد اية انق راج جين سديوا ممبغ اينتفون مپوره رنتيكن سگل مريم دان سنافغ اية كران فد مغكاپ تنتوله مده هنچور دان لوله لنتق جوا بنتارا سلودغ مايغ ايت دماكن سگل فلورو ايت مك سگل هلبالغ اينتڤون برهنتي سنيمبق سهاري سمالم مك ستله هيلغ سگل كابوس دان اسف سگل هوبة مريم سنافغ ايت مك دفندغ كفد بنتارا سلودغ مايغ ايت اداله اي ترلبه ايلوق درفد لام دان، ترلبه چندايم درفد سول برلابوه دغن منغ سنتوماپ تياد اف چاچة چلاپ دامي دفندغ

همب هندق تريما تندا اين كران كامي ددالم بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ
اين تياد مناروه ڤرمڤوان سمواڤ لاكي٢ يڠدمكين اية مك تمڠݢوڠ
ايتڤون كمالوان٢ لاكوڤ لالو برموهن باليق تورن كسمڤن توندا
بردايوڠ منوجو كڤل بدوري منتله سمڤي لالو نايك مڠادڤ راج
ڤاير دلاوة ڤرسمبهكن تياد سوءرڠ ڤون ڤرمڤوان ددالم بنتارا ملودڠ
مايڠ ايت مك انق راج جين ايتڤون مڠمبيل تروڤوڠن لالو دڤندڠ
ڤات٢ مك تمڤقله دڠن ترڠن ددالم بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ اية ادامڤة
اورڠ تيݢ اورڠ لاكي٢ تڠه تيدر دان سوءرڠ ڤرمڤوان ايتله يڠ جاݢ
ملايركن بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ ايت مك انق راج جين ايتڤون برتيته
ڤول كڤد تمڠݢوڠ سڤوروه ڤرݢي جوݢ كران دڤندڠ ددالم تروڤوڠ
اد جوݢ سوءرڠ ڤتري ددالم بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ اية مك تمڠݢوڠ
ايتڤون تورن ڤول دسمڤن توندا موات تڠه دلاڤن كوين امڤة ڤوله
امڤة اورڠ انق ڤدايوڠن دري جاوه مسركن دكة مده دكة سمڤي
تيبا لالو نايك بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ اية اوله توان ڤتري سݢرا دتݢور
تمڠݢوڠ اية دسوروه دودق ڤد تمڤتن منتله دودق مك توان ڤتري
ڤون اڤ جوݢ بچارا داتوء داتڠ كماري اين مك ساهوت تمڠݢوڠ
ايت همب اين دسوروهكن اوله انق راج جين ايت ڤنتاء ڤينڠكن
توان ڤتري ددالم بنتارا ملودڠ مايڠ اين جوݢ كران اد دڤندڠن
ددالم تروڤوڠ مك ساهوة توان ڤتري ايت سوڠݢه جوݢ داتوء
اد ڤرمڤوان ددالم ڤراهو اين بيتله سنديري ڤرمڤوان يڠ تمڤق
دڤندڠ اوله انق راج جين ايت تتاڤي اڤله حال بيت اين مده
منجادي تونڠ لاڠ اورڠ تونڠ بيت ايتڤون اد برسام٢ ددالم بنتارا
ملودڠ مايڠ سكارڠ اي تڠه تيدر ددالم كوروڠ ايت تله تمڠݢوڠ

اورڠ لاکي٢ تيدر دان سوءرڠ ڤرمڤوان ددالمڽ ترلالو بايق روڤاڽ ملک انق راج جين ايتڤون مڤوروه کڤد اورڠبسر٢ڽ ڤرݢي ممباوا رڠݢية سراتس دان امس سچيڤير دان چنچين تيݢ بنتوق اکن جادي هندق ممينڠ توان ڤتري اية ملک تمڠݢوڠ ڤون ڤرݢيله کڤد بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية دڠن سبوه سمڤن توند سواة تڠه دلاڤن کوين انق دايوڠڽ امڤة ڤوله امڤة اورڠ ستله سمڤي مدڠ ايلوق برکاة٢ ملک تمڠݢوڠ ڤون برتاڽ کڤد توان ڤتري وهي اورڠ مودا ڤراهو اين دري مان داتڠڽ دان هندق کمان ڤرݢيڽ دان سياڤ نام نخوداڽ دان اڤ٢ بارڠ مواتنڽ دان ببراڤ اورڠ ددالمڽ دان برهنتي دسيني اڤ مقصودڽ۰

ملک ساهوة توان ڤتري بوڠسو چندرا روڤ تياداله اڤ مواتنڽ لاداهيتم اد دوا تيݢ ڤيتق دان ليمو مانس اد سبجي دوا دان باتڠ کابو٢ اد سکرت دوا ملک ددالم برکات٢ ايت ملک سمڤن توند تمڠݢوڠ ايتڤون راڤت کڤد بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية ملک دڤندڠ اوله توان ڤتري اورڠيڠ داتڠ اية بايق جوݢ لاکوڽ ملک لالوله دڤرسيلاکن اوله توان ڤتري تمڠݢوڠ اية نايق کڤراهوڽ سرة دڤرجامو ماکن سيره لايو دان کاڤور منته ڤينڠ مابق دان تمباکو جربون تياد دڠن سڤرتيڽ تندا اخلاص جوݢ داتوء تمڠݢوڠ ملک تمڠݢوڠ ڤون ترسنيم مندڠر کات يڠدمکين ملک ستله سده ماکن سݢل جموان ايت ملک تمڠݢوڠ ايتڤون تندوق مڠنجوقکن چيڤير يڠبرايسي رڠݢيت سراتس دان امس دان چنچين تيݢ بنتوق تندا ممينڠ توان ڤتري ددالم بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اين ملک توان ڤتري ايتڤون ترسنيم سراي مڽاهوت کات تمڠݢوڠ اية تياداله داڤة

كيري دان ايبو كاكي كانن ملك اورغ توا ايتڤون بغكيت ترفيكو٢
لاكوپ پٰموق افكه دان اگس اف دتغه لاوت اين ملك كاة راج
امبوغ سلطان مقتني تياد اف فاٴ توكغ كامي ممباغونكن فاٴ توكغ
كارن كامي سومهكن يغ تمفق مردم دسبله هلوان كية اين ملك
توكغ ايتفون سگراله ممباسوه موكان مرة ماكن سيره منتله مده
ملك دامبل تروفوغ لالو دفوسيغ٢كن ملك تمفقله كفل بدوري ملك
كات اورغ توا ايت اينله توان كفل بدوري كنايقكن انق راج جين
فاير دلاوت ماوهن ترسغكوت فد بومبوغ جنگ دوا بلس موسيم
مده لمان اي دودق دسيتو دوا براديق دغن توان فتري رنيك
جنتن كتيك فد ماس زمان ايهند توانكو دهولو راج امبوغ سوتن
ديوا فاتيك اف فون لاگي مودا٢ جيك برتمو مماچم ايت تنتو
ددالم اير سيره فاتيك اف جوگ منتله مده بركاة٢ اية ملك اي
فون ربه تيدر برمليموتن گبر گندان مراتس تمفل منتله راج امبوغ
سلطان مقتني دان چيٴ الغ اورغ ليغگي مندغر يغدمكين اية ملك
ايفون باليق برادو فد ماسيغ٢ بيليقپ ملك توان فتري بوغسو
چندرا روفا ايت مندغر فركتاٴن توكغ بوغكوٴ ايت نايك گمبيرا
لاكون دان گرم هاتين مندغركن كات٢ توكغ بوغكوٴ اية مغرتيف٢
گيگين مراي كومر٢كن داره موكان فوته نايك ميره برمري رومان
نايك بربنتت٢ سفرة دوري نغك برفوسيغ٢ سفرت فننة كلافوغ
ملك ترسبة فول قصه انق راج جين سديوا ممبغ يغددالم كفل
بدوري اية ملك فد كتيك اية اي سدغ دودق داتس كوروغ كفلن
ملك ترفندغله اي كفد بنتارا ملودغ مايغ اية ترلالو چنتيقن ملك
ايفون سگراله منروفوغ بنتارا ملودغ مايغ ايت ملك تمفقله تيگ

فتري چندرا روفا فون برمبين لالو بڠكية تردودق سرت منوليه
كيري دان كانن مك دفندڠن اداله چئ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي مك
ايڤون بركات ترلالو لپف اديق تيدر مك چئ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي
ايتڤون برچتراله فول اكن اي سده ماتي مك توان فتري چندرا
روفا ايتڤون كمالوان٢ لاكوپ لالو بڠكية فرگي ماسق نامسي دان
منومبيس منتله ماسق لالو منتف تيگ برسودارا تله سده منتف
مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دان چئ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي اية فون
ماڠنتله هندق تيدر كران سده لام برجاڬ٢ اكن مية توان فتري
چندرا روفا اية مك توان فتري چندرا روفله ملايركن بنتارا ملودڠ
مايڠ ايت مك ايفون مماكي فكاين اورڠ لاكي٢ لالو دلايركن بنتارا
ملودڠ مايڠ اية هيڠگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق گفد
هاري يڠكدلافن مك تمفقله سبوه كفل بداوري دتڠه لاوت ايت
ترلالو بسرڤ سرت دڠن فراهو كورڠ ماتو سراتس هلوانڤ اكن
فڠيريڠن تمفق جاوه تيڠن سفرة دوسون كابو٢ دكتاكن فولو بوكنن
فولو هندق دكتاكن تنجوڠ بوكنن تنجوڠ مك سموان تمفق كليهتن
فراهو جوڬ منجنجڠ افلين فوته مموته چرفوڠ مريم مك توان
فتري چندرا روفا فون سگراله فرگي ممباڠونكن ابڠن راج امبوڠ
سلطان سقتي دان چئ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي مڤوروه ليهة كفل يڠبسر
سرت فراهو يڠ كورڠ ماتو سراتس ايت مك راج امبوڠ سلطان
سقتي دان چئ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي ايتڤون ممندڠ سوڠڬه جوا تمفق
كليهتن دسبله هدافن كلمكابوة يڠدمكين اية تياداله سدف هاتين
مك سگرا اي مندافتكن توكڠ بوڠكؤ بوڠسو بڠساوان فندق كاكي
دري تاڠن تڠه تيدر ددالم فيتق هلوان لالو دسنتقكن ايبو كاكي

فتي كچيك بنيان سقتي سرت دامبيل فونتوڠ چندانا جڠݢي دان كمپان باروس دان دامبيل تالم يڠبرسمام جادي دڠن توان فتري ايت كمدين مك دتوليس فول سفوچق سورت مك لالو داوسڤكن فد تالم اية دبوبه فول سهلي تڠكولوق فكاين راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سنديري مك دسوروه فرݢي تالم ايت كفد توان فتري چهيا انتن داتس اودارا انق ممبغ بوغسو صحابة اوله توان فتري چندرا روفا مموهنكن اير ماور ساتو بالغ مك تالم اية فون ملايڠله سنديرين نايك كاودارا.

ادفون توان فتري چهيا انتن فد كتيك اية بهارو لفس سنتف سيره دودق دتيڠكف كچيك روف سوك مك ترفندڠله اي كفد تالم اية لالو دلمبي دڠن سݢراپ سنتله سمفي تالم اية مك دليهة اداله سهلي تڠكولوق مك داڠكة تڠكولوق اية اداله ساتو بيجي بولي٢ دان ساتو سورت مك لالو دباچ سورة اية داتڠ درفد راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مموهنكن اير ماور ساتو بولي٢ كران توان فتري چندرا روفا سده ماتي سكارڠ اد سيتڠ ددالم فراهو بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ دتڠه هاروڠن لاوت يڠبسر مك توان فتري چهيا انتن ايت فون سݢراله اي فرݢي ممبوك فتي كچيك بنيان سقتي مڠمبيل اير ماور ساتو بالغ دبوبهكن ددالم تالم اية سرت دسورهكن باليق تورن سنوجو بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ سنتله سمڤي تالم اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون سݢرا ممباكر فونتوڠ چندانا جڠݢي دان كمپان باروس مك داوسفكن مك اير ماور ايتفون دفرچيقكن كفد توان فتري چندرا روفا سكالي سيرم ايفون هيدوف ايبو كاكين دوا كالي فرچيك ايفون سنريق تاغنپ تيݢ كالي فرچيك توان

مالو عائيب اكو كفد سگل اورغيغ بايق مك توان فتري ايتفون مناغيس برچچوران اير متاپ سراي بركات.

انق ايكن سفارغ فارغ   انق كتم ددالم فادي
انق بوكن سبارغ بارغ   انق ادم فيهقن نبي

بارغ دسمبر هيو فارغ بارغ دسمبر هيو دان فاري بارغ دماكن ايكن رايا مك ايفون منرجون اكنديرين كدالم لاوت ايت هيلغ ليف مك چيء الغ اورغ ليغگي ايتفون ترجون فول درفد سبله بوريتن منورت توان فتري بوغسو چندرا روفا اية هيغگ سمفي سهاري سمالم دچهاري اوله چيء الغ اورغ ليغگي اية فد سگل توكون دان فولو سگنف فنتي دان لوبوء دان تلوق تياد جوا برتمو مك ايفون باليق مغادف راج امبوغ سلطان سقتي مك ايفون ترمنوغ سچوروس لالو بغكية فرگي كهلوان سرت بركاة هي بتارا سلودغ مايغ جيك سه لاگي اغكو كسقتين اكو برجالن ددالم اير اغكو برلايرله سنديري منورة دمان٢ اكو برجالن مك راج امبوغ سلطان سقتي دان چيء الغ ايتفون ترجون فول سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم دچهاري فد سگل توكون دان فولو دان دچهاري فد سگل تلوق دان فنتي باتو دان كارغ مك سمفي فد هاري يغكدلافن مك برجمفاله توان فتري ايت سده ماتي ترسفيت دباتو مك سگراله دامبل اوله چيء الغ اية لالو دفغكو دان دبالي دغن تريق تاغيسڽ سرت دباوا فولغ كفد بتارا سلودغ مايغ دلتقكن دهدافن راج امبوغ سلطان سقتي مك راج امبوغ فون سگراله باغون درفد فرادواڽ سرت سمبنتغ تيكر فاچر دان فرميداني مك دلتقكن ميت توان فتري ايت مك ايفون مغمبيل انق كونچي سمبوك

كونيڠ كڤلا هيجو سڤوره برلومبا٢ دڠن بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية.

مك ترمبوتله ڤول چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي يڠدودوق ممݢڠ كمودي بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايت مك ايڤون ممندڠ كبلاكڠ مك تمڤقله سبواه ڤراهو برلاير ترلالو لاجوڽ داتڠ منوجو بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ مك ايڤون سݢراله ڤرݢي ممباڠونكن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سرت باڠون لالو ماسق سݢل ڤكاين يڠ اينده٢ مك نايك كأتس برندا سرت مڠمبل ترومڤوڠ مك دڤندڠ ڽات٢ مك تمڤقله لنچڠ كونيڠ كڤلا هيجو دلايركن اوله اديقڽ توان ڤتري بوڠسو چندرا روڤا مك ايڤون سݢراله برڤاڤس ڤكاينڽ لالو ماسق برادو كدالم كوروڠ انتارا ببراڤ كتيك مك لنچڠ كونيڠ ايتڤون سدهله دكة سرت برايمبا٢ تله دكة كدواڽ ڤراهو ايت مك توان ڤتري بوڠسو چندرا روڤا ايتڤون بركاة٢ وهي ابڠ چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي سمڤي هاتي سمڤيڽ راسا منيڠݢلكن اديق سوأرڠ ديري ددالم استان يڠبسر سراي برڤنتون دمكين بوڽين.

انق ايكن سڤارڠ ڤارڠ   انق كتم ددالم ڤادي
انق بوكن سبارڠ بارڠ   انق ادم ڤيحقن نبي

مك توان ڤتري ڤون ملمڤة نايك كأتس بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ سراي بركات هي لنچڠ كونيڠ برباليقله اڠكو كݢالڠ لام تمڤت كدياممن كامو دهولو كلا ددالم نݢري تنجوڠ بيما مك لنچڠ ايت ڤون برڤاليڠ باليق كنݢريڽ دڠن كتيك اية جوݢ مك راج امبوڠ ڤون كلوارله درڤد كوروڠ تمڤة ڤرادواڽ ترلالو مرك اكن اديقڽ توان ڤتري چندرا روڤا سراي بركاة سياڤ جوݢ ممڠݢل اڠكو كماري سݢرا اڠكو ڤرݢي ڤولڠ اكو تياد سودي ممندڠ موك اڠكو ممبري

كنايقكن ايهڽ دهولو سرت سمفي مك ايفون لالوله نايك داتس لنچڠ اية دڠن سوءرڠديريڽ دودق فد هلوانڽ سرت دچيتا كفد سڬل ديواة٢ لالو دتڤوق تيڬ كالي سراي بركاة هي لنچڠ كونيڠ كفلا هيجو جيك سوڠڬه اڠكو لاڬي دهولو كنايقكن ايه بنداكو مك اڠكو لايركن اكو فرڬي منورة ابڠكو راج امبوڠ سلطان سقنتي ددالم فراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ بلاير فرڬي دتڠه هاروڠن ممبيلڠ سڬل توكون فولو سرت اي برفنتون دمكين بوڽيڽ.

انق ايكن سفارڠ فارڠ   انق كتم ددالم فادي
انق بوكن سبارڠ بارڠ   انق ادم فيحقن نبي

مك لنچڠ كونيڠ كفلا هيجو ايتفون ملنچرله تورن كتڠه لاوة باڬي كومبڠ فوتس تالي باڬي بلوة دڬنتيل ايكر باڬي فوچق دلنچركن سفرة كيلة يڠامة تڠكس فرڬيڽ دهولو ستافق درفد اڠين يڠدرس هلوانڽ منورت بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ جوڬ مك توان فتري فون بريڠ٢ كفد سڬل ديواة٢ بارڠ كوفقسا كوفراوله بارڠ كوچيتا منجادي بارڠ تورنله كيران اڠين يڠبرڬمبر اورڠ فنتاء سننتڤكن لنچڠ كونيڠ كفلا هيجو اين مك دڠن سكتيك اية اڠين فون تورن لنچڠ اية فون ترلالوله لاجوڽ سكالي مڠواق دوا بلس فولو تيڠڬل دبلاكڠ دوا كالي مڠواق امفت ليكو فولو تيڠڬل دبلاكڠ تيڬ كالي مڠواق تيڬ فوله انم فولو تيڠڬل دبلاكڠ براف لماڽ توان فتري بوڠسو چندرا روف برلاير اية دڠن سوءرڠ ديريڽ مك سمڤي دوا هاري دوا مالم مك ايفون برچكق فيڠڬڠ فد هلوان لنچڠ كونيڠ مك سمفي فدهاري يڠكتيڬاڽ مك تمفقله منمفوروڠ لاير بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية مك توان فتري بوڠسو چندرا روف ايتفون برسرو٢ كفد لنچڠ

اڠين يڠبرنام سلاتن تؤ فنجي يڠمنربڠكن چكر دهلمن دان
منچابوت مالي٢ دلومڤر مربهكن كربو دفادڠ مڽافو ڤيور دهلمن
بالي مك فراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايتڤون باݢي فوچق دلنچركن
باݢي كومبڠ فوتس تالي سفرت بلوة دڠتيل ايكر لالت هيڠݢف
ترݢلنچير كارن ساڠة درس لارين اڠين لالو دافة دليمفر بورڠ تربڠ
دافة دتڠكف دلونتر كهداف جاتوه كبلاكڠ درفد ساڠت لاجوڤ
بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ اية فرݢين سكالي مڠواق تيݢ بوه فولو تيڠݢل
دبلاكڠ دوا كالي مڠواق انم بوه فولو تيڠݢل دبلاكڠ تيݢ كالي
مڠواق دوا بلس نولو تيڠݢل دبلاكڠ مك درفد ساڠت كرس
اڠين دلاوت اية دهنتقكنن سلودڠ مايڠ اية مڠرنچيڠ كولية كرڠ
دلاوت مك سكالي دلمبوڠكنن كاءتس بركلية هلڠ داودارا مك
هوجن فانس فون تورن رنتيك٢ بهسا مك بوتا فون مڠاكق فد
هلوان دان فلاڠي فون تورن مينوم دتيمبا رواڠ جين فون سمبهيڠ
فد تنجران كارڠ دان لڠ سوير فون ارق٢ مڠيلي دفوچق تيڠ مك
اي بلاير جوݢ تياد برهنتي مالم دان سيڠ.

مك ترسبوتله فول فركتاءن اديقن توان فتري چندرا روفا
مك ايفون باڠون درفد فرادوانن كلور كنتڠه استان مك دليهتڽ
اكن ابڠن سده تياد مك ايفون برلاري٢ فرݢي كنتڠكف كچيك
روف موك ممندڠ كفد فلابوهن بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ فد جمباتن
لاراڠن ايتڤون سده تياد جوݢ مك ايفون مناڠيس لالو بربليق
كبيليق انجوڠ دامبلن سبيله فيسو چندوڠ دان فيسو چنتيك
سبيله بكس سيره سبيجي بوڠكوس جاءية ساتو مك توان فتري
فون كلور لالو فرݢي برجالن مندافتكن اد سبوه فراهو لنچڠ كونيڠ

ترسورت دفنچاپ بوکنڽ تنونن سبارڠ تنون تنونن بنداڽ دريمودا اينله فکاين راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي سنتله سده ترکنا فکاين ايت مك دامبل سبيله فدڠ فبوجڠ يڠبرنام لڠ فڠڠگوڠ لالو دسندڠ مك ايفون برسيفله تڠه هاري بونتر ممبيڠ ترکناله لڠکه سدڠ بديمان انق لڠ تربڠ مپوڠسوڠ اڠين انق اولر بربليت دکاکي سلڠکه کهداف تندا منيڠگلکن نگري تنجوڠ بيما دوا لڠکه کبلاکڠ تندا برباليق کنگري تنجوڠ بيما مك ايڤون تورنله تيگ اورڠ دڠن انچيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي دان توکڠ بوڠکوء بوڠسو بڠساوان فندق کاکي دريتاڠن تله سمفي کدالم فراهو بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ مك راج امبوڠ فون برتفوء تاڠن سري دودق برتيڠگوڠ سرت دسيرم٢ هلوان فراهو اية دڠن اير مرة دتنس تاليڽ مك فراهو ايتفون لالوله اوندر مڠمبڠ کنتڠه لاوة ترلالو اندهڽ سفرة بورڠ مرق مڠيري بولو هندق تربڠ روفاپ ترچاڠوء هلوانڽ منجنجڠ مريم دوا سهلوان مك رأج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون لالو برفنتون ايکه فراهو سلودڠ مايڠ دڠرله فنتون اولون سبيجي·

انق ايکن سفارڠ فارڠ   انق کتم ددالم فادي
انق بوکن سبارڠ بارڠ   انق ادم فيحقن نبي

سري برکاة جيك سوڠگه لاگي تنتو اوصل اصل اڠکو بنتارا سلودڠ مايڠ درفد مربو رنتيڠ دفادڠ سري دفادڠ کوپية دودق داتس بوسوة جنتن برتحت داتس بوسوة بتينا ترفلنتيڠ سيمفق فرباهنن توء مڠ کيجڠ دفوسة تاميك دفاوه جڠگي مك ملنچرله اڠکو دهولو سهاري دري بورڠ تربڠ مرة بريڠ٢ کفد سگل ديواتا٢ بارڠ کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارڠ کو چيتا منجادي بارڠ تورنله کيراپ

تيگ ڤوله تيگ دڠن رمبو٢ڽ اينله ايکة ڤڠگڠ راج امبوڠ مک
دامبل ڤول کريس مسمڤنا گنجا ايراس منمڤڠ سنديرين بوکنڽ بسي
سبارڠ بسي لبه ڤڠنچيڠ ڤنتو کعبةالله مک دتمڤا انق نبي الله ادم
دهنچور دتاڤق تاڠن دڤيچية دهوجڠ جاري مک دمڤوه داڤور
چينا دمڤوه دڠن اير بوڠا تورن بيسا دري لاڠية داسم دهولو
اير مک دباسوه ايکن دايکر اير اکن ماتي ترکنا اير بيسا کريس
ايت دڤڠکلڽ ڤمور جنجي دتڠه٢ لمجالاله دتنتوڠڽ ڤمور اليڤ
ترديري سنديرين ڤڠارڠ ڤمور رتق ميبت دوا سي انچر برسمبوت
تنتوڠڽ ڤنچوة ڤوته اينله کريس يڠدڤاکي اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان
سقتي مک دامبل ڤول رنچوڠ ڤاء مسبندوڠ منتاڤ دوا مساروڠ
دسيسڤ ڤد ڤڠگڠ سبله کانن مک دامبل ڤول چوريق ممنچاکينين
ڤاتهن ڤدڠ داتوءڽ مک دڤاکي ڤول باجو بلدو کسمبا موروڤ تيگ
کالي منولق سري توجه کالي منولق ڤاتي توجه هاري داگڠ
بلاير ڤاتيڽ لکت دتاڤق تاڠن تيگ کالي سهاري براوبه ورناڽ
ڤاگي ٢ ورن امبون تڠه هاري ورن لمبايوڠ ڤتڠ٢ ورن ميڽق مک
دڤاکي ڤول کاين ککوندڠ کاسه گنتا ڤولم تنونن اورڠيڠ بريسڠ
گنتي اورڠيڠ برڤاروه دودق ددالم تمڤيان دتڠه لاوة تياد مياڤ
بوله تورة تلاداڽ سهاري سده توکڠڽ دبونه بوکنڽ دبونه ممڤي
ماتي دبونه جاڠن دبوات لاگي مک دڤاکي ڤول تڠکولوق
بولڠ اولو بلڠ ڤلاڠي سلوء اليء رمبڠ تڠه دندم تاء سده دتڤيڽ
اد ساتو ڤنچا تاء سده جکلو سده رنتوه بنسا چوکڤ ڤريندو دڠن
ڤريندڠ چوکڤ حيکمة سمول جادي عاشيق سکمڤوڠ سڤوتر ليمن
اسم گارم سرجا سيوا هيدن مابوء سڤلية ݢيلا دعا اونس ڤون اد

دسيڤکن اوله چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي سݢل فرهياسن سڤرت عادة
راج يڠبسر٢ هندق برلاير جوݢ ستله سده مک راج امبوڠ فون
برتيته کفد ادند بݢند توان فتري بوڠسو چندرا روف مڠتاکن
هندق بلاير ادنداله تيڠݢلله توڠݢو نݢري کية اين دڠن سݢل اورڠ
بسر٢ دان تيڠݢل دڠن سݢل اينڠ ڤڠاسوه دان ابڠ هندق فرݢي
بلاير مليهة سݢل عادت رسم بهسا نݢري اورڠ دان هندق فرݢي
ممبيلڠ توکون فولو دلاوة دان هندق مليهة ماة کاتي چوفق ݢنتڠ
نݢري اورڠ مک ساهوت توان فتري چندرا روف دڠن تريق
تاڠيسن جيک کمان ابڠ هندق فرݢي ملينکن اديق اين هندق
مڠيکوت جوݢ کران کية دوا براديق جوݢ دتيڠݢلکن ايهند دان
بند مک راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون ماڠتله سوسه هاتيڽ
مندڠرکن اديق هندق مڠيکوة اية مک برباݢي٢ فوجق دان ݢرندم
يڠمانيس٢ هندق منيڠݢلکن اديقڽ ماکينله ساڠة٢ توان فتري اية
مناڠيس هندق فرݢي جوݢ مک فد هاري ايت ترهنتيله راج
امبوڠ برلاير اوله کران مليفور٢کن هاتي اديقڽ توان فتري اية مک
هاريفون سدهله مريمبڠ فتڠ لالو مالم مک توان فتري چندرا
روف اينتفون ماسق برادو کدالم بيليق تمڤة فرادوانڽ داوليقکن
اوله سݢل اينڠ ڤڠاسوهڽ مک اورڠ فون سدڠ کرلف تيدر مک
راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون مڠمبل انق کونچين دوا بيجيء ممبک فنتوي
کچيک بنيان سقتي برتاتهݢبواڠ دکفلا تيدرڽ مڠمبل سلور فدندڠ بارة
فيسق برفيسوڠ سنديريڽ براتس چرمين دفيڠݢڠ بريبو چرمين
دکاکي چرمين بسر منورة فيسق منابور مرات بادن سده ايت
مک دامبيل فول کاين ايکت فيڠݢڠ چندي جنتن فنچڠ تڠه

كونيڠ هندق ملمبي بتارا ملودڠ مايڠ ايت مك راج امبوڠ فون سگراله برتيته كفد سگل اينڠ فڠاسوهڽ اكن بربوات سگل برتيه براس كوپية دڠن ملڠكفن ستله سده لالو دباوا فد جمباتن لاراڠن مك توكڠ بوڠكوء ايتفون داتڠله لالو دودق داتس تيكر فاچر دان فرميداني سرت ممباكر فونتوڠ چندنا گهرو دان كمڽان باروس داوسفكن تڤوڠ تاور اية مك دفرچيقكن فد سگل جمباتن ايت لالو تورن منفوء اير ايت تيگ كالي سرت دلمبيكن كاين كونيڠ اية كتڠه لاوت سكتيك لاگي مك تمفقله اير لاوة اية مڠالون دان اومبق فون برتفوء مك بتارا ملودڠ مايڠ ايتفون تيمبول مڠيريڠ داتڠ ملنچر مندافتكن توكڠ بوڠكوء فد جمباتن اية ترلالو هيبت روفاڽ سڤرت بورڠ هندق تربڠ مك توكڠ بوڠكوء فون تورن كدالمڽ ممباوا تڤوڠ تاور فموليه ستله سده ترفوليه ايت مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون تورن فول ممباوا چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي دان سگل اورڠبسر٢ڽ تله سمفي كدالمڽ مك دليهة چوكف دان لڠكف دڠن سگل عالت سنجتاڽ مريم دوا سهلوان دتيمبا روڠ دوا مامونتيڠ فد ايكر تاهن توروت دان رنتاك سبيلڠ تاچوق سناڤڠ فمورس سبيلڠ لنتي دان بوتا بركوبڠ دهلوان فلاڠي مينم دتيمبا رواڠ جين سمبهيڠ داتس كوروڠ دان لڠ سوير ارق مڠيلي دفوچق تيڠ تله سده دليهت سكليڽ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون فولڠله دڠن سگل اورڠبسر٢ڽ ستله سمفي درومه هاريفون سده مريمبڠ مالم مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون برتيته كفد چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي مڽوروه مسيفكن سگل عالة دان كلڠكافن هندق برلاير فد ايسوق هاريڽ مك فد ايسوق اية مدهله

كفڠكل نگري سرت منچهاري اورڠ بونتيڠ مولوڠ توجه اورڠ مك تياداله دافت اورڠ بونتيڠ ايت يڠاد بونتيڠ سولوڠ ايت انق كفد تمڠگوڠ سوءرڠ دان انق لقسمان، سوءرڠ دان انق اورڠكاي بسر سوءرڠ يڠدمكين اية مك لالو دتڠكف انق مننتوپ كتيگ٢ اورڠ مك درنتيكن دان دڤاسوڠ مك استرين يڠ بونتيڠ اية دباوا اورڠ جوگ ايت تنداپ اورڠبسر٢ هارف كفد راجاپ تله ايت مك سمفيله اورڠ بسر٢ اية كڤادڠ سري دان ڤادڠ كوپية سرة راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي هندق منورنكن بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايت مك توكڠ بوڠكؤ بوڠسو بڠساوان فندق كاكي دريتاڠن ايتفون تمفيلله منفوڠ تاور دان ممباكر سگل فونتوڠ چندانا گهرو دان كمپان باروس مك داومفكن فد بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ سبنتر كهلوان دان سبنتر كبوريتن ستله دتفوڠ تاور دان دتابور برتيه براس كوپيت مك انق تمڠگوڠ يڠ بونتيڠ سولوڠ ايت دفربواتكن لافيق گالڠ دباوه هلوان دان سوءرڠ دتڠه٢ دان سوءرڠ دبوريتن ستله سده سيف سكلينن مك توكڠ بوڠكؤ فون منفوء تيگ كالي مك بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايتفون ملنچر فرگين ترلالو درس باگي فوچق دلنچركن باگي كومبڠ فوتس تالي تورن سنديرين لالو سمفي كتڠه لاوة يڠلفس اومبق يڠ گهاري هيلڠ لپف مك انق تمڠگوڠ دان انق لقسمان دان انق اورڠكاي بسر ايتفون لالو بڠكية كتيگان٢ مرة برجالن فولڠ ماسيڠ٢ دروسهن.

ستله ايت سمفيله سده توجه هاري توجه مالم فراهو بتارا سلودڠ مايڠ ايت هيلڠ لپف مك توكڠ بوڠكؤ بوڠسو بڠساوان فندق كاكي دريتاڠن ايتفون فرگيله مڠادف راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فنتاء فربواتكن تفوڠ تاور دان برتيه براس كوپية دان كاين

بڠکية منبڠ دوا چاتوء مندادا سچاتوء منڠکوء دوا چاتوء کتيگاپ ملك کايو مربو اينتفون مرڠکوهله سهاري سمالم لماپ لقسان بومي گرق گمفا دان مرنچڠ کايو دريمبا دان برگگران فيڠگن مڠکوء ددالم نگري تنجوڠ بيما ترکنا بهنا کايو مربو رنتيڠ هندق تومبڠ تله اية ملك کايو اينتفون تومبڠ رافة کبومي ملك توکڠ توا اينتفون فرگي مڠابوڠ کايو اية کيرا٢ فنجڠ دوا فوله ليم دفا تله ترکابوڠ لالو دچوب بله بوجڠ سرت دکروق سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم ملك فراهو بنارا ملودڠ مايڠ اينتفون سدهله سديا لڠکف دڠن سگل رنتي دان ساوه سرت دڠن تيڠ دان لاير دان تمبيرڠ دان کمودين ستله سده ايت ملك توکڠ بوڠکوء بوڠسو بڠساوان فندق کاکي دريتاڠن فون تورنله کدالم نگري تنجوڠ بيما مڠادف راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فرسمبهکن فراهو بنارا ملودڠ مايڠ ايت سده سديا داتس امفين تتافي جك هندق دتورنکن کلاوة فراهو اية هندقله دچهاري دهولو اورڠ بونتيڠ سولوڠ توجه اورڠ جك تياد توجه هندقله دچهاري ليم اورڠ اتو تيگ اورڠ تياد بوله تيدق جك تياد اورڠيڠ دمکين دفربواتکن لافيقن نسچاي تياد ترتورنکن بنارا ملودڠ مايڠ ايت درفد گلاڠن ستله ددڠر اوله راج امبوڠ يڠدمکين کهندق توکڠ ايت ايفون سگراله ممڠگيل سگل اورڠبسر٢ ددالم نگري سپوره چهاري اورڠ بونتيڠ سولوڠ توجه اورڠ اتو ليم اتو تيگ اورڠ هندق دبواة لافيق منورنکن فراهو بنارا ملودڠ مايڠ اية دانلاگي همب فنتاء تبسکن جالن ممباوا بنارا ملودڠ مايڠ اية سمفي کتفي لاوة ملك اورڠکاي تمڠگوڠ دان لقسمان دان سگل اورڠبسر٢ سکلين فون تمفيل برکرهکن سگل رعية بلاتنترا درفد اوجوڠ نگري سمفي

فنجڠ دلافن هستا هندق ممبواة تودوڠ برتيليق اية مك راج امبوڠ
فون برتيته كفد سݢل اينڠ فڠاسوهڽ مڤوره ميفكن بكاكس مباڽق
يڠدكهندق اوله توكڠ بوڠكؤ بوڠسو بڠساوان ايت مك دكرجاكن
اوله سݢل اينڠ فڠاسوه چوكف لڠكف سفرة عادتڽ ستله اية مك
دسوروهكن اورڠ بسر٢ فرݢي هنترکن توكڠ بوڠكؤ اية كڤادڠ مري
دان فادڠ كوڤيت مرت اد دڠن بارڠ بكاكس برتيليق اية ممفيكن
فد كايو مربو رنتيڠ تله اية مك توكڠ ايتفون سده ممڤي دفڠكل
كايو اية مك ايفون دودق ممبوات جمبر دكة هاري هندق فتڠ
جمبر ايتفون سده مك توكڠ بوڠكؤ ايتفون مڠݢنتوڠ كلمبوڽ دان
ممبنتڠ تيكر فاچر دان فتراتڽ دان فرميداني سده اية ايفون تمفيل
ممولية تفوڠ تاور دان دتابركن برتيه براس كوڽية مك دفاسڠله دين
ايت مك دودقله اي برتودوڠكن كاين فوته ايت لالو تيدر سوءرڠ
ديرين هيڠڬ سمڤي بيسوق فاݢين اية ايفون فرݢي مك دفندڠن
مربو ايت تيڠݢل ترامسن اداله سبسر لڠن سبب سده تياد برهنتو
شيطان ايت مك فيكرڤ افله جاديڽ راج هندق ممبوات بتارا
سلودڠ مايڠ سبسر اين تتافي سبب سده دتيته راج مك دكرجاكن
جوݢ ايفون مڠمبل كمڤان باروس دان دباكرڤ ستله ايت مك
داوسڤكنڽ بليوڠ دان ريمباس دان فاتيل دان فاهة دان فرنچوڠ دان
كتم ݢرمبية ستله سده تراوسف سكليڽ ايت مك دتابوركن فول
برتيه دان براس كوڽية مرة دفرچيقكن اير تفوڠ تارو اية فد فلباڬي
فكاكس اية مك توكڠ ايتفون فرݢيله كفڠكل مربو اية مڠناكن سݢل
فتوا دان شرطڽ مك دباكركن فونتوڠ چندانا ݢهرو دان كمڤان
باروس دفرچيقكن تفوڠ تاور دتابور برتيه براس كوڽية مك ايفون

اي برتمفيلك اية ملك ايفون برجالن سفرت كيلت يڠامة تڠكس فرگين دهولو منافق درفد اڠين يڠدرس ملك مكتيك اية جوا ايفون ممڤي كنگري تنجوڠ بيما لالو فرگي دبالي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ادفون راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فد ماس اية حضير دبالي فڠادافن فنه مسق دهداف اوله سگل اورڠبسر٢ هلبالڠ لشكر رعية بلاتنتراپ ملك توكڠ بوڠكوٴ بوڠسو بڠساوان فون نايك لالو مڠادف سرت برداتڠ سمبه امفون توانكو بريبو٢ امفون هارفكن دامفوني كيراپ سمبه فاتيك افله كيراپ توانكو ممڠگيل همب يڠسده توا مات فون سده بوت تليڠا سده تولي افله فكرجاءن توانكو يڠ لالو فاتيك جنجوڠ ملك تيته راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ادفون همب ممڠگيل فاء توكڠ توا اين كران همب فنتاء فربواتكن سبوه فراهو بنارا سلودڠ مايڠ ملك كايوپ مربو رنتيڠ دفادڠ سري دفادڠ كوپيت دسبله دارت نگري تنجوڠ بيما اين جوگ ملك سمبه توكڠ اية بايقله توانكو جكلو اد دڠن تيڠگي دولة توانكو بولهله فاتيك اونتيلكن بركرجا كران بادن فاتيك اين سده لتيه مكتيك بركاة٢ اية بهاروله چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي سمفي دليهة توكڠ بوڠكوٴ سده بركات٢ دڠن راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي ملك ايفون ماڠتله حيران اكن توكڠ ايت سراي بركات٢ برباگيله٢ فركتاءن مموجي٢ توكڠ اية ايڤون دودق فول مڠادف راج امبوڠ

ملك توكڠ بوڠكوٴ بوڠسو بڠساوان ايتفون مموهنكن چندانا جڠگي دان كمپان باروس دان چندانا گهرو دان دين سباتڠ فنجڠ سباتو هستا جاري مانيس سوسبوپ بسر ايبو تاڠن تفوڠ تاور دان برتيه براس كوپية دان تيكر فاچر فرميداني دان فتراتن كاين فوته

تليڠاڽ مك ايڤون بركاليه تيدرڽ سمبيل برگارو٢ مك اوله چيٴ
الڠ ايت دسوروڠ بسي ايت ڤد سبله لاگي مك توكڠ بڠكوٴ ايتڤون لالو
باڠون درڤد تيدرڽ منتاڽ لاگي جريكت مولتڽ سده بركات٢
ڤاموق كوتوٴ ڤاموق چلاك كية هندق مرادم ڤون تيدق بوله لينا
گادوه دڠن سگل ڤاموق دان اگس دان ڤيجت٢ دان مرمڤوس٢
لاكوڽ ماره كڤد بينيڽ توا كوتوٴ توا چلاك تياد بوله ممبواڠ سگل
ڤيجت٢ اين بايقله اكو منچهاري بيني يڠ مودا يڠڤاتت سام ڤادن
دڠن اكو تله ددڠر اوله انچيٴ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي ڤون ترتاواله مك توكڠ
ايتڤون ممبوكاكن متاڽ مك دڤندڠڽ اداله سئورڠ مودا ڤد هداڤنڽ
سراي اي بركاة سياڤ اين مك ماهوت چيٴ الڠ سهيا ڤاٴ توكڠ
بهاور داتڠ دري نگري ليڠگي منجونجوڠ تيته توان ڤڠهولو كيت
راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دنگري تنجوڠ بيما مڽوره مڠمبل ڤاٴ توكڠ
دباوا كنگري تنجوڠ بيما منتاٴ بواتكن سبوه ڤراهو كڤد ڤاٴ توكڠ
مك ايڤون مڠڠكوٴ كتان بايقله تله سده بركاة٢ مك ايڤون ممباسوه
موك لالو مڠمبل شروٴ تمڤة گوبيقڽ ماكن سيره سكاڤور تله سده
اي ماكن سيره ايت مك چيٴ الڠ اورڠ ليڠگي ايتڤون مڠاجق
برجالن سام٢ مك كات توكڠ ايت سيلاكن چيٴ الڠ برجالن دهولو
همب اداله سمڤي دبلاكڠ چيٴ الڠ اين مك چيٴ الڠ ايتڤون
برجالنله منوجو نگري تنجوڠ بيما تله چيٴ الڠ سده برجالن ايت
مك توكڠ بوڠكوٴ بوڠسو بڠساون ڤون برتمڤيك تلون تملون برتورة٢
توجه نگري ڤادم ڤلينتا توجه سيمڤڠ گلڠگڠ راتق تيگ بولن اورڠ
مڠندوڠ هابس ترگوگر مندڠركن بهنا سوارا توكڠ بوڠكوٴ هندق
ملڠكه كنگري تنجوڠ بيما مڠادڤ راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي تله سده

تمغگوغ بلاير فراهو ايکوت جالن لاوت.

دان چيء الغ اورغ ليغگي برجالن دارتن مغناکن فلغکاهن مدغ بديمان وقت تغه هاري بونتر ممبيغ لغ ترلغ مڽوغسوغ اغين انق اولر بربليت دکاکي ملغکه کهداف دوا لغکه باليق کبلاکغ ملغکه کهداف تندا منغگلکن نگري تنجوغ بيما دوا لغکه کبلاکغ اية تندا برباليق کنگري تنجوغ بيما تله اية ملک ايفون برجالنله منوجو جالن کسبله مبرغ لاوت تاور

انتارا براف لام چيء الغ اورغ ليغگي اية برجالن ملک ايفون سمفي کهلامن روﻣﻪ توکغ بوغکوء بوغسو بغساوان فندق کاکي دري تاغن ملک دفندغن فرمفوان توکغ ايت تغه مغيندغ براس ملک چيء الغ فون برتان کفد فرمفوان توا ايت مکارغ دمان فرگين توکغ بوغکوء اية ملک جاوب فرمفوانن اي تغه تيدر ادفون کتان کفد اکو اي هندق تيدر سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم بهارو اي هندق بغکية ملک يغسده اي تيدر بهارو تيگ هاري تيگ مالم جيک اورغ مودا هندق برجمفا دغن اي فرگيله امبل دافور توکغ چينا منمفا بسي باوا کماري کمدين باکر فوتيغ بليوغ مده ميره سفرة افي جوا بسي اية سورغکن بتول فد لوبغ تليغان جکلو تيدق اورغ مودا فربوات يغدمکين نسچاي تياد ترباغونکن تله اية ملک دکرجاکن اوله چيء الغ اورغ ليغگي اية سفرت يغدسورهکن اوله استرين ايت تله مده دباکرڽ بسي مدغ سفرت افي جوا ملک ايفون فرگي مندافتکن توکغ اية تيدر برسليموتکن کاين گبر گندان مراتس تمفل لالو دبوق اوله چيء الغ گبرڽ رمبغ کفلاڽ تله برجمفا تليغان ملک بسي يغ ميره ايتفون دسورغکن مامق لوبغ

ڤراهو سياڤ اورڠ دان دريمان داتڠ دان هندق كمان ڤرڬين دان اڤ بڠساڽ ماسق كماري اڤ هاجتڽ مك ساهوت اورڠيڠ دڤراهو اية اينله ڤراهو داتوء تمڠڬوڠ داتڠ دري نڬري تنجوڠ بيما ممباوا تيته راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي داتڠ كماري هندق مڠمبل چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي دكوال سوڠي ليمو ڤورت تله ددڠر بودق كوندڠ يڠدمكين ايت مك ايڤون برلاري٢ باليق كبالي مڠادڤ چيء الڠ سرة ڤرسمبهكن حال ڤراهو اية داتڠ دري نڬري تنجوڠ بيما دتيتهكن اداند ايت راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مڠمبل انچيء كماري تله ددڠر اوله انچيء الڠ يڠدمكين مك ايڤون سڬراله برسيڤكن بالي ممبنتڠ سڬل همڤر يڠاندة٢ تله سده دهياسي سڬل بالي ايت مك ايڤون تورن دايريڠكن اوله سڬل كوندڠ موندڠن ڤرڬي مڽمبوت داتوء تمڠڬوڠ ايت دڤراهو تله سمڤي اي كڤراهو مك لالو دڤرسيلاكن تمڠڬوڠ ايت نايك كرومهڽ سرت دڤرجاموكن دڠن سڬل ڤلباڬي نعمت برباڬي٢ روڤاڽ يڠ لذت چيتا راسڽ تله اية مك تمڠڬوڠ ايتڤون بركات٢له ادڤون همب ماري دتيتهكن توان كيت راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مڠمبل انچيء الڠ دسوره باوا كنڬري تنجوڠ بيما دڠن سڬراڽ برسام٢ دڠن همب سرة دسوره امبيل توكڠ بوڠكوء بوڠسو بڠساون ڤندق كاكي دري تاڠن توكڠ ڤاچت دتانه جاوا بوكنڽ ڤاچة سمب تاءتوكڠ٢ ترلمڤو درڤد اورڠيڠ باڽق سكارڠ دودق تربواڠ دسبرڠ لاوت تاو، تله سده بركات٢ اية مك ماكن لالو سده مك انچيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي ايتڤون برسيڤله هندق برجالن دان تمڠڬوڠ ڤون برسيڤله جوڬ هندق بلاير تله سيڤ كدواڽ مك سام٢له براڠكة ادڤون

ممبه فاتيك افله مسق کسوکاران توانکو مك منتوڠ تابوه لاراڠن
دان ݢوڠ فلاوڠ چانڠ فمڠݢيل مك تيته راج امبوڠ تياداله اف
کسوساهن بيبت هندق ممبري تاهو کفد مكلين ايسي نݢري اين
حال توكڠ توجه براديق يڠ بية سورهكن فرݢي برباهن اية مدهله
هابس ماتي ممواپ مك بولهله مما همب اف٢ مكلين سورهكن
سݢل حاج دان لبي ايمام خطيب بيلال دان شيخ فرݢي مڠمبل
توكڠ اية تانمكن سڤرة عادة توكڠ راج يڠبسر٢ تله اية مك دكرجاكن
اوله سݢل اورڠبسر٢ دڠن سݢران سنتله سده سلسي درفد منانمكن
توكڠ اية مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سڤتي فون برتيته فول کفد تمڠݢوڠ مپوره
مڠمبل چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي دودقپ دکوال سوڠي ليمو فورة

مك تمڠݢوڠ ايتڤون برسيفله نايك كڤراهو هندق برلاير تله
سمفي ساعت دان كتيك يڠ بايق مك تمڠݢوڠ ايتفون برلايرله
انتارا براف لماپ برلاير ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق كڤد
هاري يڠ كدلافن مك تمڠݢوڠ ايتفون سمڤيله دنݢري ليڠݢي لالو
ماسق برلابوه فد جمباتن لاراڠن مك چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠݢي ايت
فون ݢمفر دري دارتن ممندڠ فراهو اورڠيڠ ماسق ايت سيافكه
اورڠ يڠ ساڠة براني مك ماسق برلابوه فد جمباتن لاراڠن اية
درفد زمان ايهكو دهولو فون بلوم فرنه سياف٢ اورڠ برلابوه دسيتو
مك ايفون سݢرا ممڠݢيل بودق كونداڠن مپوره فرݢي ليهة فراهو
يڠداتڠ اية تنتوكن سياف٢ اورڠن دان دريمان داتڠن دان هندق
كمان فرݢين دان اف بڠساپ داتڠ كماري اڤ مقصودپ مك
بودق ايتفون سݢرا برلاري٢ فرݢي فد جمباتن لاراڠن اية سرت
سمفي لالواي برسرو٢ دڠن پاريڠ سواراپ كتاپ ايوهي چيء اورڠ

دان لڠ سوير فون مڠيلي فلاڠي فون تورن مينم ريوه‌ݢݢق بوڽي سوار هنتو شيطان ايت سكتيك مك توكڠ توجه براديق ايتفون هابسله ماتي دماكن اوله جمبالڠ فاداك هنتو اية تيݢ اورڠ ماتي داتس فلڠݢرن دان امفت اورڠ ماتي دباوه تله سده ماتي توكڠ كتوجه اورڠ اين ممفيله سده تيݢ هاري تيݢ مالم سڽف سوڽي تياد اف كدڠران بوڽي سوار بليوڠ دان كايو تومبڠ مك راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي فون مڽوروه بودق كوندڠن فرݢي مليهة توكڠ بركرجا ايت مك بودق ايتفون نرݢيله دڠن سݢراڤ كتمفت توكڠ ايت مك دليهة درفد جاوه لاݢي سده تمفق كلاكوان علامت اورڠيڠ سده ماتي جوا دهوروڠ اوله سݢل فيكة دان لاغو مك بودق اين فون فرݢي ليهة سمفي دكة سوڠݢه جوا سده ماتي برسمفيان ميتن تيݢ اورڠ داتس فلڠݢران دان امفة اورڠ دباوه تله ڤتا دفندڠن يڠدمكين ايت مك بودق كوندڠ ايتفون سݢراله برلاري٢ باليق دڠن كتاكوتنن تله سمفي ددالم كوت لالو نايك مڠادف راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي دبالي لالو برداتڠ سمبه امفون توانكو بريبو٢ امڤون اداله سفرت توكڠ يڠدتيتهكن توانكو ايت تله هابسله سده ماتي كتوجهن مينتڤ اية اد تيڠݢل دفڠݢل كايو مربو ايت تيݢ اورڠ داتس فلڠݢران دان امفة اورڠ ماتي داتس تانه جوا تله ددڠر اوله راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي يڠدمكين اية مك ايفون سݢراله منتوڠ تابوه لاراڠن ݢوڠ فلوڠ چانڠ فمڠݢيل مك سݢل اورڠبسر٢ دان هلبالڠ رعية لشكر فون داتڠله برهمفون فنه مسق دبالي راج امبوڠ سلطان سقتي مك تمڠݢوڠ لقسمان دان اورڠ كاي بسر فون برداتڠ سمبه امڤون توانكو بريبو٢ امفون هارفكن دامڤوني كيراڤ

جاڠنله توان همب برباڽق٢ چترا دان بوريتا فرڬيله سڬرا كرجكن مك توكڠ اينفون برداتڠ سمبه فول يڠدتيتهكن توانكو ايت تله ترجنجوڠله داتس كفلاڽ فاتيك يڠ كتوجه براديق اين تتافي حال فاتيك توجه برسودرا اين فد فراماءن سكالي اينله توانكو دافت سڤوره فاتيك لاين٢ هاري همفيرله تيدق مك توكڠ اينفون برموهن لالو تورن برجالن فرڬي كدارت نڬري تنجوڠ بيما فادڠ سري دان فادڠ كوڤيت انتارا ببراڤ كتيك برجالن ايت مك سمفيله فد فڠكل كايو مربو اية مك لالو دتبس فڠكلن دان دفربواة سبوه رومه كچيك تمفت دودقن هندق بكرج اية مك هاريفون سدهله مريمبڠ فتڠ مك بوتا فون برسوار مڠاكق دفڠڬلن هوجن فانس فون تورن ممنچر٢ سكتيك ايت مك فلاڠي فون تورن مينم دفڠكل داهن توان دان دفوچق الڠ سوير مڠارق مڠيلي مك فد مالم ايت برباڬي٢ بوڽين سڬل هنتو شيطان فد فوهن كايو مربو ايت مك توكڠ يڠكتوجه براديق ايت ترلالوله دهشت هاتين مندڠركن بوڽي شيطان اية مك هاريڤون سده جاوه مالم اداله سوڽي سديكيت هنتو ايت مك توكڠ اية فون تيدرله تله هاري سيڠ لالو باڠون ماسيڠ٢ فون منجابت كرجاڽ اد يڠ ممبوات فلڠكران دان اد يڠ ممبوات بڠسل فرباهنن دان اد يڠ ممبوات جنتڠ تمفة منبڠ مك تله سده سيف سكليڽ مك تيڬ اورڠ نايك داتس جنتڠ دان امفت اورڠ تڠڬل دباوه اكن ممبوت ڬيليرن هندق منبڠ ايت.

مك دڠن سكتيك اية جوڬ تورن هوجن فانس باڬي دتواڠ مك بوتا فون مڠاكقله دفڠكلن دان جين فون ممبهيڠ

مناكه يغ رونتوه اتو فارية مان يغ توغگل اتف مان يغ گنتيغ اتو لنتي مان يغ فسوق اغكاتن مان يغ تيبا موسوه فرمفق لاون سترو يغ تيبا ددالم نگري توانكو اين مك راجامبوغ فون برتيته تياداله موسه اف گادوه همب تتافي اداله همب تيدر فد مالم اين مك همب برمڤي مك لالو دچتراكن ممفين اية درفد اول هغگ ممفي اخيرن كفد مكلين اورغبسر٢ ايت مك مكلينن ايتفون منندوقكن كفال ممفي رافت كتيكر اوله ترلالو بسر كسوكاءن فد هاتيپ ماميغ٢ مندغركن حال ممڤي راج امبوغ ايت ترلالو بسر بهاگينن ستله ايت مك ايفون برتيته كڤد تمغگوغ فنتاء فغگيلكن توكغ توجه براديق دهولو نگري تنجوغ بيما منتاء فربواتكن سبوه فراهو بتارا سلودغ مايغ مك تمغگوغ ايتفون سگراله مپوره هلبالغ فرگي امبيل توكغ ايت باوا برسام٢ داتغ كنگري تنجوغ بيما ايت انتارا براف لماپ مك توكغ توجه براديق ايتفون سمفيله كنگري تنجوغ بيما اية لالو ماسق مغادف ادفون راج امبوغ سلطان سقنتي فد كتيك اية سدغ برسمايم دبالي حضير دهادف اوله سگل اورغ بسر٢ دان هلبالغ رعية لشكر فنه سسق دبالي روغ سري سكتيك لاگي مك توكغ توجه براديق ايتفون برداتغ سمبه امفون توانكو بريبو٢ امڤون هارفكن دامفوني سمبه فاتيك يغ كتوجه برسودرا اين ادفون حال فاتيك يغ داتغ توجه براديق اين تله سدي منجنجوغ اف٢ يغدتيتهكن اوله توانكو تتافي اداله حال فلغكاهن فاتيك درفد رومه فاتيك دهولو نگري اين فد فراماءن سوكر جوا اكن برباليق فولغ جكلو اد امفون كرنيا توانكو موهنله فاتيك فولغ دهولو مغمبل لغكه يغ سبنر مك تيته راج امبوغ سلطان سقنتي

جواب راج امبوڠ سلطان سمنتي سڠتله بنر فركتاءن داتوء اية تتافي افاله حال همب هندق فرڬي برباهن ايت تياد برتوكڠ ملك كات اورڠ توا اية هي راج امبوڠ اڠكو تيتهكن اورڠبسر٢ كامو فرڬي مڠمبل توكڠ توجه براديق ديمن دهولو نڬري تنجوڠ بيما اين دان جيك تيدق ترباهن اوله توكڠ توجه براديق اية ملك هندقله اڠكو مڤوره فد تمڠڬوڠ دافتكن ابڠ سودرا اولهمو چيء الڠ اورڠ ليڠڬي ديمن دكوال سوڠي ليمو فورة ايله سودرا سفوفو كامو درفد سبله فيهق بند كامو ايله يڠ بوله اڠكو سوروهكن فرڬي مڠمبل توكڠ بوڠكوء بوڠسو بڠساوان فندق كاكي درينتاڠن توكڠ ترفچت دنڬري جاوا بوكنن فچت سبب تاء توكڠ توكڠ ترلمفو درفد توكڠ يڠباڽق ايتوله سبب دبواڠ راج كسبرڠ لاوت ثاور ايله يڠ بوله برباهن كايو مربو ايت تله سده سلسي بركات٢ اية ملك راج امبوڠ فون تركجوة باڠون درفد فرادوانن ددالم انجوڠ فيرق جمله ڬنتي براتف تيلا بردنديڠ كاچ بركمونچق انتن تله باڠون درفد برادو اية ملك ايڤون ترايڠتله اكن ممفين ايت ملك ايڤون سڬراله كلوار كبالي بسر مننتوڠ تابوه لارڠن ڬوڠ فلاوڠ چانڠ فمڠڬل ملك سڬل اورڠبسر٢ دان هلبالڠ رعية بلاتنترا فون داتڠله برهمڤون درفد اوجوڠ نڬري سمڤي كڤڠكل نڬري فنوه سسق دبالي بسر بالي ملنتڠ ملك سنتله برهمڤون ممواڤ رعية بلاتنترا ايت ملك تمڠڬوڠ فون برداتڠ سمبه امڤون توانكو بريبو٢ امڤون هارفكن دامڤوني كيراڤ سمبه فاتيك ادفون توانكو ببراف لام سده منجادي راج ددالم نڬري تنجوڠ بيما اين سده توجه تاهن سمبيلن بولن تياداله فرنه مننتوڠ تابوه لاراڠن ڬوڠ فلاوڠ چانڠ فمڠڬل سكارڠ افله سسق كسوكاران توانكو كرنت

ملك داتس بوسوت بتينا ايت اد فول سبيجي بوسوة جنتن ملك
داتس بوسوة جنتن اية اداله سوٴرڠ توا برديري تيڠ توڠݢل مماكي
فكاين يڠ كونيڠ برسربن دان جوبه كونيڠ ممڬڠ سوات توڠكت
سممبو بونتيڠ برتابور٢ امس دان بركمنچقكن انتن ملك ايفون لالو
دهمفيرڽ اورڠ توا ايت سرت دكت ملك اورڠ توا ايتفون لالو
بركات دمكين كتاڽ هي راج مبوڠ افاله كسوداهنڽ اڠكو دودق
يڠدمكين ايت افاله حكم دان عادت يڠ بوله اڠكو فلاجركن بسر
دباوه سڬل اورڠ بسر٢ دان بسر دباوه فرنته سڬل اينڠ فڠاسوه
دان بسر دباوه نيور ليڠڬوٴ فيننڠ ليڠڬي دان بسر دباوه فيسڠ
ڬويڠ دان بسر دباوه تبو برليڠكر دان بسر ددالم كليلڠ دافور
تياد مليهت عادت رسم بهاس نڬري اورڠ دان تياد مليهة چوفق
ڬنتڠ كاتي فيكل دان تياد مليهت توكون فولو نڬري اورڠ افاله
عقل يڠ كامو دافت فد ماس زمان ايهمو تيداله سماچم اڠكو
اوسها اي فرڬي برلاير مڠنف توكون فولو نڬري اورڠ سبوه لنچڠ
كونيڠ تياد فرنه نايك كدارت برلاير فد مڠنف نڬري مليهة سڬل
مات داچيڠ چوفق ڬنتڠ نڬري اورڠ تله سده اورڠ توا اية بركاة٢
ملك جواب راج امبوڠ افاله عقل اوفاي همب هندق برلاير كران
تياد مناره لنچڠ دان كفل دان فراهو فيلڠ دان كيچي ملك كاة
اورڠ توا ايت هي راج امبوڠ مڠاف ملك اڠكو بوده فرڬيله اڠكو
برباهن كدارة نڬري تنجوڠ بيما اية اد كايو مربو رنتيڠ دفادڠ سري
دفادڠ ڬوڤية داتس بوسوة جنتن اداله اصل كايو مربو اية سيمفق
باهن توٴ سڠ كيچڠ دفوسة تاسيك دفاوه جڠڬي ترفلنتيڠ ماتو
دفادڠ ايت ملك اڠكو باهن جاديكن فراهو بتارا ملودڠ مايڠ ملك

RAJA AMBONG.

A MALAY FAIRY TALE.

حكايت راج امبوڠ

وبه نستعين بالله على اينله فري فد مڽتاكن حكايت
راج امبوڠ دان توان فتري بوڠسوچندرا روف دالم نڬري تنجوڠ
بيما ادفون بڬند اية ترلالو بسر تخة كراجائن چوكف لڠكف دڠن
سڬل اورڠبسر٢ هلبالڠ لشكر رعيت بلاتنتراڽ ادفون اصلڽ
راج امبوڠ دان توان فتري چندرا روف اين درفد كچيل لاڬي ايهند
بنداڽ سده ماتي مك تڠڬلله اي دوا براديق دفليهراكن اوله
سڬل تمڠڬوڠ دان لقسمان دان اورڠكاي بسر دجاديكن راج جوا ددالم
نڬري تنجوڠ بيما ايت كران تياد لاين راج٢ يڠبراصل مك ببراف
لماڽ دفليهراكن اوله سڬل اورڠبسر٢ ايت هڠڬ سمفي توجه
تاهن سمبيلن بولن عمرڽ مك اداله فد سوات مالم اي برادو
ددالم بيليق تمفت فرادوانڽ مك لالو اي برممڤي فرڬي برجالن
دسبله دارتن نڬري بيما اية مك ددالم ممڤي ايت اي برجمڤا
سوات فادڠ ترلالو لواسڽ فادڠ ببراف ايوجان دفندڠڽ ددالم
ممڤي ايت مك ايفون لالو برجالن كتڠه فادڠ اية مك دليهتڽ
فد مام٢ تڠه فادڠ ايت اداله سوات بوسوت بتينا ترلالو بسرڽ

RAJA AMBONG.

A MALAY FAIRY TALE.

[This is the third of MIR HASSAN'S *Cheritras.* The other two—"SRI RAMA" and "RAJA DONAN"—have been printed in the two preceding numbers of this Journal.]

RAJA AMBONG and Princess BONGSU CHANDRA RUPA were brother and sister and lived together at Tanjong Bima, over which country the former reigned. They had been left orphans at an early age, and had been brought up by the Chiefs of the State, who had put Raja AMBONG on the throne, there being no other heir of the royal stock. When Raja AMBONG had reigned for seven years and nine months, he had a dream one night, and in his dream he travelled into the interior of the country of Bima until he arrived at a plain ever so many *yojanas* in extent. Advancing to the centre of it, he saw there a large ant-hill (*busut betina*) and on it another ant-hill (*busut jantan*) on which stood on one leg (*tiang tunggal*) an old man dressed in yellow, who held in his hand a Malacca cane (*samambu bunting*) ornamented with gold and having a diamond on the top of it. As he drew near to the old man, the latter addressed him saying:—"Raja AMBONG, what is the good of going on like this? What are you learning here under the Chiefs and under the care of the women of the palace?" and a great deal more to the same effect. Raja AMBONG said in reply that he had no means of travelling about the world to gather experience, for he had no ship. The old man then told him to go to a certain place where a magic *merbau* tree was growing, and instructed him to cut it down and make of it a ship, which he was to call "Batara Saludang Mayang." Raja AMBONG mentioned the want of workmen, when the old man at once told him to give directions to the Chiefs to fetch down seven ship-builders, all brothers, who lived up the country. "If," added the old man, "the seven ship-builders cannot do the work, you must direct the Tumonggong to fetch your Cousin CHE ALANG, a native of Linggi, who lives at the mouth of the River Limau Purut. He is your cousin on your mother's side, and you can require him to fetch the workman called Tukang BONGKOK BONGSU BANGSAWAN

Pandak kaki deri tangan
Tukang ter-pechat di negri Jawa
Bukan pechat sebab ta'tukang,
Tukang terlampau deripada tukang yang baniak,
Itu-lah sebab di-buang Raja ka-sabĕrang laut tawar,
Iya-lah yang bulik ber-bahan kayu merbau itu.

(" whose legs are shorter than his arms; banished formerly from the kingdom of Java, not because he was wanting in skill, but because he exceeded all other craftsmen in his handiwork. This was why the Raja banished him to the other side of the lake. He it is who can fell the *merbau* tree.")

At the end of this speech, Raja AMBONG awoke with a start, and, remembering distinctly all that had passed in his dream, went out into the *balei* and sounded the alarm gong, which soon brought the Chiefs and people to him. He then related his dream, and his audience bowed their heads till they touched the floor, so great was their satisfaction at the recital. The Tumonggong was then directed to summon the seven brother shipbuilders, and to direct them to build a *prahu* to be called *Batara Saludang Mayang*, and in course of time they duly arrived. On being brought before the Raja, they said that the omens which they had consulted before leaving home were unpropitious, and they asked for leave to return once more and make a fresh start. This the Raja would not hear of, and the seven brothers set out, prophesying that harm would happen to them; they travelled inland till they found the *merbau* tree, and they built themselves a little hut near it. Evening closed in :—

Maka hari-pun sudah-lah merimbang petang,
Bota pun ber-suara mengakak di-panggil-nia.

Hujan panas pun turun memenchar-menchar
Palangi pun turun minum di pangkal dahan tua-nia,
Dan di puchuk-nia langsuyar mengarak mengilai.

all kinds of evil beings sat in the branches of the *merbau* tree, and made unearthly noises, but as night advanced they grew quieter, and in the morning the seven carpenters got up and proceeded to work. A stage was soon erected round the tree, and three men mounted on it to commence chopping, while four remained below to take their places in turn. Then all at once the howling of the evil spirits recommenced, *hujan panas* descended like water poured out from a bucket, the *bota* chattered, the *jin* prayed, the *langsuyar* shrieked, the *palangi* came down to drink, and amid a chorus of unearthly noises, the unfortunate carpenters fell dead at their work, three on the staging and four below.

When three days and nights had passed, and no sound of axes chopping or tree falling had been heard, the Raja despatched an attendant to see how the work was getting on. The latter discovered the seven corpses covered with flies, and ran back to the palace in alarm. Then the Raja, having given orders for the proper burial of the dead men, ordered the Tumunggong to fetch CHE ALANG of Linggi, who lived at Kuala Sungei Limau Purut. For seven days did the Tumonggong journey before he reached his destination and delivered his message. CHE ALANG received him politely and prepared at once to obey the Raja's commands and to procure the services of the famous Tukang BONGKOK BONGSU BANGSAWAN. Leaving the Tumonggong to return alone by sea, CHE ALANG of Linggi set out for Raja AMBONG'S capital overland, after having been careful to observe the proper omens (*langkah*) to secure a fortunate journey, he crossed the great lake (*laut tawar*) after quitting Tanjong Bima, and in due time arrived at the house of the crooked carpenter BONGSU BANGSAWAN, whose legs were shorter than his arms. In front of the house was the carpenter's wife, busy winnowing rice. "Where is Tukang BONGKOK (the "crooked carpenter")? said CHE ALONG. "He is asleep in bed," said the woman, "and he left word that he intended to sleep for seven days and nights, and so far he has only slept for three days and three nights. If you really must speak to him you must get a furnace and heat a bar of iron red-hot and insert it in his ear as he lies asleep. This is the only way to wake him." CHE ALANG did as he was told, and uncovering the sleeper's head (he was enveloped in a thick patched quilt, *gebar gandan saratus tampal*) poked the red-hot iron into his ear. The sleeping man rolled over rubbing the place a little, and CHE ALANG thrust the iron into the other ear. Then the crooked carpenter sat up, without opening his eyes (*mata lagi jerikat*) and said "curse those "mosquitoes! A man can't get a quiet sleep (*me-radam*) "without being bothered by all kinds of insects." Then he went on to storm against his wife for not keeping the insects off while he slept, declaring that he would take a younger wife, and so on. This was too much for CHE ALANG, who burst out laughing, on which the crooked carpenter opened his eyes, and saw a young man, a stranger, before him. CHE ALANG quickly explained the object of his visit, and proposed that they should start together at once for Tanjong Bima. To this, however, the hunchback would not agree, and he sent CHE ALANG on ahead, promising to follow. Then with three terrific yells (*ber-tampik telun temelun ber-turut-turut*) he set out with the speed of the swiftest lightning, a stage at least ahead of the fastest breeze! In an incredibly short space of time he was at Tanjong Bima, and presented himself at the Raja's *balei*, asking what he was wanted for. Raja AMBONG explained that his duty would be to build a boat, to be called *Batara Saludang Mayang,* out of the wood of the *merbau* tree, and was still conversing with the old man when CHE ALANG arrived and was not a little astonished to find the hunchback at the Court before him. Then the crooked carpenter demanded all the instruments of magic—sandal-wood, eagle-wood, and incense, a candle of a cubit's length with a wick of the thickness of a man's thumb, *tepong tawar* (holy water), parched rice, yellow rice, a mat and a carpet, an altar, and eight cubits of white cloth. All these things were provided by the female attendants in the palace by the Raja's orders, and taken out to the *merbau* tree on the enchanted plain, to which place the old man was duly escorted. By the evening, he had built himself a little hut, and there he spread his mat and hung up his mosquito-curtain, prepared his holy water, set up his altar, lit his candle, and scattered his rice-grains, and then covering himself up with his white cloth went to sleep. So effectually did these ceremonies scare the evil spirits, that in the morning, when he went out, he saw that of the *merbau* tree only the heart was left, a straight stem of hard wood not thicker than a man's forearm, all the evil spirits having fled. What on earth the Raja could do with a boat made out of such a log as this he could not make out, but he sat to work to carry out his orders. He fumigated with incense all his tools, and then went to the foot of the tree, using certain charms and ceremonies which were known to him. Then he delivered three strokes—two on one side and one on the other *(mendada sa-chatuk, menengku' dua chatuk)*. At the third the *merbau* tree creaked *(mĕrengkoh)*, and for a day and a night it fell before its branches reached the ground. *Laksana bumi gĕrak gĕmpa dan meranchang kayu di rimba dan ber-gĕgaran pinggan mangkuk didalam negri Tanjong Bima terkena bahana kayu ranting handak tumbang.* (The noise it made was like that of an earthquake, and the trees in the forest shook, and all the plates and dishes in the country clattered with the rush of air caused by the falling mass of branches.) The hunchback cut the stem in two just below the branches (*kabong*) and then split it open (*chúb belah bujang*), and hollowed out one of the halves. It measured twenty-five fathoms in length when on the ground. In seven days the hunchback had made a ship of it, and had equipped her with masts, stays, sails, rigging and anchor; he then went to the town and informed the Raja that the vessel was lying on the stocks (*ampayan*) ready for sea, but that before she could be moved, seven, or five, or three (an uneven number) of young married women, pregnant for the first time, must be procured to be used as rollers. The Tumonggong, Laksamana and other Chiefs sought far and wide for young women answering the required conditions, but failed to find any except their own daughters. Each of the three principal Chiefs—the Laksamana, Tumonggong, and Orang Kaya Besar—had a recently married daughter, each of them with child for the first time, so the husbands having been seized and bound to prevent disturbance, the unfortunate ladies were taken to the scene of the launch and made to lie down in front of the vessel. Then amid the incantations of the hunchback and the shouts of the populace, the *Batara Saludang Mayang* glided swiftly down to the sea and shot out into mid-ocean (*laut yang lepas ombak yang gahari*), where it was lost to view. The ladies got up none the worse for their adventure, and returned home.*

Seven days and seven nights passed without the reappearance of the boat, and then the hunchback, with the permission of the Raja, performed some incantations at the landing-place, at the end of which he waved and beckoned with a yellow cloth, and presently the surface of the sea was disturbed and then the *Batara Saludang Mayang* came in sight gliding swiftly towards the land like a bird on the wing. When she arrived, the hunchback went on board and performed various precautionary ceremonies, and then the Raja and CHE ALANG and all the Chiefs went on board and examined her. They found her fully armed and equipped—*mariam dua sa-haluan di timba ruang dua sa-sunting pada ekor tahan turut dan rantaka sambilang tujuh snapang pemuras sa-bilang lantei dan bota ber-kubang di haluan, pelangi minum di timba ruang, jin sambahyang diatas kurong, dan langsuyar arak mengilai di puchuk tiang.*

Ordering CHE ALANG to have everything ready for a start on the following day, Raja AMBONG went home, but though everything was ready next day, he did not leave, for his sister, Princess BONGSU CHANDRA RUPA, whom he proposed to leave in charge of the country in his absence, loudly objected to being left behind, and cried and sobbed and demanded to be taken with her brother. Night came and when the Princess had gone to bed and the household was fast asleep (*kĕrĕlap tidor*), Raja AMBONG unlocked a box in which he kept certain garments possessing magic properties and arms of supernatural origin. These he put on, and then, after due observance of the omens *(langkah)* he quitted the palace and went down to the vessel with CHE ALANG of Linggi and Tukang BONGKOK BONGSU BANGSAWAN. Going on board he clapped his hands and sat down *(ber-tenggong)*; he then caused water to be poured over the bows, and cut the rope which made fast to the shore. The *Batara Saludang Mayang* then glided down into the water, looking like a peacock just spreading its wings for a flight. Raja AMBONG addressed his boat in verse and in prose and prayed to the Dewatas demanding a fair wind. Thereupon a breeze sprung up which carried along the *prahu* with astonishing swiftness. She fled past islands in less time than it takes to draw a breath, the bird on the wing was overtaken and passed, and the fly which attempted to settle on the boat found it slip from under him! The spirits which had haunted the *merbau* tree still kept their places on board, and the vessel sped on away, never stopping day or night.

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* Compare the Menangkabau legend told by NEWBOLD, II, 221.

The Princess CHANDRA RUPA, on the morning after the Raja's flight, was terribly upset at finding that her brother and the *Batara Saludang Mayang* had disappeared. But she was not to be outdone, and taking a couple of mirrors, her betel-box and her work she got on board an old boat called the *Lanchang Kuning,* which had formerly belonged to her father. She prayed to the Dewatas and invoked the aid of the boat itself in such moving terms that it started off at once with the speed of a flash of lightning (*saperti kilat yang amat tangkis*), a good length in front of the fastest breeze (*dahulu sa'tapak deripada angin yang dĕras*). For two days and nights the Princess sailed by herself, chasing her brother's vessel, and on the morning of the third day, she came in sight of it. CHE ALANG was steering when he became aware of a craft astern of him, which was advancing at a tremendous pace, and he at once awakened the Raja, who dressed himself carefully and examined the stranger through a telescope. When he recognised the *Lanchang Kuning* and its occupant, he went back to bed again with fraternal indifference, and left CHE ALANG to receive the Princess, who soon ran alongside and came on board full of reproaches at having been deserted. She dismissed her boat, which turned round and sped away in the direction of Tanjong Bima. Raja AMBONG then came on deck very angry. "Who summoned you hither?" said he to the Princess, "Begone at once, for I have no wish to see your face. Your presence brings shame and disgrace on me in the eyes of respectable people." The Princess burst into tears, and devoting herself, in her anger, as a prey to all the sharks of the sea she jumped overboard and disappeared. CHE ALANG dashed in after her, but his search was ineffectual and after a day and a night he returned to Raja AMBONG. Then both of them started together on a fresh search of the unfortunate Princess, the vessel following them as they went from bay to islet and from islet to reef. At last, after a week, they found the body of the unfortunate Princess, quite dead, caught in a cleft between two rocks. CHE ALANG bore it tenderly to the vessel, where her brother spread mats and carpets and laid it out. Then Raja AMBONG burned incense and sandalwood, and taking a metal tray which had been made at the time of the Princess' birth, he passed it through the smoke. Then placing on it a letter and his own turban, he directed the tray to fly through the air to the Princess CHAHYA INTAN, a great friend of the dead Princess, and to ask her to send down from her residence in the skies, one bottle of rose-water.

The Princess CHAHYA INTAN was sitting at her window, when she saw a tray flying towards her. She at once beckoned it in and found on it a handkerchief, an empty flask and a letter. She quickly read the letter, filled the flask with rose-water and despatched the tray on its return errand. As soon as the first drops fell on the dead Princess, she gave signs of life by the twitching of the great toe, at the second sprinkle she moved her hands, and on being sprinkled the third time, she sat up and sneezed and looked round her.

The men of the party were quite exhausted by this time, and took some rest, leaving the navigation of the boat to the Princess, who put on male attire and took charge for the next seven days and nights. On the eighth day, she sighted a fleet of a hundred sail, of which one was a very large vessel. She immediately awakened the Raja and CHE ALANG, and the latter, not being satisfied with the aspect of things, went to call the crooked carpenter, who was asleep in the forecastle. He pulled the big toe of each foot in turn, and the old man got up muttering. After a good look at the fleet, he announced that the large vessel was owned by the son of a King of the Jins—*"Payar di laut"*—that her anchor was caught in the roof of the palace of the Raja NAGA (King of the Dragons) at the bottom of the sea, and that the Prince and his sister, the Princess RENEK JINTAN, had already been detained there by this accident for twelve years. "In the days of your Highness' father," added the old man, "when I was still young, if we came across anything of this sort, blood was sure to be spilt."* Then he wrapped himself upon his patched quilt and went to sleep again. The Raja and CHE ALANG, too, lay down, and the Princess, who had heard the carpenter's story, felt her courage rise with excitement, and she ground her teeth *(mengertip-ngertip gigi-nia)* while the blood rose to her cheeks.

The son of the King of the Jins was called SI DEWA MAMBANG. He was sitting on the deck of his vessel when he caught sight of the *Batara Saludang Mayang*, and presently, through his telescope, made out that the occupants were three men lying asleep and a Princess of surpassing loveliness. He at once despatched his Tumonggong with presents to demand the lady in marriage, and the Princess received him politely and entertained him with betel-nut. But in reply to his proposals, she declared that on board the *Batara Saludang Mayang* they were all men and that they had no woman among them. The Tumonggong went away in some confusion and carried this answer to his Lord. The latter again made a searching inspection through his glass and vowed that the fourth person on board the *Batara Saludang Mayang* could be no other than a Princess, and again he depatched the Tumonggong with his message. This time the Princess admitted her sex, but she vowed that she was already betrothed *(sudah menjadi tunang lanang orang)*, and that her promised husband was even then on board the vessel with her

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* Lit. *tuntu di-dalam ayer sirih patek apa,* "we should certainly all be in betel juice."

This message, carried back to Si Dewa Mambang by the Tumonggong, put the former in a furious rage, and he ordered his men to be assembled, guns to be run out, and an attack to be made on the *Batara Saludang Mayang*.

The usual sea-fight followed when, of course, the whole fleet of Si Dewa Mambang was sunk. Then came a single combat on board the vessel of the Demon Chief in which, equally of course, Raja Ambong was triumphant and cut off the head of his adversary. The Princess Renek Jintan, daughter of the slain Chief, was on board, and Raja Ambong demanded her in marriage. But she dutifully insisted on having her father restored to life before she would accept the hand of the victor, and this was accordingly done. Then the marriage duly took place.

It has been related how Si Dewa Mambang's vessel had been in the same spot for twelve years, her anchor having caught in the roof of the house of the King of the Dragons. Raja Ambong now undertook to settle this difficulty, and fastening an iron chain round his waist he proceeded to climb down the cable under water until he reached the bottom of the sea. Reaching the palace of the King of the Dragons, he speedily made himself so much at home that he forgot about all those on the surface of the ocean above, and took as his wife the Princess Chahya Intan, the daughter of the Dragon King. After he had been married for three months his thoughts turned one day on his ship the *Batara Saludang Mayang* and his wife, Princess Renek Jintan, whom he had left in the other vessel up above. So he presented himself before his father-in-law the King of the Dragons, and asked for permission to revisit the earth and also to release the anchor which had got hooked in the palace roof. No sooner was his wish expressed than the order was given, and after taking leave of his second wife he climbed up the cable and rejoined his companions on board Si Dewa Mambang's ship. The anchor was now hove up, but Raja Ambong preferred his own vessel, and with the permission of his father-in-law removed, with his wife, Princess Renek Jintan, and his companions, on board the *Batara Saludang Mayang* Then they sailed away, visiting all sorts of strange countries, among which were the seven following,:—Champa,(1) Chala,(2) Tanjong Jambu Lipa,(3) Teluk Jambu Ayer, Dong Sip, Tanjong Chamara Bunga, and Pulau Mayang Manggi. It was not until he reached the last named place that Raja AMBONG saw a kingdom which really attracted him. Pulau Mayang Manggi was a great country, ruled by one Raja AMBONG AWAN UNGU, to whom news was quickly brought of the arrival of the strangers. He despatched the Laksamana to obtain particulars, and, on the return of the latter with a description of the newly arrived vessel and her freight, Raja AMBONG was invited on shore and was received on landing with great state and honour. His love adventures had not come to an end, though he had already two wives, for as he was on his way up to the palace the Princess MAYANG MANGGI, sister of Raja AMBONG AWAN UNGU, saw him and straightway fell in love with him. To drop into his hands as he passed beneath her lattice a little ivory casket containing three pastilles of betel-nut was the affair of a moment. Raja AMBONG opened the packet, and improvised the following stanza:—

Masok geronggong ber-palita
Anak tekukur di tĕbing tinggi
Besar-nia untong kapada kita
*Sirih ber-kapur datang sendiri.**

To which the Princess over-head replied:—

Beringin tumboh di sekam
Kaparat lalu ka ma'arifat-nia
Jikalau ingin sirih di-genggam
Choba-lah turut pada tampat-nia.†

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(1) Champa. A Malay Kingdom in the south west corner of Cochin-China. See YULE's Glossary, *tit.* Champa; CRAWFURD's Malay Grammar, Dissertation, CXXIX.

(2) Chala=Chola?

(3) Jambu Dwipa, one of the seven divisions of the earth in Hindu Mythology.

* One enters a cave with the aid of a lamp: a young pigeon on a high bank: great indeed is my good fortune: betelnut comes of its own accord.

† The *beringin* tree springs from a heap of chaff: from infidelity one passes to perfect knowledge: if you have a desire to possess this *sirih*, try and reach the place whence it came.

Raja AMBONG responded with another verse:—

Kaparat lalu ka ma'arifat-nia
Patah tunjang si-mali-mali
Ku-turut lalu pada tampat-nia
Antah-kan apa hali dan bali.[*]

Then he strode on to the Raja's audience hall, where Raja AMBONG AWAN UNGU received him with the greatest cordiality, stepping down to meet him and seating him on the right hand of the throne. Then a feast of the most delicious dishes was served, and the two Rajas dined together, beguiling the repast with all sorts of pleasant histories. As evening closed in, Raja AMBONG took his leave, but on his way back to his ship he halted under a *bĕringin* tree and sat on a swing, chatting with his companions *(ber-buei-buei di-atas papan dundang tuan pŭtri)* within view of the window of the Princess. Presently she looked out and saw him and smiled and repeated this verse:—

Anak sawa sa-besar lengan
Handak meniti batang padi
Handak ter-tawa tidak ber-tĕman
Sinnyum sadikit di-dalam hati.[†]

She had hardly finished when Raja AMBONG replied with the following:—

Sĕlasih dulang bulih di-rapat
Pandak ruas kaki babi
Kakasih orang bulih ku-rĕbut
Baharu-lah puas di hati kami.[‡]

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[*] From infidelity one passes to perfect knowledge: broken are the stumps of the plant *si-mali-mali*: assuredly will I reach the place whence it came, caring not what tumult may follow.

[†] A young python as thick as one's forearm would cross a stream with a rice straw for a bridge; I cannot laugh aloud for I have no companion, but I smile to myself as thoughts cross my mind.

[‡] The wood of the *selasih dulang* may be fashioned with the adze: short in the joint is the wild-boar's leg: let me carry off the beloved of another, for not till then will my heart know contentment.

Then the Princess resumed again :—

Apa guna kain di-bĕntang
Kalau tidak guntin-kan baju
Apa guna sarong handak di-sandang
Kalau tidak di-bunoh-kan madu.[*]

It was now night, and Raja AMBONG, with the faithful CHE ALANG of Linggi, went on board his vessel. Not to remain there however. He only exchanged his rich garments for those of an ordinary bachelor *(orang per-bujang-an)* and landing again made his way to the palace of the Princess. All the doors were locked with twelve padlocks, but a wave of his magic turban caused them to drop off, and the Princess found herself confronted on the threshold of her own chamber by the Prince, with whom she had been exchanging verses in the afternoon. She retired abashed, but the enterprising Prince followed her into her apartment, and attempted with winning and persuasive words to gain a place in her affection *(ber-apa pujuk gĕrindam dengan per-kata-an yang manis-manis akan mem-bĕri bĕlas dan sayu di hati tuan pŭtri).* Presently, she invited him to take refreshments, and after these had been served she enquired plainly what his business was. Raja AMBONG replied with a declaration of love, upon which the Princess, who was a magician of no mean order, disappeared from his sight. She had become a grain of sand upon the cushion upon which she had just been sitting. Raja AMBONG, finding himself alone, made a fruitless search for a while, and then returned to his ship in despair and covered with shame and confusion. Arrived in his cabin, he threw himself down on his couch and slept for seven days and nights. On the seventh night he was visited in a dream by an old man dressed in yellow robe and carrying a Malacca cane *(samambu bunting)* in his hands, who stood by the head of his bed, and told him all the particulars of Princess MAYANG MANGGI'S enchantments and the way to meet them. When he woke, Raja

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[*] What is the good of spreading out your cloth if you are not going to cut out a jacket? What is the use of girding on a sword-sheath unless you first put away your present wife?

AMBONG bathed and dressed and spent the day cheerfully, waiting for nightfall to make a fresh attempt at the palace.

That night he gained across to the apartments of the Princess as before, and she received him graciously, seating him on a mat embroidered with gold *(langkat yang ka-amas-an)* and entertaining him at a feast where dishes succeeded dishes *(angkat hidang sorong hidang)* with great profusion. Supper over, the Princess vanished as before. But this time Raja AMBONG profited by the information imparted to him in his dream. Blowing away the dust in the centre of the apartment, he found a speck of white sand, and seized it, upon which the Princess resumed her own form, saying "In truth thy love is not all counterfeit." In another moment she had again disappeared and Raja DONAN took the form of a jungle-cock, and searched in the neighbouring wood, where he found her in the form of a hen and brought her back to the palace, where they took their own shapes again. Seven times altogether did the Princess undergo metamorphosis, taking successively, after this, the shapes of a quail, a wood-pigeon, an elephant, a dragon and a pea-fowl. Each time Raja DONAN similarly transformed himself, found her and brought her back. Then she gave up further attempts to escape and for the next three days and nights Raja AMBONG abode in her palace and a short time afterwards their marriage took place with the consent of Raja AMBONG AWAN UNGU and his chiefs.

But all this time the Princess MAYANG MANGGI was already betrothed to MAMBANG BONGSU, the son of Raja PINANG LUMUT, who dwelt up in the sky. One night this youthful Prince had a dream which disturbed him not a little. He dreamt that he was walking along in a spacious plain, when a kite swooped down and carried off his turban, and while he was chasing the bird to recover it, he himself fell headlong into a lake. Forthwith he presented himself before his parents and begged his father to interpret *(ta'abir-kan)* the dream for him. "My son," said the old man, "I remember an old warning, handed down to me by my ancestors, that no one should fix his affections or contract an engagement in a foreign country. If you should have done this, this dream of your's no doubt betokens that some one else has taken your betrothed wife, and that your strength will not avail against his in any struggle to regain her". MAMBANG BONGSU left his father's presence feeling as if sentence of death had been pronounced on him, but he started at once alone for the kingdom of MAYANG MANGGI, which he reached on the eighth day after setting out. Then the first thing that he saw was the *Batara Saludang Mayang* lying moored at the Raja's private landing-place, with her anchor cable secured to one of the posts of the palace of the Princess. Feeling sure that this was the vessel of his rival, he went on board, and walked to the bow, so alarmingly huge in bulk that CHE ALANG ran hastily to the stern to balance him. In a few words CHE ALANG scornfully referred him to Raja AMBONG, who, he said, was even then waiting for him in the Princess' palace, and quite ready to try conclusions with him. The enraged giant jumped on shore, and it seemed as if the whole country was tipped upon one side as he alighted *(seperti-kan ter-singit negri itu)*. Making his way to the Raja's palace, he remained on the plain outside, while he sent a message to Raja AMBONG to say that he awaited him there. The Princess and her maidens went out to him, carrying refreshments of all kinds, but he haughtily declined everything in the following characteristic speech:—

"Hei, tuan putri MAYANG MANGGI, ada-pun aku kamari ini bukan-nia karana rindu dan dendam akan rupa paras angkau dan bukan-nia karana ka-lapar-an nasi dan bukan-nia karana lapar penganan dan bukan-nia karana dahaga ayer, aku kamari ini handak menudong ka-malu-an dan menyapu arang di muka aku dan serta handak mengadu ka-sakti-an aku dengan laki-laki yang ada di-dalam mahligei angkau itu, jikalau sunggoh iya anak laki-laki yang lebih ka-sakti-an angkau suroh-kan turun deri-pada mahligei itu kamari ditengah padang ini me-makan jamu-an yang telah aku sediakan ini dan aku pun sedia menanti handak mĕnĕrima jamu-an laki-laki yang tiada ber-budi itu."

So the Princess returned to the palace and wakened Raja AMBONG, who was asleep. He immediately got ready and went out to the plain where his adversary was awaiting him.

A tremendous fight now took place. At first Raja AMBONG stood on the defensive only, and hours passed before either of the combatants was touched. They stopped for a time, ate betel-nut together and shook hands. Then the fight commenced. This time Raja AMBONG took the offensive. So fierce was the combat, and so tremendous the leaps of the combatant that a dust arose from the plain which obscured the face of the sun. Still for a long time no one was injured. At last MAMBANG BONGSU failed to parry a blow and received a wound in the forehead. "Stop now, MAMBANG BONGSU," said Raja AMBONG, "for you have got a keepsake from me in the shape of an ornament* for your forehead!" *(karana angkau sudah dapat satu amanat deripada kami memakei kilat dahi)* "Nay," said MAMBANG BONSU bravely, "no one who calls himself a man can yield on the field of battle. It were better to die where I stand"—*pantang anak laki-laki undur di mêdan biar-lah ber-ubah nama di padang ini juga).* Then the fight continued. Raja AMBONG'S skill with the sword was truly marvellous. Each cut carried three minor cuts with it, and with every downward blow the sword fell seven times without being raised again! He had acquired the art from Si Raja NANDONG, who inherited it from SANG BARMA DEWA in the land of Menangkabau.† Again MAMBANG BONSU was wounded, this time in the ear, and again Raja AMBONG jeered at him asking him why he wore a blossom of the red *hibiscus* in his ear. MAMBANG BONGSU replied in the same tone, and Raja AMBONG, furious, delivered a blow with his sword with such lightning velocity that it went clean through the neck of his rival without the latter knowing it. "Try and look at the sun and moon," said the victor. MAMBANG BONGSU did so and at once his head fell off and rolled on the ground.

The fight being over, Raja AMBONG returned to the palace, and the giant was buried by the people. Soon after this

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* *Kilat dahi*, an ornament cut out of tinsel gummed on the forehead of a bride.

† *Sakali chinchang tiga anak-nia ber-turut, sakali kĕrat tujoh anak ber-kandong di-dalam-nia, ber-kena per-main-an kipas Si Raja Nandong ka-turun-an deri Sang Barma Dewa di negri Menangkabau.*

Raja AMBONG thought that it was time to return to Tanjong Bima, from which he had now been absent for three years three months and ten days. He obtained the permission of his father-in-law to go, and again embarked in the *Batara Saludang Mayang* with his wives, the Princesses RENEK JINTAN and MAYANG MANGGI and his sister Princess CHANDRA RUPA. At Tanjong Bima they met with a most affectionate welcome from the chiefs and people. Shortly afterwards the faithful CHE ALANG of Linggi was married with great rejoicings to the Princess BONGSU CHANDRA RUPA.

CHE ALANG after his marriage returned to his native land, Linggi, at the mouth of the river Limau Purut, taking his wife with him and there they settled down and lived happily.

Raja AMBONG and his two Queens lived in harmony and happiness, and, under his just rule, his subjects increased and his country prospered.

W. E. MAXWELL.

REPORT ON THE PADI-BORER.

MY attention was called to this subject, by a letter dated the 1st of January, 1887, that was forwarded to me by H. M.'s Assistant Resident of Pérak from Dr. LEECH, the Collector and Magistrate of the Krian District, in which he says :—

" With this letter I have the honour to forward you a bottle
" containing some specimens of a maggot which is at present
" playing havoc with the padi crop here. This is the third
" season I have heard of its attacks, and each year has been
" worse than the preceding one. The time, it appears, is just
" as the ear is beginning to form.

" Many (maggots) are found in one stalk, the whole inside
" of which becomes brown and rotten. I have seen acres of
" padi attacked in the way, with the stalks and ears complete,
" but without a single grain of rice in them. It appears that it
" makes no difference, whether the land is dry or wet. I have
" not been able to ascertain what sort of insect produces
" these maggots.

" If any method of destroying them could be got, it would
" be a great blessing to the people of this district, as the
" ravages committed by this maggot, far exceed those of the
" rats or pigs—the other enemies of the padi crop.

" Perhaps the Curator of the Museum or H. M.'s Resident
" may know something of the habits of this pest, and suggest
" some means of destroying it."

On the 12th January, I suggested the burning of the straw after the harvest, and Dr. LEECH sent out a Malay notice recommending this course to the cultivators in his district.

Since January, I have visited the padi-fields and have procured specimens of the caterpillars, which I have kept, and have bred from them the perfect insects. The results of these observations I will now proceed to detail, beginning with the description of the various stages of the Padi-Borer Moth.

Description.

Chilo species affin. *C. Oryzœellus* of Riley.

The egg is oval shaped and white, faintly tinted with green. It has a finely pitted surface with some irregular, longitudinal creases. They are laid in masses of thirty or more together, in a slanting, overlapping, double, treble, or more extended series, and are firmly cemented together, and to the leaves on which they are laid. The egg is about $\frac{3}{100}$th inch long by $\frac{15}{1000}$th inch wide.

Larva.—Head dark brown, polished, furnished with a few stiff brownish hairs, a median yellowish line. Cervical shield varies from light to dark brown, with a median yellowish line. Colour of body pale yellowish white, slightly transparent, marked with five rather indistinct, pale purplish stripes, of which those bordering the stigmata are scarcely half as broad as the other three. The piliferous spots are oval, yellowish coloured and polished, stigmata small, transversely oval, brown, the last pair twice as large as the others, these latter are sometimes pale centred. Anal plate yellowish, polished, furnished with a row of three hairs upon each side and two near middle, it is marked with a few purplish spots.

Length $\frac{7}{8}$th to $1\frac{1}{10}$th inch. Diameter $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{3}{20}$th inch.

Pupa.—Colour pale yellowish brown, with five brown longitudinal stripes. As it nears maturity it assumes a dark brown colour, wing cases paler and with a pearly lustre. Head bent forward, its front somewhat pointed. Thorax with very fine transverse striæ. Abdominal joints, armed dorsally, near their anterior margin, with numerous very minute brown thorns. Stigmata projecting. Tip of last joint conical, with a longitudinal lateral impression; expanding dorsally into two flattened projections, each being divided into two broad teeth. There are also two projections from the lower surface of the last joint, one on each side of the longitudinal impression. Length $\frac{3}{10}$th to $\frac{6}{10}$th inch, and diameter $\frac{3}{40}$th to $\frac{1}{10}$th inch.

Imago.—Male, above, general colour pale ochraceous. Anterior wings, with an irregular oblique fuscous fascia, from about the middle of inner margin to near the apex of wing. Costal and posterior margins ochraceous, fringe golden. A marginal line of seven small brown spots and a submarginal line of shining golden brown spots, along the posterior margin, but curving away from the apex. Some of these shining spots are also scattered over the oblique fuscous fascia, more thickly near the end of the cell.

Hind wings paler and unmarked. Beneath, anterior wings dull yellowish, sometimes sullied with dirty brown. Hind wings the same, but only slightly tinged with brown on the costal region. Body and legs same colour as palest part of wings.

Labial palpi bushy and slightly broadened at tip, horizontal, nearly as long as head and thorax together, a few dark scales and hairs intermixed with the paler ones. Maxillary palpi prominent, with only a few dark scales. Eyes black. Antennæ more than half the length of the costal margin of the anterior wings, filiform, clothed with pale ochraceous scales. Expanse $\frac{7}{10}$th to $\frac{8}{10}$th inch, and body $\frac{3}{10}$th to $\frac{4}{10}$th inch long.

The female differs in being duller in colour and in the fascia on anterior wings being very indistinct. Beneath dull pale ochraceous. Labial palpi more bushy and larger than in the male. Expanse $\frac{19}{20}$th of an inch, and body $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

This insect evidently belongs to the genus *Chilo* of ZINCKENSOMMER, and may not be specifically distinct from *C. Oryzœellus* of RILEY, as the differences noticeable in it may be only of a variatal character.

A comparison with the type specimen would be necessary to determine this point. *C. Oryzœellus* is an insect of much the same habits as ours, and found in North America.

Natural History and Habits.

The eggs are laid in white irregular shaped masses, which may measure as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, by nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in width, on the leaves of the padi plant. The eggs after a few days become greyish, from the formation of the young caterpillars inside them. In the case of one female that I reared, eleven such masses were deposited in one night, and seven the next. One mass that I counted under the miscroscope, contained 39 eggs, so that it would be safe to say, that one female will lay as many as 600 eggs.

As there was not much choice possible in this case, nothing could be gleaned as to the part of the plant which would be selected, in a state of nature, by the female to deposit her eggs on, except that no eggs are deposited on the stem of the plant. Judging from the position of the young caterpillars, the part selected is at the junction of a young leaf with the stalk.

From this point, as soon as the eggs are hatched, the young caterpillars eat their way into the tender shoot or into the midrib of the leaf in the case of the first brood, as will be mentioned further on. On exhausting the supply of food in the growing shoot, they bore out and re-enter the stalk lower down.

The caterpillar makes a nearly circular hole where it enters a stalk, which it closes up from the inside, with fæcal pellets and some fine white silk, and sometimes with the latter substance alone. When a caterpillar has eaten all the inner lining of one joint, or as much of it as it fancies, it either bores out again, and enters another joint, usually lower down the stalk, or it bores through the substance of the joint itself. This latter method of seeking for a fresh supply of food I have seen adopted on several occasions, both in the straws picked in the field and also in those I have kept for purposes of observation. Sometimes it is the bottom of a joint, and sometimes the top which is thus perforated.

The stalks are usually more eaten near the joints than elsewhere, and often the film remaining is so thin, that the stalk breaks short off. When the caterpillar is short of food, it will feed on the inner lining of the leafstalks. This has happened in my breeding experiments, and I have also noticed it in the fields.

In the first brood of the season, the food of the caterpillar is principally supplied by the growing shoot, and the interior of the midrib of the leaves and leafstalks. This first brood reaches maturity before any appreciable amount of hollow stalk is formed by the padi, and hence this change, in what may be considered its normal habits, is necessary, to adapt itself to its environment. The pupæ of this first brood are nearly always found in the leafstalks. In subsequent broods they are generally found in the inside of the stalk, sometimes above the hole of entrance and sometimes beneath it. The pupæ are usually more or less enclosed in a fine white web, and the head is, in all cases that have come under my observation, uppermost.

The larvæ are able to progress with nearly equal facility either backwards or forwards, but they are not active at any time, and when disturbed generally remain quiescent.

In a single stool of young padi, I found no less than 20 caterpillars. This plant was found growing by itself in Taiping and not near any padi fields, probably the nearest being more than two or three miles away. This seems to show, either that the moths take long flights, or that some wild plant serves as food for the caterpillar as well as padi.

When kept in confinement, the moths sit quite still all day, and by preference on the earth at the bottom of the breeding cage. It seems, therefore, probable that they sit usually on the dead leaves of the padi during the day time, and as their colour so nearly assimilates to it, this would be a position of great security. I have hunted over a field of padi for them, but without success, though the straw was full of full grown caterpillars and also of minute ones, and there must have been many of the moths about. In the day time it is difficult to get them to fly even when touched, but at night they are fairly active and seem to be able to fly well.

The female begins laying her eggs on the second night after coming out of the chrysalis, and they hatch out on the fifth day, the female dying in about seven days. The eggs seem to be all laid on the second and third night. The males in a state of captivity, only live from three to four days.

The antennæ of the moth are carried, laid back on the wings, and have to be looked closely for, or they will pass unnoticed.

Usually only one caterpillar is formed in a stalk of padi, but I have found as many as five on one or two occasions. Judging from the breeding experiments, several stalks may be required to afford sufficient food for the support of a single carterpillar.

Number of Broods.

On the 29th April, or more than six weeks after the harvest in this district, I found in the padi stalks several minute caterpillars as well as many more advanced, in fact they ranged from one-eighth of an inch to full grown ones. I also examined a young stool of padi and found in it four or five chrysalides. This clearly shows that a brood has time to mature before the padi has begun to throw up stalks, and taken with the presence of the caterpillars in all stages in the straw after the harvest, it is probable that three broods arive at maturity before the harvest, and that there are three more between then and the next planting, making about six in the year. That would be two months for each generation.

Natural Enemies.

Out of one lot of four grubs raised by me, three were destroyed by the larva of some other insect, and on an examination of a padi field one day, I found no less than five live pupæ and three empty cases of the same parasite, and not one single live pupa of the rice-borer, and only two or three empty cases. This parasitic larva is, therefore, one of the most powerful aids in ckecking the increase of these destructive pests, and it would seem that, without its help, the cultivation of padi in the Malay fashion would be quite impossible.

The parasitic insect, to which we are so much indebted, is a fly, in appearance much like a common house-fly; and its larva is a small white maggot, which is either laid in or on the body of the rice-borer, and which lives inside its body and soon destroys it.

Description.

Order, Diptera.	Family, Muscidœ.
Tachinariœ.	Genus and Species, (?)

Larva.—Milk white and semi-transparent. Skin shiny, the anterior and posterior quarter of each segment armed with minute brown thorns. Cylindrical, with the head not distinct from body; which is abruptly terminated posteriorly and conically anteriorly. On last segment a pair of warm brown stigmata. Mouth furnished with two black hook-like organs. Length of a full grown one, that I extracted from a dead padi-borer, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and diameter $\frac{1}{8}$th inch.

The thorns on the body of the maggot are evidently the means of locomotion inside the body of its host. In two padi-borers that I opened, the head of the maggot was towards the tail of its host. The larva is very difficult to kill; withstanding immersion in spirits for a period of two and a half hours.

Pupa.—Cylindrical, with rounded ends, of a warm brown colour. Length $\frac{9}{20}$th inch, and $\frac{5}{40}$th inch in diameter.

The insect continues in the pupa state from twelve to thirteen days.

Imago.—Head silvery grey with red brown eyes and black bristles. Antennæ with three joints, of which the last is the largest, a single long hair projecting from near base of third joint. Palpi consist of a single joint. Above, thorax black with grey stripe on each side and two others on the dorsal aspect. Scutellum grey except central portion, which is black. Abdomen black, with three silvery transverse stripes, partly interrupted on the median line. Hairs on abdomen black, conspicuous on the two last segments. Wings hyaline, iridescent, unmarked; halteres covered by large milk white scales. Beneath wholly black, except three faint grey transverse stripes on abdomen. Legs black. Length $\frac{7}{20}$th inch and $\frac{6}{10}$th inch across wings; the female is a little larger.

In confinement these flies live from four to five days. I have not been able to observe the method in which the fly gets at the padi-borer to lay its egg, or young, as the case may be; but it is probably when the latter leaves one joint of the stalk in search of more food that the fly effects its purpose.

Effects on the Crop.

As I have already stated, the first brood of caterpillars matures before the rice has made any stalk, and that its food consists of the midribs of the leaves and the growing shoot. This leads to the death of those young shoots which are infested by the borer. The next brood which pass their lives inside the stalk are those which cause the abortive ears of rice, and are, therefore, the most destructive to the crop. Though the first brood by killing the growing shoots of course do very considerable damage.

In the letter I have already quoted, Dr. LEECH has given his experience in the Krian district, and from what I have seen in Larut, nearly as much loss has been inflicted on the crops here.

Preventive Measures.

By the Malay way of harvesting, only the ears of the padi plant are cut, and the straw is left standing in the fields until the next planting season comes round. Hence all the caterpillars and chrysalides have an opportunity of maturing and continuing the species to the next season's crop.

The perpetuation of the race from one season to another is undoubtedly carried on through the self-sown rice and the lateral shoots of the old plants, though it is possible that some large stemmed grass may play a minor part in the matter.

I found, six weeks after the harvest, in this district, that the straw was swarming with caterpillars of all ages; and I was informed by the Malays, that the shoots of the old plants and the self-sown rice, would continue alive until the land was broken up again for the next planting; so that food is available throughout the year for the sustenance of the successive broods of caterpillars.

A consideration of these facts, as well as of the life history of the borer, leads to the conclusion that the method which is most likely to keep down its numbers, is to destroy the straw by fire as soon after the harvest as possible, and to take any measures that will tend to kill or prevent the growth of the self-sown rice, between the harvest and the next year's sowing.

With the efficient help which is given by the parasitic fly I have already mentioned, there should not be much difficulty in comparatively freeing the padi fields of this very destructive scourge, if the cultivators could only be induced to take a little united action.

L. WRAY, Jr.,
Curator, Pérak Museum.

ADDENDA.

Since the above was written, further research has brought to light another insect associated with the one I have already described, and of almost the same habits and general appearance. In fact so close is the resemblance that it was not until the change from the larva state took place, that I noticed any difference; except that the caterpillar was nearly uniform pale brownish pink and without the five purplish longitudinal stripes. This was unfortunate, as I did not make a close examination or take down a description of this stage of the borer.

The other stages of its life were, however, recorded, and are as follows :—

Pupa.—Colour pale brown, darker at head, tail and margins of joints, with a white bloom over the whole. Head only slightly bent forward, its front somewhat rounded. Eyes projecting, black. Thorax minutely pitted. Abdominal joints also minutely pitted and with dark brown depressed spots scattered irregularly over them, more thickly on their anterior halves. Stigmata projecting. Tip of last joint rounded with a small projection which is produced into four sharp teeth, the two lower ones pointing downwards and the upper ones backwards.

Length $\frac{6}{10}$th inch, and diameter nearly $\frac{2}{10}$th inch.

Imago.—Above, anterior wings pale yellowish-brown, with a violet-brown stripe from insertion of wing to about the middle of the posterior margin, along the median nervure. This stripe broadens towards the posterior margin, which is shaded with the same colour. A distant series of five small brown sub-marginal spots along the posterior margin, and a spot near median nervure opposite end of cell. Tinge shining pale golden brown.

Posterior wings silvery white slightly tinted with yellow.

Beneath, pale silvery yellowish brown: hind wings paler than the anterior ones.

Head much depressed, eyes dark brown, invisible from above, thorax clothed with long hairs, ochraceous towards neck and paler towards abdomen. Thorax beneath densely clothed with long hair, as are also the two upper joints of the legs. Antennæ one quarter the length of costal margin, filiform, yellowish-brown, clothed with a few short hairs. Labial palpi short, scarcely projecting beyond face. Last joint short and clothed with close, short scales. The scales on the remainder of palpi bushy, some dark ones mixed with the paler.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$th inch, length $\frac{6}{10}$th inch.

This moth appears to have the same habits as the other species; but it is not nearly so numerous in the Larut padi fields. I have only met with two examples out of the many borers I have raised, though possibly in other parts of the country it may be the more plentiful and destructive of the two.

It does not seem to remain in the chrysalis longer than the other, nor is its life in the perfect state any more extended, so that any measures that would be efficacious in preventing the spread of the one would be equally applicable to the other.

L. W., JR.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT ON THE POMELOE MOTH.

AT the request of the British Resident of Pérak, I made an enquiry into the cause of the destruction of all the pomeloe fruit grown in the Residency gardens at Kwala Kangsa, and have ascertained, from actual observations and breeding experiments, that it is primarily to the attacks of the caterpillars of a small moth, that the loss is due.

The life history of this insect is, as far as I have been able to observe it, as follows :—

The eggs are laid singly and in small irregular patches on the lower side of the fruit, and when they hatch out, the young caterpillars eat their way into the fruit making a number of minute holes through the rind, generally over an area of about the size of a shilling. The pith under this patch is riddled with holes, and gum is often subsequently found, both in the cavities of the rind, and also on the outside of the fruit.

As the caterpillars increase in size, they eat their way through and through the fruit, and make holes through the rind to eject refuse, and also possibly to obtain air. To these holes uneatable portions of the fruit and fæcal pellets are carried by the caterpillars and ejected.

The caterpillars, which are active, quick-moving insects, jump and twist when touched, and, for caterpillars, can progress with considerable speed. On arriving at maturity, they leave the fruit, and descending to the ground bury themselves in the earth to undergo the change into the pupa state ; the caterpillars make in the earth cells of agglutinated earth, lined with white silk ; they measure 0.7 inch in length, 0.4 inch in breadth, and 0.3 inch in depth.

On the twelfth day after quitting the fruit, the transformation is complete, and the moth forces its way through the cell and up out of the earth.

The perfect insect is about an inch across the wings and of a warm brown colour with shadings of silvery grey. In the day time it is very quiet and sits usually on the earth of the breeding cages, the head and forepart of the body being much raised, and the antennæ laid back on the wings, which are closed and folded closely over the body. When in this position, it is a very inconspicuous object, both as regards colour and form. At night it seems to be lively and is possessed of fairly good powers of flight.

The first four moths I raised all died in a little over two days, and though they consisted of two of each sex, no eggs were laid. On dissection of the females I found the eggs to be immature and few in number, and deduced from their state, that the insect does not deposit its eggs until some days after leaving the chrysalis and that during that time it needs food to enable it to perpetuate its species.

With the next brood of moths I put various fruits, but none of these seemed to their taste, for though they lived for five or six days, and laid a few eggs, none of these proved fertile. In all I raised over thirty of these insects without getting one egg that would hatch.

It seems quite possible that as the fruit on which they feed during the caterpillar stage is seasonal and that there are periods of months at a time during which no food is available that the moths are long-lived, and until their natural food during the imago portion of their lives is discovered, attempts at artificial breeding will be unsuccessful.

DESCRIPTION.

Egg.—Oval, dirty white, translucent with fine raised, irregular network covering surface. Length .04 inch, and breadth .025 inch. When laid they take the form of flattened ovals with the lower side following the shape of the object on which they are laid, and the upper surface convex.

Larva.—General colour bluish-green, tinted above with pinkish bronze. The four anterior segments being less tinted than the remainder, the young are almost wholly of a rather dull pink. Length of adult .86 inch, breadth .15 inch.

Pupa.—General colour warm brown, darkening towards the tail, wing sheaths dull green for the first few days, after which they become dark brown. A dark median line from tail to thorax on the dorsal aspect. Length .5 inch breadth .17 inch.

EFFECT ON THE FRUIT.

The caterpillar of the pomeloe moth is able to pierce uninjured the natural defences of the fruit, disregarding both the pungent oil of the rind, and the thick layer of pith beneath it, it reaches the cellular portion of the fruit, which it tunnels through and through in all directions passing through and through in all directions, passing through the seeds if they happen to be in its line, but apparently not seeking them out. Fæcal matter is deposited in the burrows, and decomposition as a consequence quickly sets in on its walls. Under the microscope, the fluid contents of any cell which has had its containing sac broken by the passage of the caterpillar is seen to be teeming with bacterial life of many kinds. Carefully detaching a sac adjoining one that had been broken by a caterpillar, but which was in itself quite perfect, and microscopically examining its contained fluid, there appeared many bacteria. The most frequent form being masses of cocci; many other forms were present, but in smaller numbers.

An oval saccharomyces was very plentiful in the injured cells, and is the probable cause of the acid fermentation which takes place in them. It was not present in the adjoining unbroken ones. Presumably the smaller forms only can pass from cell to cell through the connecting vessels.

It is probably to this secondary attack of micro-organisms that the premature ripening and falling of the fruit may be ascribed, more than to the actual injury done by the caterpillars themselves; other insects taking advantage of the holes made by the caterpillars through the rind can enter the fruit and lay their eggs in the pith and pulp, with the result that large rotten patches spread from the entrance and exit holes. These insects are two or three species of flies, and a small brown beetle, all of which are attracted by any decaying fruit.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The life history of the pomeloe moth shows that there is only a period of its existence when there is any hope of destroying it in useful numbers, and that is when it is in the caterpillar stage inside the fruit. The eggs are small and so like the oil cells on which they are laid, that without a lens it is difficult to see them; in the pupa state, which is passed beneath the ground, they are well out of reach, and in the perfect stage, being strictly nocturnal and very inconspicuous, there would be little chance of doing any good.

The only suggestion that I can make is to destroy all fruit that is seen to be inhabited by the caterpillars, or which falls from the trees. The destruction of the fruit which falls is of importance not only as a means of killing the insects contained in it, but also as preventing its serving for the rearing of another brood.

As the eggs seem to be laid only on the fruit itself, it would appear that if the young fruits are put into bags, that they would have a chance of arriving at maturity.

I am inclined to think that the wild species of *citrus*, known by the native name of *limau kerbau*, and which is apparently nearly allied to the pomeloe, *citrus decumana*, is the natural food of these caterpillars, as it is a fairly common tree in the jungles of some parts of Pérak.

L. WRAY, JR.
Curator, Pérak Museum.

MANANGISM IN BORNEO.

WHERE all rational conception of the causes of disease and of medicine is entirely absent, magical ceremonies, incantations, pretensions to supernatural powers in the cure of the sick have the whole field before them; whilst fear and anxiety in cases of illness lead to an eager credulity which clutches at any projected means of cure, however absurd in themselves: hence among the lower races of mankind, the medicine man is an important personage and as indispensable to the well-being of Society. The Dyaks of Borneo are no exception; they have their "Manangs." And as these are not reluctant to communicate their medical beliefs, and as their belief is also the belief of the Dyaks generally, it is not difficult to set down a general view of their theories, as well as their practices. The peculiar attribute of the Manang is the possession of mysterious powers rather than special knowledge.

But though the Manang function is procured for all serious ailments, yet the treatment of the sick is not confined to it. Dyaks use a few simples as outward applications, things composed for the most part of leaves of plants. The betel-nut and pepper leaf mixture is also used as an outward application for almost any malady. Some man, supposed to be lucky, is called in; he chews a quantity of this hot and stimulant mixture in his mouth, leans over the body, and squirts the saliva over the affected part, and gently rubs it in with his fingers. Dyaks in a burning fever with acute headache will be seen with their foreheads smeared over with it. And this dirty mess is supposed to possess great virtue in promoting the growth of newly born children, whose bodies, up to a certain age, are half covered with daily applications of it by their mothers. Other unprofessional modes of cure are practised by certain Dyaks, to whom, through the medium of dreams, benevolent spirits have made known medicinal charms for special diseases, such as pebbles, roots and leaves of various plants, bits of wood, and even feathers and scraps of matting, etc. The pebbles are rubbed in water which is applied externally; the woods, feathers and matting are burnt, and the ashes applied.

But these are of very minor importance compared with the functions of the Manangs, who alone are believed to wield power over the malignant spirits which cause sickness. All internal maladies are supposed to be inflicted by the passing, or the touch of demons inimical to mankind. What is the matter with so and so? you ask. He is "pansa utei," "something passed him;" he is struck by a demon who desires to carry off his soul to the other world. Consistent with this idea, somebody is required who can cope with the evil spirit and prevent the soul from being hurried away. And the Manang comes forth as the man, ready to charm, cajole or kill the spirit, and rescue the departing soul from his clutches by a performance which is called "Belian." Some years ago a Dyak lad was sleeping in my house, and in the early morning was seized with epileptic fits. The friends came and took him away, and soon the Manangs were walking round and chanting over him. After the function was over, the chief Manang gave out that a party of spirits returning from a hunting expedition, caught sight of the lad, and thrush a spear at him; but that had they recognised the house as mine, they would have spared him.

Nearly all diseases then are believed to arise from ghostly causes, or at least to be accompanied by sneaking evil spirits; and the sorcerer must deal with these intangible and demoniacal influences. But some maladies are too terrible for even his mystical powers. Nothing is more thoroughly believed to be the direct personal influence of evil spirits than the epidemic scourges of cholera and small-pox; but seldom will Manangs go near a case of either; probably a consciousness of the utter futility of their efforts, combined with fear of infection, have induced them to assert that such cases do not come within the reach of their powers. Other means must be resorted to, among which propitiatory sacrifices and offerings predominate.

The stock in trade of a Manang is a "lupong," a medicine box, generally made of bark-skin, which is filled with "obat," medicinal charms, consisting of scraps of wood and bark, bits of curiously twisted roots, and odd knotty sticks, pebbles, fragments of quartz, and possibly a coloured glass marble, *cum multis aliis*. These charms are either inherited, or revealed by the spirits in dreams as possessed of medicinal virtue. The coloured glass marble, where not previously known, is an "obat" of great power. On one occasion in my neighbourhood years ago, a travelling Manang belauded the efficacy of one of these toys of civilisation, saying, I think, that it was the "egg of a star," and that he had given the whitemen's doctor two dollars for it. Among the audience was a Dyak to whose son I had given a similar marble, and he said: "may we see this great medicine?" The Manang produced it. "Oh," said the other, "the Tuan Padri yonder has got plenty of these. He gave my boy one." The Manang speedily replaced the marble, and changed the conversation to a more unsuspicious direction. If an unscrupulous trader were to take into the interior of Borneo a cargo of these marbles with holes bored through them to enable them to be worn round the neck, he would make enormous profits. One which I had given to a child was afterwards sold for a brass gong worth three dollars.

Another and a principal "obat" contained in the "lupong" is "Batu Ilau," "Stone of Light," a bit of quartz chrystal, by virtue of whose mysterious power the Manang is enabled to perceive the character of different diseases, and to see the soul, and catch it after it has wandered away from the body: for it is an article of Manang faith that in all sicknesses the soul leaves the body, and wanders about at greater or less distance from its mortal tenement; if it can be caught within a returnable point, and recovered before having proceeded too far on the journey to Hades, well and good; if not, the patient dies.

The Manang never carries his own "lupong," but the people who fetch him must carry it for him. He comes to the house in the evening; for he never performs in daylight unless the case is very bad, and the people pay him well for it; to "belian" during the day, he says, is difficult and dangerous work. Sitting down by the patient, after some inquiries, he takes out of his "lupong" a boar's tusk, or a smooth pebble, or some other "obat" of magical virtue, and gently strokes the body with it; then he gravely looks into his "Batu Ilau" to diagnose the character of the disease and the condition of the soul, and to discover the proper "pelian" needed for its restoration and then tells them what sort of function he would prescribe. If there be several Manangs called in, the leader undertakes the preliminary examination, the rest giving their assent. This done they retire to the outside public verandah of the house, where has been prepared a "Pagar Api," which is a long handled spear fixed blade upwards in the middle of the verandah with a few leaves of some sort tied round it, and having at its base the "lupongs" of each Manang. Why it is called "Pagar Api," "Fence of Fire," no one has been able to tell me. Then the leader begins a long monotonous drawl at the rate of about two words a minute, which, however, increases in velocity as the performance proceeds; the rest either chanting with him, or joining in at choruses, or may be singing antiphonally with him, all squatting on the floor. After a tiresome period of this dull drawling, they stand up, and march with slow and solemn step round the 'Pagar Api,'' the monotonous chant slackening or quickening as they march the whole night through with only one interval for a feed in the middle of the night. The patient simply lies on his mats and listens. Most of the matter chanted in these Manang performance is unmeaning rubbish. They begin by describing in prolix and grandiose language all the parts of a Dyak house; but how such an irrelevant descant can effect the cure of a fever or a diarrhæa is a mystery to all but themselves. Then they "bark at the sickness," in other words, call upon it to be off to the ends of the earth, and to return to the regions of the unseen world: they invoke the aid of spirits, and of ancient worthies and unworthies down to their own immediate ancestors, and spin the invocations out to a sufficient length to bring them to the daylight hours. Here the grand climax is reached—the truant soul has to be caught. If the patient is apparently in a dangerous state, they pretend the soul has escaped far away, perhaps to the river; and they will wave about a garment, or a piece of woven cloth, to imitate the action of throwing a cast net to inclose it as a fish is caught; perhaps they give out that it has escaped into the jungle, and they will rush out of the house to circumvent and secure it there; perhaps they will say it has been carried away over seas to unknown lands, and will all set to and play at paddling a boat to follow it. But more generally the operation is made a more simple one. The Manangs rush round the "Pagar Api" as hard as they can, singing a not unpleasing chant, until one of them falls on the floor and remains motionless; the others sit down. The bystanders cover the motionless Manang with a blanket, and wait whilst his spirit is supposed to hie away to Hades, or wherever the erring soul has been carried, and to bring it back. Presently he revives, looks vacantly about like a man just waking out of sleep, then he rises with his right hand clenched as if holding something. That hand contains the soul; and the Manang proceeds to the patient, and returns it to the body through the crown of the head, muttering at the same time a few words of incantation. This "nangkap semengat," "catching the soul," is the great end, to which all that has preceded is only preliminary, and which only a fully equipped Manang is competent to perform. As the devouring demon is supposed to be driven away by the magical arts and charms of the Manang, so the soul is allured into submission to him by his persuasive invitations and melodious cadences. And as he approaches the point of accomplishing this grand feat of spiritual power, he sings thus: —

Trebai puna nepan di lamba kitap,
Semengat lari nengah lengkap,
Antu ngagai jaya jayap.

Trebai puna nepan di lamba midong,
Semengat lari nengah darong,
Antu ngagai nengah darong.

Trebai puna nepan di lamba pulu,
Semengat lari nengah mungu,
Antu ngagai ambis teransu.

Trebai puna nepan di lamba jita,
Semengat lari niki tangga,
Antu ngagai nyau nda meda.

Nyau dialu Ini Betik enggo rarik pulong temiang.
Nyau dialu Ini Jurei enggo lukai redak tenchang.
Nyau dialu Ini Menyaia enggo tuba bau sinang.
Nyau dialu Ini Mampu enggo resu garu tulang.
Dikurong Ini Impong di benong tajau bujang.
Ditutup enggo Keliling gong selang.
Dikungkong enggo Kawat panjai Kelingkang.
Ditambit enggo sabit bekait punggang.
Niki ka tuchong Rabong rarengang.

The dove flies and lights on the *kitap* (1) sapling,
The soul escapes along the hollow valley,
The demon pursues in dishevelled haste.

The dove flies and lights on the *medong* (1) sapling,
The soul escapes through the ravine,
The demon pursues through the ravine.

The dove flies and lights on the *pulu* ( ) sapling,
The soul escapes along the hill,
As the demon pursues, let him stumble.

The dove flies and lights on the *jita* (1) sapling,
The soul runs to climb the ladder (of house),
The pursuing demon sees it no more.

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(1) Dyak names for jungle trees.

It is met by Grandmother Betik, (1)
With a long stick of big knotted bambu,
It is met by Grandmother Jurei, (1)
With finely powdered *lukai* (2) bark,
It is met by Grandmother Menyaia, (1)
With the acrid smelling *tuba*. (2)
It is met by Grandmother Mampu, (1)
With the gum of the bone like gharu,
It is inclosed by Grandmother Impong, (1)
In a brightly shining jar.
It is covered with a round brass gong
It is tied with wire of many circles.
It is secured with a chain fastened at the ends.
It ascends to the top Rabong (3) looming grand in the distance.

One function remains to complete the cure; the sacrificial fowl must be waved over the patient. And as the Manang does this, he sings a special invocation, which I give as a sample of the Manang traditional lore, and of Dyak belief on the subject of sacrifice :—

The speckled fowl for sacrificial waving and cleansing.
  For doctoring for resisting,
  For sweeping for atoning,
  For exchanging for buying,
  A substitute for the feet, substitute for the hands,
  A substitute for the face, substitute for the life.

Ye fowls enable us to escape the curse muttered unheard:
  To neutralize the spittle (of the enemy);
  To correct the speech of the angry despiser;
  To make nought the visions of half waking moments;
  To scare away evil dreams for ever;
  To make harmless one's ghost (4) passing the farm;

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(1) Names of ancient Manangs, or of Manang tutelary deities.

(2) The "lukai" bark when burnt emits a very pungent smell, and the root of the "tuba" (*Derris eliptica*) possesses well known poisonous properties, and evil spirits are thought to have a wholesome dread of both.

(3) Rabong and Sintong, two adjoining mountains on the upper Kapuas in Dutch Borneo may be said to be.

(4) The "Jeda" is the ghost of a living man seen by another person.

To neutralize the ill omen bird flying across the path;
To cut off the *katupong's* flight coming from the left;
To cover its screeching;—a bird of dread effect;
To make harmless the *pangkas*, a hot tempered bird;
To counteract the omen of the low voiced deer.
Hence ye fowls are for waving and for offering.

But will not bodies of birds suffice?
The bodies of the top knot jungle fowl which fills the lowland with long and gentle whistling,
The bodies of long necked cranes covering the hill,
The bodies of argus pheasants upon the hillocks of the plain,
The bodies of fire back pheasants filling the lowland jungle,
The bodies of blue kingfishers a pool full just coming from pecking on the big spreading rock,
The bodies of one kneed moorhens filling the gully,
The bodies of red beaked hornbills filling the ravine,
The bodies of adjutant birds in the swamp, like kings with covered feet,
The bodies of owls, a flock, sitting without doffing their hats;
Many may be the birds, and many the minas,
Bodies of hornbills, and bodies of green parrots;
But all are ineffectual for waving, for offering:
They are not worth a fowl as big as the fingers.
That is the thing for waving and for offering.

Ye fowls were ever the race ever the seed (for sacrifice),
From our grandfathers and grandmothers,
From ancient times, from chiefs of old,
Down to your fathers and mothers:
Because we give you rice, we breed you,
We give you food, give you nourishment,
We hang for you nests, we make for you roosts;
We make you coops, we make you baskets:
Hence ye fowls are used for substituting for buying,
Substitutes for the face, substitutes for the life.

Ye fowls are possessed with much foolishness and mischief:
Ye have many sins, many uncleannesses,
Many evils and much viciousness,
Ye are in debt for sugar-cane as long as a pole;
In debt for plantains a long bunch;
In debt for potatoes got by planting;
In debt for melons with flattened ends;
In debt for pumpkins one man's load;
In debt for kladi growing to perfection;
In debt for maize a handful or two;
In debt for shoots of the moon cucumber;
In debt for paddy a deep big bin;
In debt for rice in the earthenware jar;
Hence ye fowls are for waving and for offering.

The *ubah* tree falls upon the *kumpang* sapling.
Ye fowls have many crimes and many debts;
Ye bear the spirits of sickness, spirits of illness;
The spirits of fever and ague, spirits of cold and headache;
The spirits of cold, the spirits of the forest;
Ye bear them, ye are filled with them;
Ye pile them up, ye put them in a basket;
Ye carry them, ye take them clear away;
Ye conduct them oft, ye gather them;
Ye drag them along, ye lift them up;
Ye embrace them, ye carry them in your bosom;
Ye fowls have beaks as sharp as augers;
Your feathers are like fringes of red thread;
Your ear feathers like sharpened stakes of bambu:
Your wings flap like folds of red of cloth;
Your tails are bent downwards like dragging ropes;
Your crops weigh heavily like many iron hawkbills;
Your nails are like sharp iron knives.

Ye fowls scare away sickness, and make it run
To the opening dawn of the morning,
To the end of the further heavens,

To where kingfishers ever screech,
To the end of the muntjac's run,
To the place of the setting sun,
To the birds fanned by fire,
To Jawa the settled country,
To the pebbly shallows of inland waters,
To the hill of burning fire,
To the end of *Lalang* hill of Hades. (1)

So now we have nothing to hurt us, nothing wrong;
We are in health, we are in comfort;
We are long-lived and strong-lived,
Hard as stone, hard of head;
Long as the waters, long of life.
Like the waters of Ini Inda,(2)
Like the stones of the Dewata,(2)
Like a pool five (fathoms) deep;
Like a stretch of river beyond eyeshot,
Like the land turtle's burrowed bed,
Like the waterfall of Telanjing Dara,(3)
Like the land of Pulang Gana(4)
Like the cave bed of Raja Sua(5)
Like hills fixed by the gods.
Like the moon at its full,
Like the cluster of three stars;
As high as heaven, as high as the firmament.

There is nothing wrong, nothing to hurt;
When sleeping have dreams of strings of fish;
Lying down, dream of bathing in the shallow pebbly streams;

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(1) There are added here the names of many supposed places in Hades to which the evil spirits of disease are called upon to retreat with all speed; but they are untranslateable.

(2) Names or titles used of deities in general.

(3) Telanjing Dara is said to be a female mythical spirit who lives at a waterfall, and who is ever on to watch to take people away to the land of death.

(4) Pulang Gana is the spirit who presides over the land and cultivation.

(5) Raja Sua is the spirit who presides over rivers.

When dosing, dream of a branch of *rambutans ;*
Dream of *langsats,* squeezed in the hand ;
Dream of Ini Impong inclosing you in a *pelawan* jar ;
Dream of Ini Sayoh keeping you safe for ever ;
Dream of living in the heart of the moon ;
Dream of gazing up into the heights above ;
Dream of the summit of the eternal Rabong.

This invocation of good dreams ends the ceremony, and is supposed to complete the cure.

The foregoing is a general account of all "pelian," or Manang performances ; but they distinguish different kinds according to the fancy of the Manang, the violence of the disease, and the ability of the patient to pay. These are marked by special ceremonies over and above the general course of invocations song and enchantment which are common to all. The "pelian" then is divided into the following :—

1. "Betepas," "Sweeping." At the time of the birth of each individual on earth, a flower is supposed to grow up in Hades, and to live a life parallel to that of the man. If the flower continues to grow well, the man enjoys good robust health ; if it droops, the man droops ; so whenever the man has unpleasant dreams, or feels unwell two or three consecutive days, the flower in Hades is said to be in a bad condition, the Manang is called in to weed, cleanse and sweep round it ; and so set the compound earthly and unearthly life on its right course again. This is the first, the lowest and the cheapest function of the Manang. In this he does not "catch the soul," as is done in all others.

2. "Berua," "Swinging." The Manang sits in a swing, and rocks himself with the idea of knocking and driving away the disease.

3. "Berenchah," "Making a rush." The door between the private room and the open verandah of the house is thrown open, and the Manangs march backwards and forwards from room and verandah beating together a pair of swords, which is interpreted as making a grand charge into the midst of the evil spirits, and scattering them right to left.

4. "Betanam Pentik," "Planting a Pentik." A "Pentik,"

is a piece of wood very roughly carved into the figure of a man, a sort of rude doll, which is stuck into the ground at the foot of the ladder of the house with the object of divining the fate of the sick man. It is inserted into the ground in the evening; and if it remains till the morning in a straight position, well and good, recovery is certain; but if it be inclined either to the right or left, it is an omen of death.

5. "Bepancha," "Making a Pancha." A "Pancha" is a swing erected on the "tanju," or platform in front of the house, and the Manang swings in it, as in "Berua," to express the action of "kicking away" the malady. An offering to the spirits is laid on the platform.

6. "Ngelembayan," "Taking a long sight." A number of planks are laid about the verandah, and the Manangs walk upon them chanting their incantations; and when in the pretended swoon, one is supposed to sail away over rivers and seas to find the soul and recover it.

7. "Bebayak," "Making a Bayak," *i.e.*, an iguana. Some cooked rice is moulded into the shape of an iguana which is covered over with cloths. The iguana, or perhaps his congener the alligator, is supposed to eat up the evil spirits which cause the disease.

8. "Memuai ka Sabayan," "Making a journey to Hades." The Manangs with hats on their heads march in procession up and down the house, during which their spirits are supposed to speed away to Hades, and bring back all kinds of medicinal charms, and talismans of health, as well as the wandering and diseased soul. At daylight they go into the jungle to "catch the soul."

9. "Betiang Garong," "Making a post of or for the Manes." A swing is constructed on the roof-ridge of the house, and the Manang performs his swinging there. An offering is also made on the ridge.

10. "Munoh Antu," "Killing the Demon." Occasionally the Manangs will declare, of some unusual and obstinate disease, that an evil spirit called "Buyu" is the cause of it, and must be killed. A goodly number of them is called together, and the feat is performed in this way. The patient is taken out of the room, and laid on the verandah, and covered

with a net; the Manangs walk in procession up and down the whole length of the house, chanting their incantations to entice the demon within the charmed circle of their magical influence. This occupies some time, for the spirit may be far away on a journey, or fishing, or hunting; and at intervals one of them peeps in at the door to see if he has arrived. In due time the demon is there, and then the Manangs themselves enter the room, which is quite dark. Presently sounds of scuffling, of clashing of weapons, and of shouting, are heard by the Dyaks outside, and soon after the door is opened, and the demon said to be dead. He was cheated into coming to plague his victim as usual, and lo, instead of the sick and helpless patient, he encounters the crafty and mighty Manangs, who have killed him; and as proof of the reality of the deed, lights are brought, and the Manangs point out spots of blood about the floor, and occasionally the corpse itself is shewn in the shape of a dead monkey, or mayas. The trick is a very shallow one, and is managed thus: some time in the day, the Manangs procure blood from a fowl, or other animal, or may be from their own bodies, mix it with water in a bambu to prevent congealing, smuggle it into the room, and scatter it on the floor in the dark, which they can safely do in the absence of all witnesses of the proceeding. Neither lights nor outsiders are permitted in the room, on the plea that, under such circumstances, the demon would not be enticed to enter. The trick has often been detected, and the performer openly accused of imposture, and the result is that it is not now practised so often as in former times. When this feat of ghostly warfare is over, the "pelian" is proceeded with in the usual way till the morning hours.

11. "Beburong Raya," "Making, or doing the Adjutant Bird." The distinctive mark of this is the procession round and round the house, the Manangs being covered with native cloths like cloaks, in which, I suppose, they profess to personate the bird.

12. "Bebandong Api," "Displaying fire." The patient is laid on the verandah, and several small fires made round him. The Manangs pretend to dissect his body, and fan the flames towards him to drive away the sickness.

13. "Ninting Lanjan." Two swings are constructed along the whole length of the house, and the swinging farce is gone through in another form.

11. "Begiling Lantai," "Wrapping with Lantai," or floor laths. One of the Manangs personates a dead man. He is vested with every article of Dyak dress and ornament, and lays himself down as dead, is then bound up in mats, and wrapped up with slender bambu laths tied together with rotans, and taken out of the house, and laid on the ground. He is supposed to be dead. After about an hour, the other Manangs loose him, and bring him to life; and as he recovers, so the sick person is supposed to recover.

These comprise the range of Dyak medical magic. The Betepas, the Berua, Berenchah, Betanam Pentik, are the forms most commonly used: the Bepancha, Betiang Garong and Munoh Antu are rarely resorted to; and the others hardly ever heard of now; but altogether they form an ascending scale of "pelian" functions rising in pretended medicinal virtue from the Betepas to Begiling Lantai; and they demand a corresponding scale of increasing fees, which are paid over to the Manang on the spot as soon as the performance is over.

To qualify the practitioner to work this system of mixed symbolism and deceit, an act of public initiation is necessary. The aspirant for the office must first commit to memory a sufficient amount of traditional lore to take a share in the incantations in company with older Manangs; but before he can accomplish the more important parts, or catch the soul, in other words, do the more audacious tricks, he must be initiated by one or more of the following ceremonies:—

The first is "Besudi," which seems to mean feeling, touching. The neophyte sits in the verandah as a sick man would, and the other Manangs "belian" over him the whole night. By this he is supposed to become endowed with the power of touch to enable him to feel where and what are the maladies of the body, and so apply the requisite charms. It is the lowest grade of Manang, and obtainable by the cheapest fees.

The second is "Bekliti," or "Opening." A whole night's incantation is gone through, as in all "pelians," and in the morning the great function of initiation is carried out. The Manangs lead the neophyte into a private apartment curtained off from public gaze by long pieces of native woven cloth; and there, as they assert, they cut his head open, take out his brains, wash and restore them, to give him a clear mind to penetrate into the mysteries of evil spirits, and the intricacies of disease; they insert gold dust into his eyes to give him keenness and strength of sight powerful enough to see the soul wherever it may have wandered; they plant barbed hooks on the tips of his fingers to enable him to seize the soul and hold it fast; and lastly they pierce his heart with an arrow to make him tender-hearted, and full of sympathy with the sick and suffering. In reality, a few symbolic actions representing these operations are all that is done. A coco-nut shell, for instance, is laid upon the head and split open instead of the head itself, &c. The man is now a fully qualified practitioner, competent to practice all parts of his deceitful craft. He is now no longer an "Iban," a name by which all Dyaks speak of themselves, he is a "Manang." He is lifted into a different rank of being. And when engaged in their functions, they make a point of emphasizing this distinction by constant use of the two words in contrast to each other.

A third grade of Manang rank is obtainable by the ambitious who have the will and means to make the outlay: they may become "Manang bangun, Manang enjun," "Manangs, "waved upon, Manangs trampled on." As in other cases, this involves a night's "pelian," but the specialities conferring this M. D. of Dyak quackery and imposture are three. At the beginning of the performance, the Manangs march round and round the aspirant for the higher honour, and wave about and over him bunches of the *pinang* flower, an action which, all over Borneo I believe, is considered of great medicinal and benedictional value in this and many other similar connections. This is the "Bangun." Then in the middle of the verandah a tall jar is placed having a short ladder fastened on either side of it, and connected at the top. At various intervals during the night the Manangs, leading the new candidate, march him up one ladder and down the other; but what that action is supposed to symbolize, or what special virtue to confer, I have not been able to discover. To wind up this play at mysteries, the man lays himself flat on the floor, and the Manangs walk over him, and trample upon him, to knock into him, perhaps, all the Manang power which is to be obtained. This is the "Enjun." It is regarded as a certificate of medical superiority, and the Manang who has passed the ordeal will on occasions boast that he is no ordinary spirit-controller and soul-catcher, but a "Manang bangun, Manang enjun."

Women as well as men may become Manangs. In former times, I believe, all Manangs on their initiation assumed female attire for the rest of their lives; but it is rarely adopted now, at least on the coast districts; and I have only met with one such. If you ask the reason of this strange custom, the only answer forthcoming is, that the spirits or deities who first taught Dyaks the knowledge of the powers of Manangism, gave them an injunction to assume the woman's garb. It will be observed that most of the beings mentioned or invoked by Manangs are addressed as "Ini," "Grandmother," which perhaps implies that all the special deities of the Manang world are supposed to be of the female sex, and, to be consistent with this belief, it might have been deemed necessary for the Manang to assume the outward figure and the dress of his goddess.

The Malays also have their Manangs, who are called "Bayoh," while the ceremony is "Berasik;" but I believe the better instructed Mahometans consider the practice of it altogether inconsistent with the true religion of Islam.

It has been said that the *Pawang* and the *Poyang* of the Malay Peninsula, and the *Datus* and *Si Bassos* of the Battaks of Sumatra, and the medicinemen of Borneo, are all offsprings and ramifications of the Shaman priests, the wizard physician of Central Asia. The Manang of the Dyaks certainly contributes his share to the proof of the assertion. A main point of the Shamanistic creed appears to have been that every object and force in nature has its "spirit," which could be invoked by the worshipper to confer things either good or bad. This entirely corresponds with Dyak religion ; the Manang, in certain of his functions, calls upon the spirits of the sun and moon, the spirits in heaven and earth, spirits in trees, hills, forests, lowlands, and rivers, to come to his aid ; and if they are not equal to the "300 spirits of heaven, and 600 spirits of the earth" of Shamanism, they are a goodly company which the Manang professes to bring from all quarters to the house of his patient. Again, the Shaman priest on particular occasions worked himself into an ecstasy ; the Manang runs round and round, and pretends to fall in a faint, at which time his greatest power is exercised. And then the seat of the Shaman deities was placed on "the summit of the mountains of the moon," the central pivot of the earth ; the special deities of the Manangs, as before mentioned, dwell on Rabong and Sintong, Mountains in Central Borneo ; and when waving the sacrificial fowl, the last and best wish the Manang expresses for his patient is that he may have "dreams of Rabong and dreams of Sintong."

But in these days, in practice, the Manang answers to the idea of the Doctor, rather than to that of the Priest; for his presence is not necessarily required for any purposes except that of treating the sick. At certain great religious functions of the Dyaks, such as the sacrifice of propitiation to the earth deities for a good harvest, or the greatest of all Dyak celebrations, the sacrificial festival to Singalang Burong, or at marriages, he is not of necessity the officiant. He may possibly be ; but not because he is a Manang, but because he has given his attention to that part of ancient Dyak customs, or because he has the credit of being a lucky man. Generally, other Dyaks are the ministers of the office on these occasions ; the one requisite qualification being ability to chant the traditional story and invocations which accompany the offering and ceremonies. On the other hand, the fact that at his initiation he obtains a new generic name, and is believed to enter into a new rank of being, looks like the idea of succession to an ancient priesthood.

J. PERHAM.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION

FROM

SELAMA, PÉRAK,

OVER THE MOUNTAINS

TO

PONG, PATANI,

IN NOVEMBER, 1883.

Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G., the Resident of Pérak, having requested me (then Magistrate and Collector in charge of Selama) to try and discover if a route could be found from Sĕlama to Pōng, Patani, with a view of making a road, if feasible, to tap this disputed territory should the pending negotiations with Siam lead to its restoration to Pérak, I got together about thirty Patani Malays, settlers in Hulu Selama, under their Pĕnghúlu Mahomed Dahari,* and some semi-civilised Semangs (a wild tribe of the Peninsula), and started on a journey through the jungle, pathless but for wild elephant and rhinoceros tracks, and quite unknown to all but Bunga, the Semang, who had but a vague recollection of coming through from Pong thirteen years before! The following—my official journal of the expedition—may not perhaps be without interest.

ARTHUR T. DEW.

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* The man of that name mentioned in Mr. Maxwell's Journal in 1876. *See* Journal, Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, p. 11.

13th November.—Took bearings from front garden of Magistrate's quarters, Selama:—

Bukit Tengas (Kedah), ... 345° 15′
Gunong Inas (highest point), ... 38°
Eastern highest peak on chain of Gunong Inas, ... 95° 15′

14th November.—Left at 8 A. M. on foot for Hulu Selama, 10 miles. Arrived at Hulu Selama 11.30 A.M. Gave out advances to men engaged for expedition to Pōng.

15th November.—Started from the *balei* at 10 A. M., wading through paddy fields. Crossed the Selama River, and arrived at Talib's house on Sungei Anak Tapa at 11.30 A.M.

Bearings:—Kampong Lúbok Buaya, ... 160°
Hot springs close by, ... 170°

Some of the men behind getting rice. Were joined here by two Semangs.

Started at 1 P.M. along path leading to Bukit Bintang.

Crossed the Sungei Rambutan several times—the path is often in its bed—water running right to left. Stopped at 3 P.M. in very heavy rain on banks of Sungei Rambutan, and commenced building camp, all hands shivering with cold and wet; leeches abundant; streams very much swollen by the rain; at one time it looked as if our camping ground would be flooded.

16th November.—It rained all night; started at 8.30 A.M. and went up a spur of the chain of Gunong Inas, called Hulu Rambutan, as the stream of that name rises here.

Went up to a height of about 400 feet; stopped at a point where three animal paths meet. Remains of old hut, tree marked with cross. We have steered about West so far. One path bearing East leads to Bukit Bintang, about a day's march distant, to where Pĕnghúlu Mahomed Dahari's old abandoned tin mine is. The other path, bearing away to the North, is the one we are about to take. Can hear Krian River roaring below to westward. Crossed the Krian River four times; big boulders, depth up to armpits; most uncomfortably swift. After ascending and descending a very steep spur, crossed the Sungei Bintang at 12.15 just above its confluence with the Krian River.

Crossed the Krian River three times again, and halted at 2 P.M. beside it, and set to building camp. Joined here by two other Semangs who should have started with us. One of them—named BUNGA—is a Pong Semang and came to Selama this way thirteen years ago, but has never been along it since. He is the only man to be found who has ever been at Pong, and he says he is sure he will be able to guide us there. He says we follow the Krian River, crossing and recrossing as to-day up to its source in Gunong Inas.

We then go over the hill and eventually get to Sungei Rui, which we follow down to Pong, of course, cutting off corners. After to-night, he says, it will take us three more nights to reach Pong. Gunong Inas is said to bear from here, Camp No. 2, about N.N.E., Gunong Bintang E.S.E.

17th November.—Broke camp at 8 A.M.; crossed the Krian River fourteen times; water much shallower to-day, and the stream much narrower. Our path is now a rhinoceros track; marks of these animals quite fresh. After halting at midday, crossed Krian River eight times. Lost the path two or three times at a hot spring; a rhinoceros had evidently been just scared away from it, as the water was muddy. The water as it comes out from the rock (a sort of cave) is white and thick; tasted it, but it seemed quite tasteless. Remains of an old hut here, on top of a rock, where some Hulu Selama men once came to shoot rhinoceros. Halted at 2 P.M. at foot of a spur of Gunong Inas, on Krian River, which is a mere mountain torrent here, a series of cascades, about 6 feet wide, big rocks. Built camp.

We are encamped at the foot of a spur of Titi Wangsa, which we shall ascend to-morrow in a northerly direction. We have travelled, so far, in an easterly direction, passing to eastward of Gunong Inas. Gunong Inas bears from here due South.

18th November.—It rained for three or four hours last night; hut pretty leaky. Very cold here all night.

Started at 8 A.M. and went up the steep side of a spur of Titi Wangsa; on reaching the ridge followed the ridge line, steering about North; this ridge at one narrow point, 6 feet broad, had a precipice of 100 feet on each side. 9.30 A.M.

—Took bearings :—

Bukit Tengas (Kedah), S. W.
Gunong Inas (highest point), 105°

10 A.M.—Titi Wangsa, highest point N.N.E., quite close; rocky cliffs and precipices; patches of grass.

10.30 A.M.—Came in view of a gap between Gunong Inas and Titi Wangsa bearing N.N.E. about 6 or 8 miles distant. The Semang, BUNGA, says we pass through that gap. We steer for it accordingly.

11 A.M.—Crossed a small stream, feeder of Krian River; water running left to right.

12.—Stopped beside Krian River. It is only a little brook here, 6 feet wide; water running left to right.

On starting again followed main wild elephant track, which leads through the pass, but, avoiding a large number of fallen trees, lost it; went up a steep hill, along its ridge, a good way, and down the other side. Stopped at 3 P.M. in heavy rain at a small stream at bottom of hill; water running left to right. Built camp. Elephant tracks abundant to-day. Had a great deal of unnecessary hard work, ascending and descending steep hills, through losing the way.

19th November.—Started at 8.30 A.M., about due East up a very steep hill, a spur of Titi Wangsa. No track; cutting our way; went on till we reached the ridge at about 1,500 feet elevation, and there struck the main wild-elephant track, which we lost yesterday afternoon, running N. and S. Followed along the ridge, down hill North for two hours; fresh elephant tracks all the way. I think one of the elephants was going on in front of us. At noon reached the foot of the ridge, where we crossed the Sungei Krong, running right to left. Followed the main elephant track, down this river, crossing and re-crossing it eight times. This stream is very swift and rocky, about twenty feet wide, but not very deep; there are numerous waterfalls; one crossing-place was just above a fall, and a slip would have been dangerous. This stream runs into the Rui. We follow it down all the way, and hope, with luck, to reach Sungei Rui to-morrow. During the afternoon, the Semang, BUNGA, being behind, we thought we could pilot ourselves, at least the Pĕnghúlu did, with the result that quite unnecessarily we went up a very steep hill; lost all tracks; wandered about and finally fetched the bottom again, and the river. We lost about two hours by this manœuvre.

It rained hard all day from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M.

Stopped to camp at 3.15 P.M. beside Sungei Krong, in heavy rain. Some of the men have run out of provisions. It will be *banyan* day with them till we reach Pong, which we shall not do until the day after to-morrow.

About 8 P.M. two big bamboos fell right on my hut, coming down with great force; although a most fragile "lean to," strange to say, no damage was done.

20th November.—Started at 8.30 A.M. and followed down stream (Sungei Krong) steering a little East of North, the path crossing and re-crossing it. At 10 A.M. came to an old abandoned Malay camp beside the river. First sign of human beings for some days. At 11 A.M. arrived at Sungei Rui where the Krong runs into it, having crossed the Krong this morning 11 times; shot a snake in a bush, about 6 feet long and as big round as my wrist; the Semangs were afraid to pass it as they said it was dangerous. The Rui here is about 60 feet wide and not deep; swift current; roundstones at bottom, big rocks hardly any. Crossed it, and soon after, the Semangs discovering some wild fruit trees, and the track being here very well defined, I left them and most of the men behind to feast on fruit (none of them having had more than a mouthful or two of rice to-day), and pushed on with the Pĕnghúlu for the hot spring, Sira Tye, which is on our track, in hopes of getting a shot at a rhinoceros or elephant before the men came up. Arrived at Sira Tye at 1.15 P.M., but no animals were to be seen, unfortunately, though marks were plentiful. This spot is all rock; the Rui has a fall here of about 15 feet; Sira Tye bubbles up out of the rock close to the mouth of a small stream running into the Rui. It is tolerably hot where the water bubbles up; the stone is worn quite smooth, from animals continually licking at it. I tasted the water, but failed to see what the animals can like about it; it has a strong sulphureous taste. The hot spring I tasted at Hulu Krian the other day was (to me) quite tasteless and was not nearly so warm. There are the remains of a little hut up in a tree here, made long ago by one of the men of our party, who wanted to shoot a rhinoceros from it. He came from Kupang, Kedah. From here a good elephant and buffalo track leads off to the N. E. to Kenering, Hulu Pérak. This is one of the main Kedah-Pérak jungle roads. Started again at 1.45 P.M.; our path a little East of North. Crossed the Rui 12 times altogether to-day. Stopped to camp beside Sungei Rui at 2.30 P.M. It was along this road (the Pĕnghúlu says) that Sultan ISMAIL escaped into Kedah territory in 1875, going to Kupang.* Leeches very bad to-day. Got our camp built before the rain came on.

21st November.—The Semang, BUNGA, says we are sure to reach Pong by midday to-day. Started at 8 A.M. and followed the buffalo track (Pérak-Kedah) for about half-an-hour. Then we crossed a small stream, water running left to right. Here we left the big path which trends away a little to the West of North, and goes to Siah, Kedah. We went about N. by E. along animal tracks, following close to Sungei Rui. 10 A.M.—Passed the sulphur spring, Sira Buluh, on side of Sungei Rui, there was too much water to distinguish the sulphur spring, but the smell of sulphur was plain. Went up the steep side of a hill and on to its ridge; then the Semang, BUNGA, found we were going wrong. Struck off again keeping near Sungei Rui, crossing and re-crossing it four or five times. This river is now getting uncomfortably deep for fording and is very swift; passed an old abandoned Siamese hut on the bank; afterwards lost all track; kept on finding one, losing it again. Followed the river; men had been along there at some time, judging by cuts on trees, probably after fish. Came to a track cut at right-angles to the river up a steep and slippery hill; went up it; when on top rain came down in torrents; followed track and lost it; tried several directions, and at last got on a well-defined one; followed it nearly an hour, when we found we had come back to a spot we were at in the morning. We must have gone round nearly a circle. The Semang seems to have got bewildered when we lost the sun, and I had neglected to look at my compass. Stopped at 3.30 P.M. in pouring rain by a small stream, a feeder of Sungei Rui, (Sungei Rui quite close), and set to building camp; men much dispirited. We were sure to reach Pong at midday to-day according to BUNGA; the men have had hardly anything at all to eat for the last two days; rice has been doled out to them half a handful each; they finished the last grain this morning; my own rice all finished; shall finish my last bit of fowl to-night; nothing else left; my things all wet, the rain has found its way into my water-proof bundle; my two Klings look rather unhappy at having to try starvation for a bit, I fancy they have helped themselves pretty freely to my provisions hitherto. Leeches very thick to-day, reminding one of Ceylon.

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* After the murder of the first British Resident of Pérak, Mr. BIRCH, and during the war which followed.

22nd November.—The men were anxious to turn back to the road leading to Siah, Kedah, which we left yesterday morning, and make for that place. By doing this we should have made a certainty of getting food within about two more days, whilst by going on in this manner in an unknown jungle, food might remain an uncertainty for some days longer. However, BUNGA stuck to the truth of his statement of yesterday morning that we were then within half a day of Pong, and, as I was sure that yesterday we had gone a good distance in the right direction before we went round in a circle, I determined to push on, and the Pĕnghúlu seemed to think it was the wisest thing to do. Should we get too weak to walk any further, we must make rafts and chance being smashed by waterfalls in the Sungei Rui.

23rd November.—Started at 8 A.M. due North up a small stream, feeder of Sungei Rui, up a steep bit of hill, and got on the ridge where we lost our way yesterday; followed it along North, descended at the end of it, and at 9.30 A.M. crossed the Sungei Sam-Sam, which BUNGA at once recognised; water running left to right; it is a feeder of Sungei Rui; remains of loose stones built up for fish-trap; ascended the opposite ridge, freshly cut marks on trees all along; this was encouraging. At 11 A.M. found we had evidently lost the right track; guessed we had gone astray where several big trees had fallen across the path; went back there about 1½ miles up hill, and picked up track again. It now leads off to the eastward; followed it along and descended the steep end of the ridge; at bottom found jungle was secondary growth and had previously been cultivated, and we now knew we were near Pong and food.

A little further on, at 1 P.M., reached Sungei Rui again. Three of the men who were quite done up, set to work to make a bamboo raft to descend the river on, the remainder of us followed the stream through secondary growth; past several fallen houses and abandoned gardens. In one of these there were a few sticks of sugar-cane and some green unripe plantains, we all went at these like a pack of wolves in a sheep-fold. Some had not eaten anything for three days and were nearly exhausted. This revived every one considerably, and we went on, following the river down, crossed it, and arrived at Pong at 2.30 P.M.

Found rice plentiful here, twelve cents per *gantang;* fowls half-grown three cents, large ones nine cents each. This is a small *kampong* of six houses, Siamese; there were formerly twenty, but the Raja of Patani took all the people away to work for him for nothing, in a distant place, and many never came back again; Klian Pong, a tin mine on the Sungei Pong, is a short distance from here, but it is not worked now. There were formerly five hundred Chinese there, but the Raja wanted all the profit for himself, so it was abandoned.

The nearest mine at work is Klian Intan; Klian Kladie is on the Sungei Krong not far below Sira Tye. I am informed there used to be an elephant track from here to it. It has long been abandoned. It drew supplies from Baling. There is a high perpendicular rock here called Batu Chigar about 300 feet high, lime-stone, it looks as if half the hill had been split from it, it faces the river.

We put up at the Siamese Temple; sandflies in myriads at night, and drove me to bed at 7 P.M.

I should have liked to have taken a day's rest, as the men had had rather a rough time of it, and we should have liked a day to get our clothes dry, having got no sun in the jungle for eight days, but I thought that our long absence might cause anxiety, so resolved to push on. Going back over the same ground was not to be thought of as we had had quite enough of it.

There was formerly a path from Pong to Siah, Kedah, one day's march, but it has been long disused, and we could get no one who could show us the way with certainty. We should have gone from here to Siah about N.W., thence to Kupang, Bakar, Sedin and Mahang, and not going to Baling at all, thus saving a day.

The only well-known route is *viâ* Klian Intan, Baling, Kupang, Bakar, Sedin and Mahang; this I resolved to take. Started at 9.30 A.M. with Siamese guide. Crossed the Sungei Pong twice. Steered about North keeping alongside of Sungei Rui, following it down; crossed it twice. The first time it being rather deep, the Pĕnghúlu, another man and myself tried going over on a *rakit* (raft) that was moored to a tree, but when in mid-stream it capsized, and we all had a refreshing trip to the bottom. At about 10.30 A.M. four men came up with us having been despatched from Hulu Selama with a letter from Mr. BREWSTER asking me to try and be down at Parit Buntar, Krian, on the 22nd. They had followed our track the whole way, and had done the journey in four nights; very fair work. We steered between N. and E., our path chiefly along streams and ridges; only two or three bits of hill; these streams are simply a mass of tin, and all the stone is a fine, black, slaty-looking substance that I should think was full of it. The path was a pleasant contrast to what we have been accustomed to for the last week, and we went along at a great pace. At 2.20 P.M. struck the main Pérak-Kedah-Patani buffalo track; followed it along and at 2.50 P.M. arrived at Klian Kalik.* Rested here awhile, while a heavy storm of rain came on. This is a *kongsi* of about thirty or forty Hokkien Chinese, who have only been here a short time. They were very civil. There are a great number of old abandoned tin workings here, chiefly the work of Malays, and the jungle is full of magnificent great durian trees; there must have been a large settlement here once. At 4 P.M. the rain being over, started for Klian Intan; went up a steep little bit of hill, down the other side, and we arrived at Klian Intan at 5 P.M., and were well received by the *towkay*. There are about one hundred Chinese here, Macaos and Hylams, all under one *towkay,* and the mines here have been worked a long time. The *towkay* was very hospitable, and made me very comfortable, and was very anxious to know when the country was coming under the Pérak Government.

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* Klian Kalik and Klian Intan were visited by Mr. MAXWELL in 1876. See Journal, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, p. 55.

24th November.—Started at 9 A.M. for Baling along the path by which the tin is carried to Baling. Men get fifty cents per half *pikul* for carrying it. Path bears about N. W.; crossed two steep hills, and arrived at a lake in the jungle at 11.45; the part visible being about two hundred acres in extent. A very pretty spot, this is about half way between Klian Intan and Baling and there is a hut here which serves as a resting place for the tin carriers. There is no stream running into this lake, and it is said that in the *wet* weather the water in it is comparatively low, while in the *dry* weather the water comes up to where the hut stands, a rise of about four or five feet. This sounds like a traveller's yarn, but some of my men declared they have seen it. There is also said to be an enormous water-snake, *ular deradai* or *deraday,* inhabiting this lake; this reptile is said to lie in wait for animals coming down to drink, and would take a man as soon as anything else. I have heard such wonderful stories of this species of reptile, of its capabilities, &c., that I cannot help thinking that like the *naga,* it exists only in the fertile imagination of the Malays, especially as no one seems to know of any one who has seen one. There is a Siamese village near this, situated some distance from the lake, of about twenty houses. The village is called Bichah Deradah and the inhabitants plant *padi;* they have built their *kampong* away from the lake, which would be an excellent site, for fear of this rival of the snake. This is in Patani territory.* Lots of fish in the lake. Saw some wild-ducks. Men showing signs of having had about enough of this marching.

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* See Journal, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, p. 31, where this lake and village are mentioned.

Waited a long time for them to come up, most of them have bad feet. Passed some of the plantations of the Siamese villagers on the right; road going up and down; small but steep hills. Began to get into low jungle about 3 P.M.; crossed Baling River five or six times. Heavy rain came on at 3 P.M. drenching us thoroughly. Stopped a few minutes for shelter at a Siamese temple on the banks of Baling River. Went on and were joined by a Chinaman named AH SOOT, who offered to put us up at his house at Baling; he said the Resident had stopped there on his recent tour; gladly accepted his hospitable offer. Arrived at Baling* at 4.30 P.M. and took up our quarters in AH SOOT'S house, one of a row of ten or twelve brick buildings. This house is not occupied yet; so we have it all to ourselves, and thoroughly appreciate the luxury of a house once more. AH SOOT says the Resident when here told him to go and search for copper near the lake just mentioned, and to let him know the result; when I met him on the path he was just returning from there and showed me a piece of ore that looked very much like copper. He says a little distance from the lake there is a stream that flows through a cavern right underneath the hill. It was up this stream that he got the ore. He says he is going to work there for a few days longer until he is certain that he has come across plenty of it, and then he is going to take some to the Resident. He is very much afraid that the Patani people will find out what he is about, and is keeping it as dark as he can.

In front of the village here towers an almost perpendicular hill, Bukit Wang, all rocks, thickly wooded, with the rock showing out quite plainly, about 1,000 feet high, I should think. It is all limestone, and is easy of ascent along the ridge, and there are many large caves in it full of bats and therefore of guano I presume. They are a bad lot here, I have been warned by AH SOOT to be careful about opening the street door, and to have some one always watching it when open, as there are always people ready to help themselves to anything they can lay hands on.

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* For a description of this place in 1876, see Journal, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, p. 62.

The river is only navigable here for native boats; can get down it to Kwala Muda in three days. The Semangs much astonished at the brick houses; none of them have ever seen one before.

The whole place has been burnt down and looted over and over again by gang-robbers. A cart-road should be made between Klian Intan and Baling, the latter place being the outlet for the tin produced at the former.

25th November.—MARASAT, one of the Pěnghúlu of Baling's underlings, paid me a visit this morning, the Pěnghúlu being away; I confide to his care one of my Klings, who has a bad foot and is quite unable to go any further.

As our next halting place, Kupang, was only about 4 hours' march, and the next, Bakar, too far to reach in one day, we did not leave our comfortable quarters until 10 A.M., and thus were able to get our clothes dried for the first time since leaving Selama.

Our course was about S.S.W., the first hour trudging through *padi* fields, following the course of Baling River at foot of Bukit Wang, on east side of the hill. The curious conformation of this huge rock was very striking to-day, with its numerous cavities and indentations, the southern end overhanging in a very threatening looking manner. There are two perpendicular masses of rock at top that look like old ruined castles, and at one angle there is a rock poised on a square block that looks very much like a heavy gun. At 11 A.M. crossed Sungei Pulai, feeder of Sungei Baling; water up to our armpits; very swift and muddy, and full of holes and snags over which I nearly broke my already much lacerated shins. Waited here nearly an hour for the men to come up. They arrived at 12, and it appears that after I had gone on ahead, the sick Kling insisted on coming on too, and the others had accommodated their pace to his; sent him back again. The rain came on in torrents. Crossed several small streams; rain lasted two hours. Stopped a few minutes beside a stream for refreshment; went on, and at 2.40 P. M. crossed the Sungei Chiah, very swift indeed and up to our necks, but for a friendly stump, I should have been carried off my legs. Sungei Chiah is a tributary of the Sungei

Kupang, and the latter of the Sungei Baling. Arrived at Kupang at 3 P.M. One of Pĕnghúlu MAHOMET DAHARI'S brothers lives here, and he placed a room of his house at our disposal. The men show signs of being nearly played out, lagging behind very much; most of them have got bad feet. This is not the weather for exploring trips, the rain has a most depressing effect on every one, and wet clothes and slushy paths make the marching tiring work. We encountered no hills to-day. There are three paths from Baling to Kupang, the one we took is the most direct and easiest. This is a *kampong* of about 100 houses, all the people are Patanis and they have the reputation of being a thoroughly bad lot like the Baling people. Robbery with violence is what they are most partial to. There is a farm here—opium and gambling—6 or 7 Chinamen. The *towkay* told me there were formerly several Chinese shops here, but one night the Malays of the *kampong* looted and burnt them all out. Some were killed, and Chinese enterprise is not likely to venture here again until this miserable country becomes one of the Protected States. The men mostly have a sullen, suspicious, crafty look about them. I fully expected an attempt at robbery at night through the floor, and once felt a shaking and heard a slight noise just under my head. I had my pistol ready to salute either head or hand that should appear through the floor, but it turned out to be a cow that had got under the house. One has need though to sleep with one's ears open in this country. It rained all night; house very leaky.

26th November.—Did not get under way until 9 A.M.; men very tired and no go in them; wading through swamps.

9.30 A.M. crossed the Kupang River, our course is about S.W. This is one of the most tiring days we have had, the road is a buffalo-path, and owing to the heavy rains these animals have churned it into slush often above the knee, and nearly always over one's boots. Crossed innumerable small streams, the path often being in their bed. Halted for refreshment at 12 beside Sungei Tawar, a feeder of the Baling, in a hut where some one had lately camped. Waited for men to come up, and went on at 10 o'clock. At 2 P.M. crossed the Sungei Dara; remains of old hut here. Two years ago, two men camped in this hut; they were searching for gutta. When they were out one day a tiger killed one of them, the other man went for help, and three others came, and they brought the remains back to the hut; they all stopped there that night. That night the tiger came again and seized the other gutta searcher. The other men wounded it several times with their krisses, but did not kill it; it got away after severely wounding the man.

Heavy rain came on at 2 P.M. and lasted till 3.30 P.M. Crossed a deep stream, the Si Puteh, and arrived at Bakar at 4 P.M. Men far behind; some did not come up until dark, and two men came to grief in the stream here, soaking my cartridge bag with note-book, &c. in it and nearly losing a rifle. There are about 40 houses here. Put up in the house of the son of an old white-haired man who is slightly crazy and is Pĕnghúlu MAHOMED DAHARI'S grandfather. He says he opened this place originally, and that he was the first man to settle in Hulu Selama, and that his son came afterwards and opened up the place.

They are all Patanis here; went to sleep in the atmosphere of a cattle-shed; there were buffaloes stabled beneath me.

27th November.—Started at 8 A.M., wading through padi fields; crossed Sungei Bakar twice; it runs into the Si Puteh and that into the Sedin. Some Chinese were going down with rafts of timber of three logs each. The Sedin takes them down to Kwala Muda. Went through a *lalang* field called Padang Malow, and crossed a stream of the same name; water up to armpits. Passed some fine *padi* land all abandoned, called Padang Blam, and a stream of that name; path under water for about half a mile; this was a lively half-mile for all of us, as the water in this field was teeming with enormous horse-leeches, the first I have ever met with; they were about 6 inches long. Fine groves of durian and other fruit trees all abandoned. They say that *hantu* killed all the cattle and other animals, and a lot of people died too. At 1 P.M. arrived at Kampong Badan, and stopped for refreshment beside Sungei Tawar. There are fine *padi* fields here; eighteen houses. Went on at 2 P.M.; crossed the Sungei Badan, and arrived at Sungei Sedin at

4 P.M. Water up to our armpits. Lucky we had no rain to-day, or we should have had to swim this river, baggage and all, as there are no boats here, and everything would have been soaked. Put up at the house of another of Pĕnghúlu MAHOMED DAHARI'S brothers, at Kampong Sedin ; he left Hulu Selama about two years ago. The first hour's march to-day was very bad, but afterwards the path, though a buffalo one, was much better than yesterday, and for once we got no rain. Course to-day between S. and W. There are ten houses here and few more further down the river. This river debouches at Kwala Muda ; can get down in three days.

Met people on the path to-day for the first time since leaving Selama.

28th November.—Started at 7.30 A.M. *en route* for Hulu Selama. Had no sooner started than a drenching shower came on. This did not much matter as regards clothes, as we always put on wet ones in the morning, keeping the dry ones for camp ; but it made walking heavy work. Crossed Sungei Teruna several times, a small rocky stream. Got to top of Bukit Teruna at 9.30 A.M., a steep and slippery hill. Rain now stopped. The path the other side very bad ; plain mud up to the middle, often buffalo path ; crossed Sungei Dingin, a small stream, four or five times ; there is an old tin mine here, Klian Dingin ; the Malays came and looted the *kongsi* house, and it has been abandoned ever since. Crossed the Sungei Mahang three times, and stopped at noon on its bank for refreshment and for the men to come up. Went on at 1 P.M. ; crossed the Krian River at 2.30 P.M. ; glad to get on Selama soil again ; arrived at the Hulu Krian Kampong at 3 P.M. Stopped a short time and then pushed on ; met a big python in the path. For the first time during the cruise, I had let another man carry my rifle, and when I got it the snake had gone. The only time I ever went out unarmed on the Kurau Sapatang road I met a rhinoceros face to face. I made for camp, and he followed me quite half a mile ; it does not do to go in the jungle unarmed. The path now got worse and worse as we got near Sungei Rambutan and past the *kampong*, it was terribly churned up by buffaloes and other cattle ; crossed the Selama River and arrived at the *balei,* Hulu Selama, at 5.30 P.M., just as it was getting dark, a good day's work considering the road and that we had been on the steady march without a spell off for 15 days.

29th November.—7.30 A.M. started in boat for Kwala Selama. Delayed a good deal by fallen trees in three places; arrived about 3 P.M.

ARTHUR T. DEW.

[In connection with Mr. DEW'S paper, the following brief account of a journey on foot from Province Wellesley to Selama on the 9th and 10th October, 1874, may be of interest. Selama was then in its infancy as a mining settlement and the paths leading to it were entirely unexplored by Europeans.—W. E. M.]

I went to Sempang Ampat on Thursday, the 8th instant, and passed the night at the police station there in order to effect an early start on the following morning. On Friday morning I was met by five Pĕnghúlus* and about fifteen ra' iyats, who were to accompany me to Selama, and started with them and four Hindu coolies as baggage-carriers at 9 a m.

The Kedah boundary is reached immediately on leaving Tasek Estate, which extends up to the frontier; from thence there are paths which have been made at different times by Chinese wood-cutters, by one of which I reached the foot of the range of hills which lies between Tasek and Serdang. The first two or three hours were occupied in crossing the range by a difficult path, which, in most places, was nothing but a mere track in the jungle. A succession of small hills had to be crossed (the Malays declare that there are thirty-three of them) the last and highest of which is called Bĕlakang

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* ISMAIL, Pĕnghúlu of Chero Tukun; MAT PUTEH, Pĕnghúlu of Junjong; DAUD, Pĕnghúlu of Pijangan; JAMAL, Pĕnghúlu of Chempadak; and LANANG, Pĕnghúlu of Tasek.

Parang. About half way over the range I crossed a stream called Prenggan Junjong, just above a small waterfall. This stream runs into the Tasek River. The descent after crossing the last hill is very steep, but the country on the other side is level for a long distance. After leaving the hills, the path runs through lofty forest with patches of *lalang* grass here and there, shewing where former clearings have been made, up to the Sungei Punti, a small and very winding river. The route then lay along the sandy bed of the stream which we repeatedly crossed to avoid going round all the turnings, and finally bore off towards the left to a deserted *kampong* formerly occupied by one HADI, who, with five others, was hanged at Bukit Tengah some years ago for a gang robbery and murder at Tasek village. A few fruit trees remain, but the place is rapidly relapsing into jungle. A little further on I came to the Serdang River, which runs into the Krian, a day's journey (according to my guides) from the place where I crossed it. I noticed two Malay graves on the bank of the river at this spot. A little beyond the river, the track which we had been following joins a much broader path, which runs from the village of Sungei Serdang to some tin-mines on Sungei Trap, which had lately been established by a number of Sumatra Malays (*orang rawah*), refugees from Larut. Avoiding the village of Sungei Serdang (thirty houses), which was, I was told, a considerable distance off on our right and would have been out of our way though it would have afforded shelter for the night, we followed the road to the left for some distance, and then turned off (again to the left) along a path leading to Dingin. Finding that it was impossible to reach Dingin, much less Selama, on that evening, I halted at about 3.30 p.m. on a piece of rising ground called Serdang Kudong, and camped out for the night in the jungle. On Saturday, October 10th, we started again soon after 6 a.m., and reached Sungei Trap in about half an hour. It is a larger river than the Serdang, and, like it, runs into the Krian. We followed the course of the Sungei Trap for some distance, crossing it four times to avoid making circuits. The path was a tolerably well beaten track, and the walking was easy enough, except where swamps had to be crossed. At Sungei Krising, a combination of swamp and river, I heard at 7.45 a.m. three volleys of musketry fired some distance off. I learnt afterwards at Selama that they had been fired by the Police there under the Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. W. W. BIRCH) as a salute on hoisting the British flag. The next stream which I crossed was Sungei Kasai, near which (at Sungei Buluh) there was a deserted house formerly occupied by some Pérak Malays who had opened a tin mine here without success. Near this place we met two Malays proceeding from Dingin to Sungei Kechil, who were induced to return and guide us to Selama, as my own guides did not profess to know anything of the route beyond Dingin. After passing another swamp (Sungei Tengas River) we crossed the lower part of Bukit Tengas, the only hill on the way after leaving HADI'S *kampong*. After descending the hill, we soon struck the Sungei Tengas, the stream of which we followed until its junction with the Sungei Dingin, which runs into the Krian. At this place there is a large clearing. Paddy was growing on recently cleared ground, and there were several houses surrounded by small plantations of Indian corn and plantains. At the junction of the two rivers, the stream was almost choked by large logs of timber ready to be made up into rafts and floated down the Dingin River to the Krian and thence to the Penang market. At a short distance beyond the Dingin River we reached the house of the Chinese wood-cutters, twelve in all, to whom the timber belonged. They had a shed full of rattans as well. Two creeks of the Krian River were next successively crossed, and at 1 p.m. we reached the Krian River itself. At this point the Malay facilities for crossing the river, which is very rapid, are some sunken logs to serve as footing and a slack rattan line fastened to trees on either side with which to steady oneself. My party were spared the necessity of testing the value of this apparatus by the timely appearance of two boats bound for Mahang (further up the river) by which we were ferried across. The place where we crossed the river was considerably above Kwala Selama (CHE KARIM'S settlement), and we had a long walk through the forest, passing several houses of wood-cutters and boat-builders, to the Selama River, which we reached about 3 p.m.

I was hospitably received at Salema by CHE KARIM, and met there the Colonial Secretary and the officers who had accompanied him. They had reached Selama on the previous (Friday) evening. As I ascertained from Mr. BIRCH that there was no prospect of any occurrence in which my services or those of my Malays were likely to be called for, I left Selama on the following morning by boat, and returned to Butterworth.

The route which I followed to Selama is not the best one. Instead of starting from Tasek, I ought to have started from Sungei Kechil near the boundary pillar on the right bank of the Krian, and so have avoided the route over the thirty-three hills. I am told that there is a good path from Sungei Kechil to Sungei Serdang; thence the route is as I have described it, but Selama would have been sooner reached if, instead of proceeding on foot from Dingin, I had gone by boat down that river to the point of its debouchure into the Krian, which is close to the Kwala Selama. The swamps and rivers are the principal obstacles to be encountered in making a good bridle-road from Sungei Kechil to Dingin, and the difficulties which they present are not serious, for I passed nothing except the Krian River which was not fordable. I saw no signs of stone suitable for road-making except in one place. After passing Sungei Trap, the present path is well defined in most places, but muddy and slippery in general and often blocked up by fallen logs. Leeches abound. I met only two parties of natives on the road in the whole distance, and I noticed fresh tracks of elephants and a tiger, showing that the road is not very much used.

W. E. M.

BUTTERWORTH, PROVINCE WELLESLEY,
October, 1874.

MR. R. B. SHARPE ON BIRDS FROM PÉRAK.

(From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, May 3rd, 1887.)

ON a second collection of birds formed by Mr. L. WRAY in the mountains of Pérak, Malay Peninsula. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S , F.Z.S., &c., Zoological Department, British Museum.

(PLATES XXXVII & XXXVIII.)

Mr. L. WRAY, the Curator of the Pérak Museum, has forwarded me another interesting collection of birds, amongst which are several novelties. The circumstances under which the collection was made are best explained by the following letter from Mr. WRAY himself :—

PÉRAK MUSEUM.
Pérak, Straits, Settlements,
November 15th, 1886.

" My Dear Sir,

" In accordance with the promise contained in my last letter, I now send you a collection of 51 bird-skins, which I made during a six weeks' stay on the hills in the months of September and October. Although it is not to be considered a complete collection, still, from the difficulty experienced in getting fresh species during the latter part of the time, I fancy it is a fairly representative one.

" The house in which I have been staying, and near which the collection was made, is about 4,400 feet above the sea-level, and there is only one other peak near which is higher, and that reaches to 4,700 feet. No other hills in the range, at least for many miles, rise higher than 5,600 feet. This range, which is known as the Larut Range, is more or less connected on the North at the watershed of the Pérak River with the main range of the peninsula. It is covered with dense unbroken forest from base to peaks, without any elevated open or grass lands.

"Besides the birds mentioned in the list, I repeatedly heard the cry of the Argus Pheasant *(A. giganteus)*, and I found their dancing-places at about 3,000 to 3,500 feet. I saw also examples of three or four species of hornbills and a green-headed bee-eater, but was not able to get specimens of them.

"Below 3,000 feet the hill forms become scarce, and the low-country ones begin to appear. The temperature at 3,300 feet on the hills ranges from about 56° to 76° in the shade, and at the higher stations from 50° to 72°. Judging from the records of the past six years, there are no regular seasons in Pérak. The rainfall on the Larut hills is from 200 to 250 inches per annum.

"I am, yours truly,

L. WRAY, *Junior.*"

Mr. WRAY'S collection is divided into two parts, the first consisting of some low-country forms, a list of which I give for the sake of the notes appended by the collector. The latter are placed in inverted commas.

1.—*Oriolus xanthonotus,* Horsf.
"No. 77.—Larut. Irides and bill red."

2.—*Lalage culminata.*
"No. 74.—♀. Larut. Irides dark brown."

3.—*Trichixus pyrrhopyga.*
"No. 76.—♀ Blanja. Irides brown."

4.—*Pitta granatina.*
"No. 72.—♂. Blanja. Irides brown; bill and legs black."

5.—*Calyptomena viridis.*
"No. 73.—♂. Larut. Irides dark brown; bill yellowish."

6.—*Eurylæmus ochromelas.*
"No. 75.—♀. Larut. Irides pale yellow; bill cobalt-blue, with yellow markings on the upper mandible."

7.—*Harpactes kasumba.*
"No. 68.—♂. Larut. Irides crimson; bill and skin of face cobalt-blue. Fairly common in big jungle."

8.—*Halcyon concreta.*
"No. 70.—♂ Bill black above, bright yellow beneath; irides brown."

9.—*Ptilopus jambu.*
"No. 69.—♂ ♀. Irides white; bill yellow; feet and legs red. Very rare in Pérak. These specimens were collected in Kinta in July."

10.—*Osmotreron fulvicollis.*
"No. 71.—♂. Kinta. Irides white; feet and legs red. I have only seen two or three of these pigeons."

I have quoted the following papers, which relate to the Ornithology of the Malayan Peninsula, though most of them treat of the lower country on the western side:—

HUME, A. O. A First Tentative List of the Birds of the Western Half of the Malay Peninsula, Str. F., 1879, pp. 37-72.

——The Birds of the Western Half of the Malay Peninsula. Tom. cit. pp. 151-163.

KELHAM, H. R. Ornithological Notes made in the Straits Settlements and in the Western State of the Malay Peninsula. Ibis, 1881, pp. 362-395, 501-532.

——The same. Ibis, 1882, pp. 1—18, 185-204.

SALVADORI, T. Catalogo di una collezione di Uccelli fatta nella parte occidentale di Sumatra dal Prof. Odoardo Beccari. Ann. Mus. Civic Genov. XIV, pp. 169-253 (1879).

The following is a list of the second collection made by Mr. WRAY in the mountains, examples of some species not being sent to the British Museum:—

Neopus malayensis (Temm.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i., p. 257; HUME, Str. F. 1979, p. 44.

"No. 18.—♂ ♀. This eagle is the only large species that I have seen on the hills. It is fairly common, and usually flies about in small parties of four or five." (Not sent.)

Spizaetus limnaetus, (Raffl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i., p. 272.

Limnaetus caligatus, Hume, Str. F. 1879, p. 44; Kelham, Ibis, 1881, p. 366; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. xiv, p. 172—(1879).

"No. 19. On opening my window early one morning I saw one of these hawk-eagles sitting with crest erected on a stump of a tree, only about thirty yards from the house, and brought it down with a shot from my revolver. A second specimen was shot by my collector while perched on a branch of a tree quite near the ground, but was never found, as in searching for it the man got bitten on the leg by a snake *(Trímeresurus gramineus)*, and gave up the search. These were the only two birds seen of this species." (Not sent.)

Spilornis bacha, Sharpe, Cat. B. i., p. 290; Hume, Str. F. 1879, p. 44; Salvad. t. c., p. 173.

"No. 64. ♀. Irides bright yellow. I only saw one pair of these birds, one of which I was fortunate enough to be able to shoot."

The specimen sent is very dark and almost as deeply coloured as typical Javan birds, certainly exceeding that of Malaccan specimens. The feathers on the hind neck and mantle are edged with sandy rufous. Wing 14.5 inches.

Glaucidium brodiei, (Burt.); Sharpe, Cat. B. ii., p. 212 (1875).

"No. 57. ♂. Irides yellow. Only one specimen of this pygmy owlet was seen."

Syrnium newarense (Hodgs.); Sharpe, Cat. B. ii., p. 281 (1875).

"No. 65. ♀. Irides yellow. I found this owl seated on a branch of a small tree in a very dark ravine, and it was some time before I could decide whether it was a bird or some dead leaves."

This specimen is rather small, but there can scarcely be any question about its being identical with *S. newarense* and not with *S.. Maingayi*, which is the yellow-faced form found in the Malay Peninsula (cf. Hume, Str. F. vi., p. 27). As a rule *S. Maingayi* and *S. indranee* have perfectly uniform faces of a deep ochreous colour, but one specimen (♀) from Coonoor has the face dusky and barred with blackish, exactly as in *S. newarense*, and therefore it shows either that the *S. newa-*

rense occurs in the Nilghiris, or else that the latter range contains an intermediate form between *S. newarense* and *S. indranee.*

The specimen sent by Mr. WRAY has the wing 4 inches. It is evidently a very old bird, being very dark above and very coarsely barred below, with a dark band across the chest, where the cross-bars are not so distinct. The face is deep rufous-ochre, with a few indistinct blackish cross-bars. Altogether the specimen may be said to belong to the eastern race of *Syrnium newarense,* with a tolerably uniform ochreous face. Such specimens are found in Formosa, Assam, Manipur and Sikkim, where a perfect gradation takes place between *Syrnium newarense,* leaving it absolutely impossible to draw any line between eastern and western examples.

Oriolus consanguineus, Wardlaw Ramsay.

"No. 59.—♂. Irides crimson; bill pale blue-grey. The female is black, without the red breast- and wing-spots. It is not a common bird. The range seems to be from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, but I have a specimen shot in Kinta at not more than 100 or 200 feet above the sea-level, at the foot of the central range of the peninsula."

The specimen sent is identical with one of the typical specimens collected by Mr. CARL BOCK, and now in the British Museum.

Bhringa remifer (Temm.); Sharpe, Cat. B. iii., p. 257 (1877).

"No. 46.—♂ ♀. Irides red-brown. The long tail-feathers of most of the males have no webs on their shafts, excepting on the racket-ends, the portion covered by the ordinary tail being quite naked. I obtained two males with webs on the shafts, under the shorter tail-feathers, and was at first uncertain whether these might not be two species; but as no difference was observable in the tails of the females (the upper portion of the long tail-feathers being webbed in every specimen), it seems more probable that the bird with the webbed upper parts of the long feathers are young males."

This is interesting, as continning the range of the species southward from Tenasserim, but it is also known from Java.

Artamides larutensis, sp. n.

"No. 30.—♂. Irides brown. The female has a lighter head than the male. Fly usually in pairs or small parties."

A large representative of *A. larvatus,* from which it differs in its purer grey colouration, blacker chin and cheeks, and by the colour of the under tail-coverts, which are white washed with ashy grey. The under wing-coverts are also for the most part white, but in both these cases the plumage may not be fully mature.

Adult male. General colour above uniform dark pearly grey, lesser wing-coverts like the back; median and greater coverts dark cindery grey, edged with pearly grey; bastard-wing, primary-coverts and quills black, fringed with ashy grey, margined with broader and paler grey on the secondaries, the innermost narrowly fringed with whitish at the ends; upper tail-coverts like the back; centre tail-feathers ashy grey, blackish towards the ends, the remainder black tipped with an ashy-grey spot, increasing in extent towards the outermost, which is also pale ashy along the outer web; crown of head like the back; a line across the base of the forehead, lores, feathers round the eye, end fore part of cheeks black; sides of face, ear-coverts, cheeks, and throat blackish, with an ashy shade, shading off paler on the lower throat and fore neck; remainder of under-surface of body deep pearly grey, a little lighter than the back; thighs dark slaty grey; under tail-coverts white, grey near the vent, the rest of the coverts marked with ashy grey; under wing-coverts grey, or grey varied with white bars; axillaries grey; quills below dusky, ashy white along the inner edge. Total length 11 inches, culmen 1.05, wing 6.45, tail 4.4, tarsus 0.95.

Pericrocotus igneus, Blyth; Sharpe, Cat. B. iv., p. 78; HUME Str. F. 1879, p. 57.

"No. 53.—♂. Irides brown. Not common. Only one specimen of this minivet was obtained."

Cryptolopha trivigata (Strickl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. iv., p. 396; Salvad. t. c., p. 204.

"No. 44.—♀. Irides dark brown."

Compared with specimens from West Java and Sumatra.

Rhipidura albicollis (V.); Sharpe, Cat. B. iv. p. 317.

"No. 31.—♀. Irides brown. These fantails are restless and active in their habits, flitting about with their tails spread out and hardly ever for a moment still. This species and the one found in the low country (*R. javanica*) are said to be mad by the Malays, from the absurd and restless way in which they are always hopping and turning about. The present species I always found in small flocks, and almost invariably with quaker thrushes (*Alcippe*), Racket-tailed drongos *(Rhinocichla mitata)* and other birds. It frequents dense jungle, and has a sweet clear little song."

The only difference between the specimen sent and others from various parts of India seems to be that the white tips to the tail-feathers are rather larger and not ashy white, but pure white. Tenasserim specimens, however, seem to be intermediate.

Niltava grandis, Hodgs.; Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1886, p. 351.

"No. 38.—♂. Irides brown. Only one specimen seen in this stage of plumage."

The specimen is a young bird in spotted dress.

Muscicapula maculata (Tick.); Sharpe, Cat. B. iv., p. 207; Salvad. t. c., p. 203 (1884).

"No. 36.—♂. Irides brown. Quite common about 3,500 feet."

Copsychus musicus (Raffl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. vii., p. 63; Hume, Str. F. 1879, p. 64; Kelham, t. c., p. 515; Salvad. t. c., p. 236.

"No. 52.—Only found on clearings of the hills." (Not sent.)

Myiophoneus, sp. inc.

"No. 54.—♂ ♀. It is found in the rocky ravines and river-beds of the hills from 1,000 feet or so to nearly 4,000 feet, but is a rare and shy bird." (Not sent.)

Mr. WRAY supposes this bird to be *M. Temmincki,* and says that it agrees with Jerdons description of that species. I think it will probably be *M. eugenii.*

Iole tickelli (Blyth) Sharpe, Cat. B. vi., p. 60.

Hypsipetes tickelli, Hume and Davison, Str. F. vi., p. 296.

"No. 39. ♂ ♀. Irides red-brown. Has an erectile crest. It is common above 3,500 feet, either solitary or in pairs. It hawks for insects, and also eats vegetable matter."

There is a slight difference between the birds of Pérak and typical *I. tickelli* from Tenasserim. The Pérak birds are rather darker, more ashy below, and decidedly more dingy olive on the flanks. These dull colours may, however, be due in great part to worn nesting-plumage, of which Mr. WRAY'S specimens bear evidence.

Trochalopterum peninsulæ, sp. n. (Plate xxxvii.)

"No. 25. ♂ ♀. Irides brown. Usually seen in the under-growth, but sometimes on the higher trees. One pair that I shot on a fair sized tree had been feeding on some large green seeds. There were also partly digested remains of insects in both of their stomachs. This bird has a pretty clear song, and roosts low down in the under-growth."

This species finds its nearest ally in *T. melanostigma* of Tenasserim, resembling that speceies in the black wing-spot formed by the primary-coverts, but it differs in many important points, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. A darker chestnut crown.
2. The back chestnut-brown instead of ashy.
9. Ear-coverts dingy rufous brown, not ashy.
4 Breast chestnut-brown instead of ashy.

The following is a description of the sexes of *T. peninsulæ*:—

Adult male. General colour above reddish brown, a trifle more olivaceous towards the lower back and rump; scapulars like the back; lesser and median coverts like the back, the latter slightly washed with rufous, greater coverts maroon-red; bastard-wing black, externally golden or maroon, the outer feather olive, greenish externally; primary coverts black, forming a large patch; quills blackish, externally olive-yellow with a golden lustre, rather brighter on the primaries; inner secondaries inclining to ashy grey towards the ends, which are edged with black; upper tail-coverts like the back; tail-feathers dusky, externally golden olive; crown of head deep chestnut as far as the occiput; nape and hind neck like the back, the former slightly tinged with rufous; lores and feathers over the eye black; sides of hinder crown dark ashy, forming a patch converging on the nape; sides of face, ear-coverts and cheeks dark rufous brown, blackish below the eye and on the chin; throat and fore neck deep chestnut, becoming paler and more rufous-brown on the breast and abdomen; the sides of body and flanks somewhat duller brown; thighs and under tail-coverts dull rufous brown; under wing-coverts and axillaries like the sides of the breast; quills below blackish, ashy along the inner edge. Total length 10 inches, culmen 0.95, wing 4.1, tail 4.5, tarsus 1.5.

Adult female. Similar to the male. Total length 10 inches, culmen 0.95, wing 3.8, tail 4.3, tarsus 1.4.

Pomatorhinus Wrayi, sp. n.

"No. 24.—♂ ♀. Irides brown. This bird has a loud, clear, and rather pleasing song. It frequents the undergrowth and often the ground, going about in pairs. Stomach contained insects."

This species represents *P. tickelli* in the Pérak mountains, but it is everywhere much darker in plumage, the head being dusky brown, inclining to dark ashy. The tail is black instead of rufous-brown.

The following is a description of the typical pair of birds:—

Adult female. General colour above reddish brown, with indistinct dusky cross-bars under certain lights; lower back and rump slightly more olivaceous; upper tail-coverts again reddish brown; lesser and median coverts reddish brown like the back; greater coverts, bastard-wing, primary-coverts, and quills blackish brown, externally reddish brown, inclining to chestnut on the quills; tail-feathers blackish, washed externally with reddish brown, especially towards the base of the feathers, which are indistinctly barred with dusky under certain lights; crown of head more dusky brown than the back, and only slightly washed with rufous; lores ashy whitish; behind the eye a bare spot; no distinct eyebrow, but a streak above the ear-coverts, formed by the white longitudinal centres of the feathers, larger and more distinct down the sides of the neck; ear-coverts pale brown, followed by a reddish band down the sides of the neck; cheeks, throat, breast, and centre of abdomen white; sides of neck dusky brown, with some longitudinal white stripes intermingled; fore neck and breast with dusky margins to some of the feathers; sides of breast and of abdomen ashy grey, mottled with lanceolate streaks of white, narrower on the latter; sides of body and flanks uniform reddish brown; thighs and under tail-coverts also reddish brown; under wing coverts and axillaries dark ashy; quills below dusky blackish, more ashy along the inner edge. Total length 10 inches, culmen 1.7, wing 4.1, tail 3.95, tarsus 1.55.

Adult male.—Similar to the female, but not so strongly streaked with white down the side of the neck. Total length 10 inches, culmen 1.65, wing 4.0, tarsus 1·6.

I have described the female, as the male is moulting and has not got its perfect tail.

Corythocichla leucosticta, sp. n.

"No. 37.—♂ ♀. Irides crimson. Frequents the undergrowth usually in pairs, and has an unusually loud song for such a small bird."

Compared with *C. striata* the present species is more ashy both above and below, and is easily distinguished by the white dots on the coverts and quills, these being fulvous in *C. striata.* The throat is distinctly mottled with blackish (not ashy) centres to the feathers.

Adult male.—General colour above ashy brown, with a slight ruddy tinge; all the feathers edged with black, producing a mottled appearance; rump not so distinctly mottled; wing-coverts like the back, and edged with black in the same manner, each having a tiny white spot at the tip; bastard-wing, primary coverts, and quills blackish, externally olive brown, a little more ruddy on the latter; all the quills with a tiny white spot at the end, larger on the inner secondaries; tail feathers dark brown; externally reddish brown; head like the back, and mottled with black edgings in the same manner; lores and a distinct broad eyebrow ashy grey; sides of face dull ashy, shaded with brown on the ear-coverts, and having a faint moustache of whitish near the gape; cheeks uniform ashy grey; throat white, mottled with dark ashy-grey centres to the feathers; remainder of under surface of body dull ashy brown, with dusky centres; the sides of the body browner, becoming more rufous on the flanks and under tail-coverts axillaries and under wing-coverts olive-brown. Total length 5.4 inches, culmen 0.7, wing 2.5, tail 1.8, tarsus 0.95.

Adult female.—Similar to the male, but rather paler in colour. Total length 5.2 inches, culmen 0.7, wing 2.55, tail 1.75, tarsus 0.9.

Siva sordida, Hume; Sharpe, Cat. B. vii., p. 641.

"No. 33.—Irides white. This hill-tit is not often seen, so far as my experience goes. During bad stormy weather it seems to disappear altogether, probably taking refuge in the sheltered valleys."

A young bird, belonging to *S. sordida* or a closely allied species, and certainly quite distinct from *S. cyanoptera*. It has rather a long tail, and is yellower underneath than the type of *S. sordida*, and a comparison of fully adult birds is desirable.

Alcippe peracensis, sp. n.

"No. 32.—♂. Irides brown. This bird is common on the higher parts of the hills. It has a loud and musical song."

By the absence of the white eyelids this new species ought to be allied to *Alcippe phæocephala* and *A. cinerea;* but it has a very distinct black band running down the sides of the neck, thus showing its affinity to *A. nipalensis*. It is, in fact, closely allied to the latter species, but may be distinguished by the want of the white ring of feathers round the eye.

Adult.—General colour above warm brown from the lower mantle downwards; the upper tail-coverts like the back; wing-coverts like the back; bastard-wing, primary-coverts, and quills dusky brown, externally like the back; the primaries edged with fulvous brown; tail-feathers brown externally like the back; crown of head, occiput, nape, hind neck, and upper mantle dark slaty grey, with a black streak extending from above the eye to the upper back; lores ashy white; feathers round eye, ear-coverts, and sides of neck ashy grey, lighter on the cheeks, which incline to ashy white like the throat; fore neck, breast, and abdomen creamy white; the sides of body and flanks light brown, darkening on the latter; thighs and under tail-coverts light brown; under wing-coverts and axillaries whity brown; quills below dusky, ashy whitish along the inner edge. Total length 5.4 inches, culmen 0.5, wing 2.5, tail 2.5, tarsus 0.75.

Minla soror, sp. n. (Plate XXXVIII. fig., 1.)

"No. 42. ♂. Irides dark brown."

Closely allied to *M. castaneiceps,* from which it differs in its much larger size, darker olive-brown colouration, and deep chestnut, not orange, edging to the quills.

Adult.—General colour above olive-brown, more distinctly olive on the lower back and rump; the mantle with narrow pale shaft-streaks, not very distinct; lesser and median coverts like the back; quills dusky blackish, externally olive-brown; the primaries edged with chestnut towards the base; the outer primaries margined with white; upper tail-coverts like the back; tail feathers ashy-brown, externally olive-brown; crown of head and nape bright chestnut, the feathers mesially streaked with rufous shaft-lines, white towards the forehead; lores and feathers round and below the eye sulphur-yellow; ear-coverts with a black streak along the upper part, surmounted by a streak of sulphur-yellow; remainder of ear-covert yellow streaked with black, and with a black stripe below, separating them from the cheeks, which, with the throat and under surface of body, are pale yellowish buff; the feathers of the cheeks and throat slightly mottled with brown tips; sides of body and flanks olive-brown; thighs olive-brown; under tail-coverts yellowish white, with dusky centres; under wing-coverts and axillaries pale-yellow; quills below dusky, ashy yellowish along the inner edge. Total length 4.7 inches, culmen 0.55, wing 2.6, tail 2.0, tarsus 0.85.

Stachyris nigriceps, Hodgs.; Sharpe, Cat. B. vii., p. 532, (1883).

"No. 56. ♂. Irides brown."

Apparently identical with Himalayan specimens.

Cyanoderma chryeæa (Hodgs.); Sharpe, Notes Leydon Mus. vi., p. 173 (1884).

Sachyridopsis chrysæa (Hodgs.); Sharpe, Cat. B. vii., p. 601.

"No. 35. Irides brown. Male and female similar."

The specimen sent seems to me to be inseparable from *S. chrysæa.* It is a trifle less distinctly streaked on the head, showing an approach to *S. assimilis,* but it has the brillant throat of *S. chrysœa.*

Phyllergates cucullatus (Temm.); Sharpe, Cat. B. vii., p. 229—(1883).

"No. 50. ♂. Irides light brown. Only seen in dense jungle."

Identical with Javan specimens.

Sutoria maculicollis (Moore); Sharpe, Cat. B. vii., p. 218 (1883).

"No. 51. ♀. Irides light brown. Shot in a clearing at 3,300 feet."

Pteruthius æralatus, Tickell; Hume and Davison, Str. F. vi., p. 368 (1878).

"No. 34. ♂. Irides brown. This bird is fairly common on the higher parts of the hills."

Slightly smaller than the typical *P. æralatus* (wing 3.1), but not specifically separable. *P. cameranoi*, of Salvadori (t. c., p. 232) is undoubtedly the same.

Æthopyga Wrayi, sp. n. (Plate xxxviii, fig. 2).

"No. 41. ♂. Irides dark brown. This honey-sucker is very plentiful in the jungle, on the tops of the hills, and in the clearings. I have not observed it lower than 3,000 feet. There is another species of honey-sucker, but I was not able to get a specimen of it."

This species is the Malayan representative of *Æthopyga sanguinipectus*, from which it may be diistinguished by its black, non-metallic throat and fore-neck.

Adult male.—General colour above dark crimson on the mantle and back; scapulars black; on the rump a patch of sulphur-yellow; bastard-wing, primary-coverts and quills blackish, a little browner on the edge of the latter; upper tail-coverts metallic violet-blue; tail-feathers black, the long centre ones externally metallic violet-blue; crown of head metallic violet-blue, with a purple reflection; lores, sides of face, and ear-coverts black; cheeks metallic blue, forming a moustachial streak; throat, fore neck and chest velvety black, the sides of the latter dark crimson enclosed by black; breast abdomen, sides of body and flanks pale olive-greenish, yellower on the centre of the breast, which is also streaked with black, and just below the velvety black of the upper breast are some tiny longitudinal streaks of scarlet; on the sides of the body and flanks a tuft of pale yellow; thighs and under tail-coverts like the breast; under wing coverts and axillaries yellow, with white bases; quills below dusky blackish, white along the inner edge. Total length 5 inches, culmen 0.7, wing 2.0, tail 1.6, middle feathers 2.6, tarsus 0.5.

Arachnothera magna, Hodgs.; Shelley, Monogr. Nect. pl. 112, fig. 1.

"No. 26. Irides brown. Feet and legs bright orange; bill black. Female much larger than the male. A very active bird, with a loud harsh note."

Arachnothera longirostris (Lath.); Shelley, t. c., pl. 114; Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 55; Kelham, t. c., p. 501; Salvad., t. c., p. 214.

"No. 25—Irides brown. I only saw these spider-hunters once, when a large party of them were fluttering on the tops of some small trees, making a continual chirping."

Dicæum ignipectus (Hodgs.); Sharpe, Cat. B. x, p. 41.

"No. 49.—♂. Irides brown."

A specimen in bad condition, but apparently identical with others from the Himalayas.

Deudrophila azurea (Less.); Salvad. t. c. p. 211.

"No. 55.—♀. Irides white; skin round eyes white; legs and bill blue-grey. Sexes alike. This pretty little nuthatch frequents the densest parts of the jungle, usually in the ravines, and seems to prefer the trunks of the largest trees to hunt for insects, &c. Is seen singly or in small parties of three or four."

Count Salvadori finds fault with Gray's figure of this species, and says that the feet in the dried skins from Sumatra were greenish, not yellow; but it is probable that they became yellow in time, and certainly our Java skins have yellow legs; but a Timor specimen has them dark, like the Pérak bird. Both the last-named specimens are duller blue on the back than the Java specimens.

Zosterops auriventer, Hume; Sharpe, Cat. B. ix. p., 163.

"No. 43.—♀. Irides yellow-brown."

Motacilla melanope, Pall.; Sharpe, Cat. B. x., p. 497 (1885).

Calobates melanope, Hume, Str. F., 1879, pp. 65, 161; Salvad., t. c., p. 236.

"No. 40.—♂. Irides dark brown. Males and females alike."

Hirundo gutturalis (Scop.); Sharpe, Cat. B. x., p. 134 (1885); Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 47; Kelham, t. c., p. 372.

"No. 62.—♂. Irides dark brown. Very plentiful on the summits of the hills.

Apparently an adult male before the winter moult.

Nyctiornis amictus (Temm.); Dresser, Monogr. Merop., pl. i.

"No. 29.—♀. This bird is partial to the lower trees and bushes in the forest, and extends from the plains up to the very top of the hills. The nest is made in a hole excavated in a bank of earth, in the same way as with the merops.

"It makes a sort of laughing noise, something like 'Kār-kă-kă-kă-kă-kă-kār.' It was some time before I was able to identify this bird as the caller, until I shot one in the act. The amount of red on the head and throat varies very much; and in one the plumage was wholly green, excepting the tail, which was the same as in the normally coloured bird."

Hierococcyx fugax, Horsf.; Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 53; Kelham, t. c., p. 391; Salvad., t. c., p. 185.

"No. 61.—♀. Irides brownish yellow. This was the only member of the family Cunalidæ that I met with."

Cyanops Ramsayi.

Megalæma Ramsayi, Wald.; Hume and Davison, Str. F., vi., p. 152.

"No. 20.—♂ ♀. Irides brown. This barbet is common above 3,500 feet."

This is a Tenasserim species, not previously known to occur to the south of that province.

Megalæma ooti.

Cyanops ooti, Salvad., t. c., p. 180.

"No. 21.—♀. Irides red-brown. I did not meet with this species higher than 3,500 feet, nor lower than 3,000 feet. It is plentiful, but, from its frequenting the tops of tall trees, is difficult to shoot. Both of these barbets are very noisy birds."

Psilopogon pyrolophus, S. Müll.; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1886, p. 352; Salvad., t. c., p. 178.

"No. 14.—I observed one male of this species with the under tail-coverts scarlet; and another with them green, with the extreme tips of the feathers tinged with scarlet. It is a very silent bird, and only occasionally utters a harsh note, something like that of a wood-pecker."

Chrysophlegma malaccense (Lath.); Hargitt, Ibis, 1886, p. 276.

Callolophus malaccensis, Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 52; Salvad., t. c., p. 182.

"No. 23.—♀. Irides brown. A low-country form. The specimen sent was shot at nearly 4,600 feet."

Gecinus chlorolophus.

"No. 22.—♂. Irides crimson. The only wood-pecker seen in the higher parts of the hills.

Lepocestes porphyromelas.

Blythipicus porphyromelas, Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 52.

"No. 58.—♂. Irides brown."

Miglyptes grammithorax, Malh.; Hargitt, Ibis, 1884, p. 191.

Meiglyptes tristis, Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 52; Kelham, t. c., p. 388; Salvad., t. c., p. 184.

"No. 63.—♂. Irides brown."

Vivia innominata (Burt.); Salvad., t. c., p. 184.

"No. 48.—♀. Irides brown. This pretty little piculet seems to be rare, as I only met with it once. I saw a small bird on the almost vertical branch of a shrub, pecking at it in the same way as a wood-pecker, and took it to be a nuthatch until I shot it."

I showed Mr. WRAY'S specimen to my friend Mr. HARGITT, who pronounced it identical with Himalayan examples. By the discovery of the species in the Larut mountains its range to the southward is much extended, though it occurred to Dr. BECCARI in Sumatra.

Carpophaga badia (Raffl.); Hume, Str. F., 1879, p. 67.

"No. 45.—Irides greyish white; feet and eyes crimson-red. I have also collected this pigeon on the plains near the mangrove-swamps, in May and June, though it is not by any means common, and does not seem to have been noticed by collectors in the Straits. Like *C. insignis* of Hodgson, it appears to descend from the hills to the plains during the month of April, May and June."

Macropygia, sp.

"No. 60.—♂. Irides pale brown, with an inner ring of white; legs dull lake-red. Only one specimen of this handsome tree-dove was procured, so it is probably rare. I shot it at upwards of 4,000 feet.

"Some three years ago I shot a small reddish-brown dove, about 9 or 10 inches in length, near the top of the Larut hills, but unfortunately the skin was not preserved. I also found a nest belonging to the same species, which was built of twigs and contained white eggs. It was on the top of a small palm tree, about 5 feet from the ground. These two species and *Carpophaga badia* are the only representatives of the *Columbæ* which I have seen in the upper parts of the mountains."

So far as I can see, this dove is *M. tusalia* of Hodgson; but I must confess that the variations of plumage in this genus require more time to work out than I have at present at my disposal.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF CAPT. T. J. NEWBOLD, 23RD MADRAS LIGHT INFANTRY.

IN No. 3 of Notes and Queries issued with No. 16 of this Journal, information was asked for as to the life of Capt. NEWBOLD, the author of a "Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca" (Murray, 1839). Notice was obligingly taken of this by the writer of "Excerpta Orientalia" in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for January, 1887 (Vol. xix, N. S., Part I, p. 171), and profiting by the reference there given, I communicated with the Editor of the *Times of India* published at Bombay, with the result that I have been courteously furnished with a copy of a biographical notice of the deceased officer, which appeared in the *Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce* on June 5th, 1850. This will not be without interest to those who have admired and profited by the industry and accuracy exhibited in NEWBOLD'S work on the Straits Settlements, which, though published nearly half a century ago, and necessarily out of date in many particulars, is still a valuable work of reference.—W. E. M.

The late Captain Newbold, Madras Army.

It is with much regret that we have learnt of the death of Captain T. J. NEWBOLD, of the 23rd Madras N. L. I., Assistant to General FRASER, Resident at the Nizam's Court, Hyderabad. The melancholy event took place at Mahabuleshwar, whither the deceased had gone for change of air, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant. Captain NEWBOLD entered the Army in 1827, and was promoted to Captain on the 10th April, 1842. He was known as an enthusiastic and indefatigable student, languages and history at this period of his career forming his favourite pursuits. In 1835 a short but promising paper, subsequently published in their Transactions, was laid by him before the Literary Society of Madras, entitled "A Brief Notice of some of the Persian Poets." The next paper from his pen, to be found in the *Madras Journal*, is on the Genealogy of the Kings of the Mahomedan Dynasty in Achin, extracted from a Malayan manuscript—it is printed in the 2nd and 3rd volumes; and this was followed by a short but learned notice, printed in the latter of these, on the language of the Batins of Sumatra, with remarks on its Hindu affinities. These papers were quite sufficient to bring our young linguist into notice, and he at this time became member both of the Bengal and Madras Societies, and was shortly after appointed A.D.C. to Brigadier-General WILSON, then Commanding at Kurnool. In 1838 an elaborate paper on the Malayan Peninsula was prepared by him for the information of General WILSON, and presented by that Officer to the Madras Society—it appears in the 7th volume of their Transactions. Along with this was presented a large collection of Malayan MSS. and books, accompanied with a valuable note on their contents. In the same year he prepared for the press, and despatched to England for publication, his work on the Straits of Malacca—the largest of the productions of his pen. It contains a full and elaborate account of the British Settlements in the Straits—their geography, political and physical, and their civil and natural history, together with a vast variety of miscellaneous information, such as required the utmost patience, labour and care to have collected. He about this time prepared a Zoological and Botanical Catalogue for the Straits; it was printed and circulated for correction and enlargement, but was considered too incomplete for publication. In the same year Lieutenant NEWBOLD first appears before the world as a geologist—though it is quite obvious, from his papers, that the subject had long been familiar to him, and that he had attained a high degree of proficiency in the study of the science. A paper by him on the *reguir*, or black cotton soil of India, was in the spring of that year read by Mr. CHRISTIE before the Royal Society of London; while a very excellent account of the geology of a portion of the Deccan is to be found in "A Description of the Valley of Sondur," in the heart of the Balaghat Territories, ceded to the British by the Nizam in 1800. The paper is a very elaborate one, abounding in agricultural, statistical, and commercial, as well as scientific information. This was followed in 1839 by a geographical, historical, and statistical account of the ceded districts, distinguished by the same valuable characteristics as the paper preceding it. In 1840 Captain NEWBOLD visited Europe, and was about two years absent from India. His time wherever he went was as usual devoted to those studies which from the date of his arrival in India until the hour of his demise were never for a moment interrupted. The Egyptian Desert was on this occasion minutely surveyed by him: the survey afterwards became the subject of a paper, and the travertine around Rome, and conglomerate and recent calcareous formations along the shores of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, became subjects of his special attention. Captain NEWBOLD was about this time advanced from the post of A.D.C. to General WILSON to that of Assistant Resident at Kurnool; and in 1844—we are unable to trace his various contributions to the press for the five years preceding this—appeared a very able article in the *Bengal Transactions*—those already noticed having been published in the *Madras Journal*—on a recent fresh water deposit in Southern India, with a few remarks on the origin and age of Kunkur. The origin of the vast masses of curious variety of limestone, so far as is known peculiar to India, he ascribed to the agency of thermal springs charged with lime, such as seen to have produced the travertine of Italy: that now coming into existence he considered due to the action of the rains. The matter was afterwards enlarged on by him, and he came ultimately to lean towards the latter theory as sufficient to explain the formation of Kunkur without the aid of other agency, and this view of the case seems to have been fully made out by Captain JAMES

ABBOTT of the Bengal Artillery, so that there no longer appears any mystery in connection with the origin and characteristics of this most curious formation. In 1845 three papers on the same general class of subjects were presented by him to the Bengal Asiatic Society, and printed in their Transactions—entitled "Notes, chiefly Geological, across the Peninsula of India from Madras to Goa, &c."—while the subject was continued in four very valuable papers published the following year in the *Bengal Journal,* containing notes on the geology of both the eastern and western coasts; one on the formations around Hyderabad having been drawn up by him in 1847. In 1845 a series of very valuable papers by him appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of London,* entitled "A Summary of the Geology of Southern India"; and in this was comprised an outline of nearly the whole of his previous researches. The article on the Geology of India published in the *Calcutta Review* for 1848, is little more than an abstract of these papers, so far as the East is particularly concerned. In these papers our other peculiarly Indian formation—laterite—had occupied a large share of attention, as Kunkur had done before; and though much information both new and valuable was furnished by him on the subject, his arguments regarding it are less convincing, and his conclusions less clear and definite, than those attained in reference to the fresh-water limestone. To him we owe the first account that has been published of the lignite found, or said to be found, in laterite near Cochin, for we candidly confess ourselves still unsatisfied on the subject; as well as of the corundum pits in Southern India, the mineral itself having been known for nearly half a century. In 1848 he was, on the appointment of Captain MALCOLM to the agency at Joudpore, nominated Assistant to General FRASER, Resident at the Court of the Nizam—a situation he was unhappily not long destined to enjoy. His health now began rapidly to fail him, the symptoms being supposed pulmonary—and he was recommended to try the sea coast for the benefit of air: he proceeded accordingly to Madras, and afterwards to Bombay, where he for some months resided. He visited Scinde, and made a short sojourn at

Kurrachee, and afterwards proceeded to the Persian Gulf, having spent nearly a year travelling in Arabia and Mesopotamia. He returned to Bombay in February last, considerably improved in appearance, but with no signs of the eradication of the malady which to all but himself had long appeared irremediable. He had in March forwarded his papers and collection of specimens, and other heavy baggage to Hyderabad, whither he himself proposed to follow, when he was induced to visit the Mahabuleshwar Hills. Here he spent six weeks, not apparently either gaining or losing greatly in health or strength; when he was suddenly cut off, without a pang or moment's warning, in the midst of his studies. Captain NEWBOLD was not one of those whom sickness prostrated, or who abandoned mental exertion the moment bodily weakness or languor were induced by failing health. On the contrary, his efforts seemed only to have become more assiduous, and his mind more active, as the material frame-work which held his spirit decayed; and we question if, during any two years of his enterprising life, he performed more intellectual labour than during those with which it closed. Under a severe regimen and the most rigid medical treatment—so weak as to be unable to ascend or descend twenty feet of an ordinary stair—while at Kurrachee, he literally crept along the seashore, explored Minora Point with a care never before bestowed on it, and in the midst of oyster-beds, beautifully coloured clays, schists, gravels, and conglomerate, he found a fine fresh water deposit which had escaped the notice of VICARY and all other geologists. Just before leaving for the Persian Gulf, he drew up a voluminous, learned, and elaborate paper on the subject of the sites of the Cities of Ai or Hai. The paper is full of biblical research and general learning, and admirably illustrates the accuracy and minuteness of the topography of the Old Testament. During his wanderings, he contributed some valuable papers to the London Societies on ancient geography; and on his return in February, forwarded a large, valuable, and varied collection of specimens to the Bombay Asiatic Society, with an able paper on the geology of this part of Arabia, and the general character of the Nummulite formation which occupies so vast a space betwixt the 21st and 30th parallels—from Cutch to Gibraltar. He continued to the last daily engaged in studies which were his delight and solace, and when summoned hence, was found with his harness on. Captain NEWBOLD was remarkable for the patience and industry with which all his researches were conducted, and the extreme care and caution evinced by him before pronouncing any conclusion. He never took a fact for granted when it might be ascertained by enquiry, nor ever was content to say "I do not know" in cases where ignorance could be dispelled by exertion, and never professed knowledge he did not possess. He was not only an able and accomplished, but a singularly amiable and excellent man—of great mental purity and personal worth; and no more distinguished enquirer has been removed from amongst us since the name of the illustrious JAMES PRINSEP was erased from the list of living philosophers."—*The Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce, Wednesday, June 5, 1850.*

Extract from "Men whom India Has Known"
by Higginbotham, p. 328.

NEWBOLD, *Captain, 12th M. N. I.*—A distinguished geologist and most accomplished orientalist and scholar. Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad. Ob. 1850; Beryl Mine in Coimbatore, Account of, Edin. New Phil. Jl., Vol. XX, 241; Valley of Sondar, Mad. Lit. Trans., 1838, Vol. VIII, part I, 128; Temperature of the Springs, Wells and Rivers in India and Egypt, Phil. Trans.; republished Edin. Phil. Jl., 1845-46, Vol. XL, 99; Geological Notes on the South Mahrattah Country, Bl. As. Trans., 1845, Vol. XIV, part I, 268; Osseous Breccia and Deposit in the Caves of Billa Soorgum, Southern India, Ibid, 1844, Vol. XIII, part 2610; Visit to the Psilla Lakes, Isthmus of Suez, Lond. As. Trans., 1845, Vol. VIII, 355; Geological Notes from Masulipatam to Goa. On the Alpine Glacier, iceberg, diluvial and wave translation theories with reference to the Deposits in Southern India, Bl. As. Trans., Vol. XIV, part I, 217. Geological Notes across the Peninsula of Southern India from Kistapatam, Ibid, 398; History of the Persian Poets, Mad. Lit. Trans., Vol. II, 245; Summary of the Geology of Southern India, Lond. As. Trans., 1845, Vol. VIII, 128, 213. Essays on the Metrical Compositions of the Persian Poets with a Notice of their Poetry, Mad. Lit. Trans, Vol. III, 113, 232. On the Code and Historical Manuscripts of the Siamese; On the Progress of Bhudhism to the Eastward, Ibid, Vol. VI, 117. Present Fresh Water Deposits near Kurnoul, Bl. As. Trans., 1844, Vol. XIII, 313. Account of the Mahomedan Kings of Acheen, Ibid, Vol. IV, 117. Notice of Malayan Code, Ibid, 390. Site of Hai or Ai, Royal City of the Canaanites, Bom. Geo. Trans., Vol. VIII, 335.—Biographical Notice of *Bombay Times,* May, 1850.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

IN an early number of last year's "Literary Record" (New Series, vol. vii, p. 28) we drew attention to the valuable work done by the Netherlands Institute* for the investigation of the languages, literature, geography, and ethnology of the Dutch colonies, especially those in the East. In continuation of that notice, we proceed to give a brief account of the more prominent papers contained in the seven quarterly parts that have been published since with unfailing punctuality. In *Biography,* there is a deservedly appreciative notice, by Prof. VREEDE, of the late J. J. MEINSMA, who, like his uncle, TACO ROORDA, did so much for the study of Javanese literature. There is, further, a valuable account, by CH. M. DOZY, of ABEL JANSZOON TASMAN (× 1659), the discoverer of Australia. Lastly, Dr. C. SNOUCK HURGONJE treats of SAYYID AHMAD IBN ZENI DAHLAN, Mufti of the Shafites at Mecca, and of his historical works. In this essay a flood of light is thrown on literary life at Mecca at the present day, and on the views at present entertained concerning *the* or *a* Mahdi (see also an article by the same scholar in the "Revue Coloniale Internationale" for January, 1886). In *History*, Mr. P. A. TIELE continues his account of the Europeans in the Indian Archipelago, dealing with the period between 1611 and 1623. There are also two interesting contributions, from the pen of Mr. E. B. KIELSTRA, to our knowledge of W. Sumatra, the one treating of its history in the middle of last century, the other confining itself to the brief period of 1819-26, when he wars of the Padris began, and the island gradually passed from the hands of the English into those of the Dutch. *Ethnologists* will have welcomed with special interest the various elaborate treatises by Prof. G. A. WILKEN, viz., on the customs concerning betrothal and marriage among the people of the Indian Archipelago—a subject on which J. B. NEUMANN has lately given interesting details concerning the Battaks in Sumatra; on the custom of reckoning time by nights; on ithyophallic figures and kindred subjects; on traces of Shamanism as practised in the Indian Archipelago; and on the Papuas of the Geelvink Bay of New Guinea. Prof. PLEYTE, of Leiden, has supplied two papers, one on mnemonic and other marks, and another on prehistoric stone weapons and implements, while Mr. S. W. TROMP treats of the Bugi inhabitants of Kutei in Borneo. There is one paper dealing with a practical commercial question, which no one would have sought for in the "Bijdragen," on coffee culture in the Brazils, by Mr. K. F. VAN DELDEN-LAËRNE. Lastly, we have to note a number of important articles on topics connected with *language* and *literature*. And here, in a field in which he is thoroughly at home, Dr. SNOUCK HURGRONJE has a valuable collection of Meccan proverbs and proverbial sayings, while in another paper he corrects some current misconceptions concerning the meaning of the term Hijra and the veiling of Muhammadan women. Prof. KERN, of Leiden, who combines with a scholarly knowledge of Sanskrit an acquaintance with Old-Javanese or Kavi in its extensive literature, and is one of the leading authorities on the intercomparison of the Malayo-Polynesian languages, has contributed an article on the phonology of that class, and another on the Old-Javanese poem "Jantu Panggeharan," which gives an account of the creation of the world. Prof. VREEDE'S criticism of Kern's work on the Fiji language contains a large number of acute observations which testify to their author's competency to enter the lists in literary controversies on this subject. Lastly, an article, by C. A. VON OPHUYZEN, on the popular poetry of the Battaks, deserves favourable mention. As the Institute is engaged in a field of research, but a small portion of which has as yet been cultivated, and as the results of its work as deposited in the "Bijdragen" do the utmost credit to the learning of its working members, we may confidently look forward to the instructive contents of its further publications.—*Trübner's Record.*

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* Bijdragen voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië.

The Koninklijk Instituût voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië have elected Mr. W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G. (Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and late Honorary Secretary of the Straits Branch R. A. S.) as a corresponding member, in recognition of his philological studies.

"INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES."

NOTICE.—OWING to pressure of official business, the Editor of *"Indian Notes and Queries"* is compelled reluctantly to discontinue the publication of that journal.

Subscriptions already paid in advance will be refunded by the PUBLISHERS, the "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad.

TREATY WITH JAVA.

Mr. NOEL TROTTER writing to a friend from Auckland, New Zealand, states :—" The original treaty dated the 23rd of December, 1811, between the Javanese authorities and Mr. ADAM on behalf of Mr. RAFFLES (as he was then), whereby the sovereignty of Java was made over to the British, is in the Museum here. Sir GEORGE GREY got possession of the Treaty at the Cape, and lately presented it to the Museum. He told me about it and said its existence is not generally known."

Mr. TROTTER writes that he also saw some Arabic or Malay documents in the Museum which probably belong to the same period.

It would be interesting to know what these other documents are.

H. T. H.

2. 1. 1922

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THE

STRAITS BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRON:

His Excellency Sir CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, K.C.M.G.

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LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR

1890.

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
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4	Ashworth, Lieut. P., R.E.	Singapore.
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7	Becher, H. M.	Europe.
8	Beeston, Capt. R. D.	British North Borneo.
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13	Bland, R. N.	Penang.
14	Blagden, C. O.	Singapore.
15	Bonser, The Hon'ble J. W.	Singapore.
16	Brandt, D.	Singapore.
17	Brown, L. C.	Penang.
18	Brown, Dr. W. C.	Penang.
19	Bryant, A. T.	Penang.
20	Buckley, C. B.	Singapore.
21	Burbidge, W.	Singapore.
22	Burkinshaw, The Hon'ble J.	Singapore.
23	Camus, M. de	Singapore.
24	Cerruti, G. B.	Singapore.
25	Clifford, H. C.	Pahang.
26	Copley, George	Malacca.
27	Creagh, C. Vandeleur	British North Borneo.

MEMBERS FOR 1890,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
28	Currie, A.	Europe.
29	Cameron, Capt. M. A., R.E.	Penang.
30	Davison, W.	Singapore.
31	Denison, N.	Perak.
32	Dent, Alfred	Europe.
33	Dew, A. T.	Europe.
34	Dickson, The Hon'ble Sir J. Frederick, K.C.M.G.	Singapore.
35	Diethelm, W. H.	Europe.
36	Down, St. V. B.	Singapore.
37	Dunlop, Colonel S., C.M.G.	Singapore.
38	Dunlop, C.	Singapore.
39	Egerton, Walter	Penang.
40	Elcum, J. B.	Penang.
41	Everett, A. H.	British North Borneo.
42	Ferguson, A. M., Jr.	Colombo.
43	Fraser, J.	Europe.
44	Gaynor, Lieut. H. F., R.E.	Singapore.
45	Gentle, A.	Singapore.
46	Gilfillan, S.	Europe.
47	Gosling, T. L.	Singapore.
48	Gottlieb, F. H.	Penang.
49	Gottlieb, G. S. H.	Penang.
50	Graham, James	Europe
51	Gulland, W. G.	Europe.
52	Hale, A.	Perak.
53	Haughton, H. T.	Europe.
54	Hervey, The Hon'ble D. F. A.	Malacca.
55	Hill, E. C. H.	Singapore.
56	Hose, Right Revd. Bishop G. F. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.

MEMBERS FOR 1890,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
57	Hose, C.	Sarawak.
58	Hullett, R. W.	Singapore.
59	Ibrahim bin Abdullah, Inche	Johor.
60	Irving, C. J., C.M.G.	Europe.
61	Joaquim, J. P.	Singapore.
62	Johor, H. H. the Sultan of the State and Territory of, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. (Honorary Member)	Johor.
63	Kehding, F.	Labuan, Deli.
64	Kellmann, E.	Europe.
65	Kennedy Archibald	Perak.
66	Kennedy, E.	Penang.
67	Ker, T. Rawson	Johor.
68	Knight, Arthur	Singapore.
69	Koek, Edwin	Singapore.
70	Krom Mun Dewawongse Varoprakar, H. R. H. Prince	Bangkok.
71	Kynnersley, The Hon'ble C. W. S.	Penang.
72	Langen, Van	Kota Raja, Acheen.
73	Laugher, H.	Perak.
74	Lavino, G.	Singapore.
75	Lawes, W. G. (Honorary Member)	New Guinea.
76	Leech, H. W. C.	Perak.
77	Lemprière, E. T.	Labuan.
78	Logan, D.	Penang.
79	Low, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G.	Europe.
80	Little, R. M.	Europe.
81	Maxwell, R. W.	Singapore.

MEMBERS FOR 1890,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
82	Maxwell, W. E., c.m.g.	Selangor.
83	Miller, James	Singapore.
84	Muhry, O.	Singapore.
85	Merewether, E. M.	Europe.
86	Noronha, H. L.	Singapore.
87	Nanson, W.	Singapore.
88	O'Sullivan, A. W. S.	Singapore.
89	Palgrave, F. Gifford (Honorary Member)	Europe.
90	Paul, W. F. B.	Europe.
91	Perham, Revd. J. (Honorary Member)	Singapore.
92	Pickering, W. A., c.m.g.	Europe.
93	Read, W. H. M., c.m.g.	Europe.
94	Rickett, C. B.	Penang.
95	Ridley, H. N.	Singapore.
96	Rodger, J. P.	Pahang.
97	Rost, Dr. R. (Honorary Member)	London.
98	Rowell, Dr. T. Irvine	London.
99	Sarawak, H. H. The Raja of, (Honorary Member)	London.
100	Satow, E. M., c.m.g. (Honorary Member)	Monte Video.
101	Schaalje, M.	Europe.
102	Scott, Dr. Duncan	Perak.
103	Seah Liang Seah, The Hon'ble.	Singapore.
104	Sergel, V.	Singapore.
105	Shelford, The Hon'ble T.	Singapore.
106	Skinner, The Hon'ble A. M.	Penang.
107	Smith, H. E. Sir Cecil C., k.c.m.g.	Singapore.
108	Sohst, T.	Singapore.

MEMBERS FOR 1890,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
109	Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Raja, Mus. D.	India.
110	Stringer, C.	Singapore.
111	St. Clair, W. G.	Singapore.
112	Swettenham, F. A., c.m.g.	Perak.
113	Syed Abubakar bin Omar al Junied	Singapore.
114	Syed Mohamed bin Ahmed al Sagoff	Singapore.
115	Syers, H. C.	Pahang.
116	Talbot, A. P.	Singapore.
117	Tan Kim Ching	Singapore.
118	Thompson, A. B.	Deli.
119	Thornton, S. Leslie	Malacca.
120	Treacher, W. H.	Perak.
121	Trübner & Co.	London.
122	Thorold, F. Thorold	Perak.
123	Vermont, The Hon'ble J. M. B.	Penang.
124	Van Benningen van Helsdingen, Dr. R.	Deli.
125	Walker, Major R. S. F.	Perak.
126	Walker, H.	Sandakan.
127	Watson, E. A.	Pahang.
128	Wheatley, J. J. L.	Johor.
129	Wray, L.	Perak.
130	Wray, L., Jr.	Perak.
131	Yule, Colonel, c. b. (Honorary Member)	London.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
HELD AT THE
RAFFLES MUSEUM
ON
FRIDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1890.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir J. FREDERICK DICKSON, K.C.M.G., *President,* The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. HOSE, D.D., The Hon'ble D. F. A. HERVEY, The Hon'ble J. W. BONSER, Colonel S. DUNLOP, C.M.G., E. KOEK, Esq., H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., W. DAVISON, Esq., H. L. NORONHA, Esq., W. NANSON, Esq., A. GENTLE, Esq., and A. W. S. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for 1890 was read by the Honorary Secretary.

The President addressed the meeting, passing in review the work of the Society during the past year, and suggesting certain improvements for the consideration of the Society.

The election of members recommended by the Council was approved.

The Report, with some alterations, and the Honorary Treasurer's Statements of Account were adopted.

The Honorary Secretary tendered his resignation, which was accepted, the President expressing regret.

A ballot was then taken for the officers for the present year, with the following result:—

COUNCIL FOR 1890.

President,—The Hon'ble Sir J. FREDERICK DICKSON, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents,—Singapore: The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. HOSE, D.D.; Penang: D. LOGAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary, H. N. RIDLEY, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer,—E. KOEK, Esq.

Councillors,—W. DAVISON, Esq., H. L. NORONHA, Esq., W. NANSON, Esq., The Hon'ble J. W. BONSER, A. KNIGHT, Esq.

The following resolution was proposed by the Right Rev. Bishop HOSE:—

"That gentlemen residing outside Singapore and Penang be invited by the Council to be corresponding members for the several districts in which they reside, and that such corresponding members be invited to attend any meeting of the Council which may take place while they are present in Singapore."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. BONSER, and, after some discussion, was adopted.

The following resolution, proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. KOEK, was adopted:—

"That the Honorary Secretary compile for publication annually in the Journal a Bibliography of Works or Selections from Works or Journals relating to matters of scientific and general interest in the Malay countries of the Far East, and endeavour to make or obtain for publication in a similar manner translations of such works or selections in foreign languages as may be approved of by the Council."

The Society's Journal for 1889 (No. 20) was laid on the table. The President expressed regret for the delay which has taken place in the publication of that Journal.

It is decided to send home the new edition of the Map, which is now all but complete, for publication without delay.

The meeting then closed.

* * *

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1889.

THE Council, in laying their Annual Report for 1889 before the Geenral Meeting, are happy to be able to report a satisfactory financial state of the affairs of the Society, but desire to appeal to all its members to make renewed efforts in its behalf, both by contributing the results of their individual research for publication in the Journal, and communicating suggestions in regard to fresh fields of enquiry on subjects of local, as well as of general scientific interest.

Since the last General Meeting, the following members have been elected by the Council, subject to confirmation under Rule XI by a General Meeting:—H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., Singapore; J. O. ANTHONISZ, Esq., Singapore; ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., Perak; C. O. BLAGDEN, Esq., Singapore; and Lieut. GAYNOR, R.E., Singapore.

H. FRANK, Esq., withdrew his subscription at the end of the year.

It is recommended by the Council that the following gentlemen should be considered to have retired from the Society:—Messrs. F. POOLES, S. E. DALRYMPLE, E. P. GUERRITZ, J. R. PARSONS, F. DELONCLÉ, and Dr. N. B. DENNYS, Ph. D.

During the year, one hundred and fifteen copies of the latest edition of the Map of the Malay Peninsula have been disposed of, whereby a sum of $295.49 has been placed to the credit of the Society.

The Council have much pleasure in announcing that they are now almost in a position to publish a fresh edition of the Map, embodying all the most recent surveys in Pahang, Perak, Kelantan, Jelebu, and the Negri Sembilan. A survey of a portion of the East Coast was also supplied by Capt. H. CARR, of H. M. S. *Orion,* which will form a valuable addition to the Map. All these surveys have now been worked up by a draughtsman, whose services for this purpose were kindly lent by the Survey Department, and the work of compilation may be expected to be complete before the end of February. It is hoped that any members who are in a position to supply further information will do so at once, so that it may be embodied in the Map before it is sent home for publication.

The Council desire to express their best thanks to all those who have contributed the results of their valuable labours towards this most useful work, thereby rendering it possible, after a lapse of only two and-a-half years since the last edition was published, to bring out a new edition of the Map, containing a large amount of fresh information in regard to localities which have hitherto remained practically unexplored.

No. 19 of the Journal was published last year, and No. 20 has just been produced. The Council much regret that, owing to unfortunate circumstances, the publication of the Journal has somewhat fallen behind. The Journal published last year (No. 19) bears the date 1887, but as it was not brought out till 1889, it will thus be seen that we are two years in arrears. The Council have thought it best, therefore, to omit the year 1888 altogether, and to let the present Journal (No. 20) bear the date 1889.

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of the financial position of the Society is appended, and shows a state in this respect more satisfactory than in any previous year. There is a balance to credit of $787.95, and all liabilities have been cleared off, with the exception of the cost of the publication of the present Journal.

Mr. STANFORD'S account for lithographing the Map has been settled in full, and a balance of 25 copies still remains in his hands for sale, which may be expected to realize about £10 6*s*. 7*d*.

Through the liberality of the Straits Government, a sum of $500 has again been placed on the Estimates to assist in defraying the expenses of the new edition of the Map of the Malay Peninsula.

A. W. S. O'SULLIVAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

Singapore, 11th February, 1890.

STRAITS BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Treasurer's Cash Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

		$	c.			$	c.
1889.	Balance brought forward on 31st December, 1888, ...	953	36	1889. July, 18	Paid for printing 750 Copies of Map of Pulau Langkawi, ...	28	94
	Subscriptions for 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and to account for 1890, ...	606	21		Paid Mr. Edward Stanford £88 4*s*. ...	588	00
	Proceeds of Sale of new Maps of the Malay Peninsula, ...	244	40		Cost of printing Journal No. 19, ...	253	00
	Proceeds of Sale of Journals, ...	15	25		Paid Clerk's Salary from 1st January to 31st December, 1889,	120	00
	Proceeds of Sale of Indo-China Essays, ...	11	00		Paid for 800 sheets of Royal Printing Paper, ...	11	20
	Proceeds of Sale of Notes and Queries, ...	7	20		Paid for charges of landing and storing 1 case of Maps from London, ...	10	00
	Mr. Edward Stanford, £8 7*s*. 9*d*. account to 30th June, 1889, ...	51	09		Paid for Postages, Freights, Advertisements, Stationery and Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	89	42
					Balance in favour of the Society,	787	95
	$	1,888	51		$	1,888	51

Singapore,
31*st December*, 1889.

EDWIN KOEK,
Honorary Treasurer.

ASSETS ON 31st DECEMBER 1889.

1889.	ASSETS.	$	c.	1889.	ASSETS.	
Dec. 31.	Subscriptions for 1885 outstanding, ...	20	00		5 Copies Essays with Messrs. John Little & Co. ...	...
	Subscriptions for 1886 outstanding, ...	25	00		10 Copies of Indo-China Essays, 1st Series, with Kelly & Walsh Limited, ...	...
	Subscriptions for 1887 outstanding, ...	80	00		19 Copies of Indo-China Essays, 2nd Series, with Kelly & Walsh Limited, ...	...
	Subscriptions for 1888 outstanding, ...	100	00		4,812 Copies of Journals in hand,	...
	Subscriptions for 1889 outstanding, ...	209	69		1,017 Copies of Notes and Queries in hand, ...	...
	Due by Members for Maps sold,	11	00		25 Copies of Indo-China Essays, 1st Series, in hand, ...	...
	142 Copies of Journal in hands of Messrs. Trübner & Co., London, not sold, valued at £26 2*s.* 6*d.*,	172	37		51 Copies of Indo-China Essays, 2nd Series, in hand, ...	...
	25 Copies of Map of Malay Peninsula in hands of Mr. Stanford, not sold, valued at £10 6*s.* 7*d.*,	64	55		55 Copies of Hikayat Abdullah in hand, ...	...
	2 Copies Notes No. 15 with Messrs. John Little & Co., ...	...				
	3 Copies Notes No. 16 with Messrs. John Little & Co., ...	...				

Singapore,
31*st December*, 1889.

EDWIN KOEK,
Honorary Treasurer.

REPORT

ON THE

DESTRUCTION OF COCO-NUT PALMS BY BEETLES.

THE damage caused by the ravages of two species of beetles in Singapore to the coco-nut trees has now become so serious, that it is imperative that some steps should be taken to ameliorate the plague without delay. For this purpose, I have here collected all the information I could, both by personal observation of the habits of these animals, and by enquiries of the several planters whose estates have been much affected, and by reference also to published notes in *The Tropical Agriculturist*, and in a paper published by authority of the Straits Settlements Government and written by Dr. SIMON, together with the correspondence on the subject between the various planters and certain Government Officials.

The Species of Beetles.—The two species of beetle which attack palms here are quite different in appearance and habits and in their method of destruction, although they are usually found together, and must be treated of separately. One is *Oryctes rhinoceros*, commonly known as the rhinoceros, elephant or black beetle, belonging to the group of Lamellicornia. The other is *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, known as the red beetle: it is a large species of weevil. Two other larger species of Calandra occur in the island, both of which prey on some species of palm, but I have not received any notice of their attacking coco-nuts.

Oryctes rhinoceros.—This beetle belongs to the group of Lamellicornia, the larvæ of which live in decaying vegetable matter. In the case of this species, the parent beetle deposits its eggs in the decaying stems of coco-nut trees, whether still erect or fallen to the ground. So abundant are they, that I have found as many as forty larvæ, nearly all full grown, in about three feet of a rotten palm-stem. But besides this habitat, it is also stated that the larvæ occur in manure pits, cow dung, tan bark, crushed sugar-canes, and other vegetable remains, and also in mangrove mud; and I have received grubs taken from piles of cow dung and from leaf mould, made by accumulating grass leaves, &c. in a pit, which were quite indistinguishable from those taken from rotten palms. Their existence in mangrove mud seems to me incredible, as it appears highly unsuited for them. I have been unable to get grubs taken from mud, and certainly palms growing near mangrove swamps are not more liable to attack than if they were growing in drier soil. The identification of larvæ of this group is very difficult, and can only be undertaken by an entomologist, as all the grubs of the larger Lamellicorn beetles are very similar, and there are a number of harmless, and even useful, species of this group in Singapore. I have attempted to rear the grubs, but without success, as they invariably die in confinement in a few days.

Description of the Grub.—The larva is a fleshy white grub from two and a half to three inches long when full grown. The head is rounded, broad, hard and of a dark chestnut brown colour, and behind it on the next segment is an angular patch of chitine on each side. The body is swollen at the tail, so that the grub can only lie upon its side, as is usual in this class of larvæ. It is covered with short, scattered bristles, most numerous along the sides just below the spiracles. The legs are about half an inch in length, weak, but chitinous, and covered with bristles. The short antennæ are quite hairless, and the jaws are thick and powerful, black with a single tooth below the sharp cutting point.

Description of the Beetle.—The grub passes into the chrysalis state in the tree or the rubbish in which it has spent its life, merely making an oval nest in the rotten wood in which to dose. The chrysalis is large and fleshy, soft and white, and has the form of the perfect insect. It appears to remain but a short time in this state, for chrysalids are very rarely found. Hatched in the tree, it soon makes its way out, and eventually flies off to commence its work of destruction. The beetle varies a good deal in size, but is easily recognised. Large specimens are nearly 2½ inches in length and very broad, of a dark brown or black colour, the chitinous coat being exceedingly hard. The head in the male is small and provided with a blunt horn curved over towards the back, half an inch long. The thorax is about an inch long and three quarters of an inch broad, very hard and solid ; it is smooth, and scooped out in front, so that it slopes towards the head. The back edge of this depression is notched, and there are two small semicircular depressions on either side of the large one. The wing cases do not cover the body completely ; they are broad and oblong and raised over the back, smooth and shining, but dotted all over with minute punctures. The under side of the body is red-brown, mostly hairless, but the mouth and all the face in front of the horn is covered with red hairs. The legs are strong and stout, the second joint being armed with sharp teeth, with the aid of which the beetle can tear its way into the tree. The female insect can be distinguished by its very short horn, not a quarter of an inch long, and by the much smaller depression in the thorax, which is not notched at the back, as it is in the male, than which, too, it is usually smaller. The insects fly briskly at dusk, rather high in the air, attacking the palm trees at night.

Destruction of Trees.—The grub of this insect is quite harmless, and indeed rather beneficial than otherwise, as it assists to convert rotting wood and other vegetable refuse into soil. It is the perfect insect that is so destructive. Its method of attack is as follows. It flies by night to a palm, and makes its way to the base of a leaf-stalk, and burrows into the heart of the cabbage, making a large hole, from which projects a quantity of the fibre of the tree resembling tow. The appearance of a tuft of this is evidence that the beetle has been at work. It remains in the hole usually all the next day, and may be captured in the burrow. It nibbles in so deeply, that, not rarely, it bites through the growing point in the cabbage, or bud of the palm. More often, the attack is repeated till the rain getting into the burrows sets up decay, which rots the palm through. In either case the tree speedily dies. A tree once attacked seems to be very popular, and I have known palms from which two or three beetles a day could be taken regularly, in spite of all attempts to drive them away by the aid of carbolic acid, salt and other substances.

The following species of palm, besides the coco-nut, have been attacked, and some destroyed, in the Botanic Gardens:—Cocos plumosa, Martinezia caryotœfolia, Corypha gebanga, Phœnix dactylifera, Livistona chinensis, Verschaffeltia splendida, Areca rubia, Hyophorbe amaricaulis, Elœis guineensis Sabalum braculifera, Borassus flabelliformis, and several others; but the Betel nut (Areca catechu), the Gomuti (Arenga saccharifera), the Sago palm (Sagus Rumphii), and the slender-stemmed palms seem never to be attacked. I once found a beetle in the act of gnawing through the leaf stalk of a species of Cycad, mistaking it evidently for a palm-tree. It appears that the object of the beetle in thus attacking the trees is to drink the sweet sap in the bud of the palm.

It is very easy to distinguish trees that have been attacked by this beetle by the peculiar ragged appearance of the leaves. The beetle in burrowing into the bud, often bites straight through the folded leaf in the cabbage, so that when it is unfolded the top is found to be bitten symmetrically off, or each leaflet is perforated regularly. By these appearances, it is easy to tell whether a tree has been attacked or not, and so to judge of the state of the plantation.

I observe that the trees most liable to attack are those in the neighbourhoods of towns. Small isolated patches round the Malay villages in the interior of the island are usually quite free from the attacks, even though the plantations are near mangrove swamps. It has been said that in this position the trees always suffer, and that the grubs are bred in mangrove mud. This is erroneous. I have seen many plantations near mangrove swamps without any trace of damage from beetles, and it is exceedingly improbable that the grubs are able to live in mangrove mud. When a plantation is abandoned or neglected, as soon as one or two trees die, the beetles come to attack and lay their eggs in the decaying stumps. From one tree they fly to another, and soon the whole plantation is in a dying state, and if there be any other estates near at hand, the beetle goes on to them, and will do a great deal of damage.

It would be easy enough in a clean kept estate to keep down the beetles, but where there is an endless supply of them in an adjoining estate, the matter is of great difficulty, and the destruction is something remarkable. A rotten coconut tree lasts a very long time in a state of decay, and over a thousand beetles could be bred from one before it was quite destroyed. Not only do the grubs live in the erect and fallen stems, but the butts left in the ground are often full of them, and I have even seen them in the timber of little bridges made of two or three pieces of coco-nut stems laid across a ditch in a plantation.

Other timber they do not attack, as it does not decay into the powdery, soft mass that they require for the grub to live in.

Methods of Destruction.—The usual method of destruction of this insect in the trees, is to employ men to examine the bases of the leaf stalks of the palms frequently, and to search for the beetles. They are provided with a flexible iron or copper wire terminated by a barb, with which the beetle is speared in its burrow and drawn out. A tree once attacked should be frequently examined, as it is more liable to future attacks than those which have never been attacked. So long as the beetle is killed by the spear, there is no real need to extract it ; in fact it is, to a certain extent, advantageous ot leave its remains in the hole, as no beetles will again enter the hole while the dead one is there. In any case, it is advisable to plug the holes with bits of rag or tufts of fibre dipped in weak carbolic acid, as this will deter beetles. Many planters affirm that putting salt in the crown of the tree will keep away beetles. I have not found this remarkably successful. Probably the salt is indirectly beneficial by being washed down to the roots by the rains, and there absorbed, and as anything that improves the health of a tree enables it also to resist and recover from the attacks of insects, the manuring by salt in this manner is of advantage indirectly against the pest. Kerosine and phenyl may also be used in place of carbolic acid, but they are less effective.

Another method of destruction consists in making large fires of the fallen leaves and husks in the plantations at night. The brilliant light of the fires attracts the beetles, which are beaten into the fires by men and boys armed with branches of trees.

Plan for Extermination.—Although it is obvious that there will always be sufficient food in the form of decaying vegetable matter to supply the needs of the beetle, so that it is really impossible to exterminate it, its numbers can be very greatly reduced by destroying in and near plantations all rubbish, leaves, husks and other vegetable refuse, or at least not allowing piles of it to accumulate. All dead trees should be cut into small pieces and burnt. And whereas it is absolutely useless for any cultivator to keep his plantations clear of rubbish in which beetles may breed, while his neighbour has so neglected his trees that they become merely nests of beetles, it should be made compulsory on every cultivator of coco-nuts, to however small an extent, to destroy by fire all dead trees on his grounds ; nor should he be permitted even to utilize them as bridges or posts in the plantations.

Rhynchophorus ferrugineus, the Red Beetle.—This is almost more destructive than the preceding kind, and attacks the palms in quite a different method. It is here not the perfect insect, but the grub that does the injuries.

Like the black beetle, the red weevil is nocturnal in its habits, flying at night to deposit its eggs in the coco-nut trees. Possessed of a remarkably long ovipositor, it finds its way to the base of the leaf-stalk of the palm, and pushes the egg as deeply into the body of the tree as it can. It frequently makes use of the holes made by the elephant beetle, and can often be extracted thence by the beetle-spear. The egg on hatching produces a white footless grub, entirely different in appearance to that of the elephant beetle. It burrows tunnels through the soft growing portion of the palm, and when full grown nibbles its way to the surface, and forming an egg-shaped cocoon becomes a chrysalis, and eventually hatches out into the perfect insect. Some persons affirm that the beetle lays its eggs in the base of the tree, and that the grubs then burrow upwards. I have seen no case of this, nor have I ever seen the beetle at the foot of the tree, unless the palm happened to be stemless. In all the trees affected by the red beetle, that I have cut up, I found grubs only in the soft pithy wood at the base of the cabbage, and here they were sometimes thickly crowded together. I have certainly seen burrows made by some insect in the old stems of the coco palm, but I do not believe that they were the work of this animal, but, probably of some Longicorn beetle, several species of which occur here, and the grubs of which eat hard wood.

Like the elephant beetle, this species attacks also other palms besides the coco-nut. Many of those mentioned as attacked by the former in the Botanic Gardens having also been attacked by the latter.

It is by no means so easy to find out when a palm is attacked by this insect, as it is in the case of the preceding. It works entirely inside the tree, and makes little or no external marks. By listening at the side of the tree the grub can be heard gnawing the wood. But usually the withering and fall of the central shoot is the first sign that anything is wrong. In some cases a tree exudes a shiny liquid having an unpleasant sour smell, which is a sign of serious damage.

Description of the Grub.—The grub is a thick, fleshy, cylindrical, opaque white larva, with no feet or antennæ, quite hairless, except for some scattered hairs on the head and also a few on the tail. The head is small in proportion to the body, oblong and black, with small jaws. The segment next to the head is horny, but softer and paler than the head, with some subtriangular darker patches on either side. The body is curved and wrinkled, and almost equally thick without. The tail ends in a flat, squared process, with a few tubercles on which there are hairs. The grub lives in the burrows which it makes, and which are full of slimy sap exuded from the injured wood. It moves about by the aid of its thickened segments, and usually burrows transversely through the tree. When full grown it attains a length of a little over two inches.

The Perfect Insect.—The perfect insect varies a good deal in size and colouring. Usually about two inches in length, but often not more than one and a half from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail. Like all weevils, it possesses a long curved snout, which is blunt at the tip, and in the male ornamented with a kind of brush of reddish hairs. The head is very small, and usually more or less red.

The thorax broadest behind and narrowed in front is black, with a broad red band in the centre, smooth and polished. The wing cases are black, sometimes ornamented with red, grooved longitudinally, and squared and blunt at the ends, a good deal shorter than the body. The tail is black, edged with reddish fur beneath. The legs are strong, rather long, black, with a strong claw on the end of the second joint, besides the two small ones on the feet. The antennæ are a little shorter than the snout, abruptly bent in the middle, and ending in a club.

It is the smallest of the palm-weevils here, and is easily known by the colouring. It flies at night, but is rarely seen on the wing.

Method of Destruction and Prevention.—This insect, as has been stated above, is a much more difficult one to deal with, but several of the methods in use for the former species will be equally effective with the latter. The insects, both male and female, may often be found at the base of the leaves, and can be extracted with the beetle-spear before the eggs are laid. They may also be destroyed by fires, as in the case of the black beetle.

Some planters have recommended cutting away the fibrous sheath which surrounds the young stem of the palm, and, as they say, trimming and cleaning the palm. But the result is attended with a certain amount of danger. For there is great risk that the trimmer will accidentally wound the tree with his knife, and the beetle is quick to take advantage of this and to deposit its eggs in the cut. I quote from *All About the Coco-nut Palm* by Messrs. FERGUSON of Colombo, p. 12:—

" Scores of instances might be recorded where, till the trees were come into bearing, a red beetle was never seen, but no sooner was the land cleared and the trees trimmed than it made its appearance and became very destructive. On one property, the trimming system had been carried on for years, till indeed more than one-third of the original plants perished before the estate was ten years old, and they were going at the rate of three trees weekly. The work of trimming was stopped for the reason offered above ; the loss of trees continued for some time afterwards, but at the end of six months it had entirely ceased."

The cutting of notches by climbers in the trunk of the trees has been said to be injurious, under the impression that the red beetle may deposit its eggs in the notches, but, as previously stated, it does not attack old wood, that being too hard for the grub, and besides were it to deposit its eggs on the trunk of the tree, it would be exposed to the attacks of birds and bats during the operation. It certainly, however, does take advantage of the holes made by the elephant beetle, and it is very common to find both kinds of beetle in the same holes. It is very probable that the extermination of the black beetle will greatly reduce the number of the red one, by preventing their getting into the heart of the tree by means of the burrows of the black beetle.

Many planters are of opinion that a tree once attacked by the red beetle should be immediately destroyed, on the grounds that the tree is doomed and the grubs in the tree can then be killed. But a very considerable proportion of the trees attacked recover. Unless one or more of the grubs bores through the growing point at the base of the cabbage, or sets up decay in the heart of it, the palm has a very good chance of recovery. At the same time, a tree once attacked is usually liable to further attacks from both kinds of beetles, and unless it is really a valuable tree, it is perhaps hardly worth attempting to save it. It is hardly necessary to state that when the central bud is destroyed, the palm cannot recover, and is practically dead. In this case, it should be destroyed at once, and the top cut out in order to find the grubs before they escape as beetles. Cutting the grubs out has been tried by several planters, and spearing them through the stem would be equally effective, but the results seem hardly to be worth the trouble. The grub when detected is usually at least half grown, and then deep within the tree, so that the tree has to be very deeply cut into to get at it, and probably this would set up internal decay.

Summary.—It is quite clear that, although it would be impossible to absolutely exterminate every beetle in the place, it will be possible to so far reduce their numbers that the damage done by them is infinitesimal. The large planters may be trusted to keep their plantations clean of any rubbish in which the black beetle may be propagated, and to destroy all dead and decaying palms on the estate, but that will avail little if other persons are permitted to leave dead trees, and piles of tan bark, manure heaps, rotten sugar-cane, &c. in the vicinity of the coco-nut estates, where the elephant beetle may be bred in large numbers. The small cultivator, to whom the loss of a few coco-nut trees is of little importance, should not be permitted to let them get into such a state that they are a source of danger to those of others.

It should be made compulsory upon every person owning coco-nut trees to cut down and burn all palm-trees that are dead upon the ground at once, nor should he be permitted to stack or store the stems in such manner that they can rot upon the ground, nor to use them for bridges or posts.

It should also be prohibited to owners of tan-works, sugar-factories, or other persons in whose trade large masses of vegetable *débris* form a by-product, to permit this refuse to accumulate in such a manner that it threatens the safety of any estate of coco-nuts. As the beetles do not, as a rule, fly to any very great distance, there are spots in which such accumulations would be absolutely harmless, being too far distant from any coco-nuts to send beetles to them, and as in some professions the destruction of such waste might be found very expensive, and perhaps injurious to trade, it might perhaps be preferable to merely indict any persons owning such refuse as having a nuisance on his property, should it be shown that any of his neighbours' coco-nut trees were suffering from the ravages of elephant beetles; and should grubs be found in the deposit he should then be compelled to destroy it.

If these steps are taken, I believe that the injury to the trees caused by the beetle will be mitigated to a very large extent, and the pest almost eradicated.

HENRY N. RIDLEY,

Director of Gardens and Forests,

Straits Settlements.

BRITISH BORNEO:
SKETCHES OF
BRUNAI, SARAWAK, LABUAN
AND
NORTH BORNEO.

CHAPTER I.

IN 1670 CHARLES II granted to the Hudson's Bay Company a Charter of Incorporation, His Majesty delegating to the Company actual sovereignty over a very large portion of British North America, and assigning to them the exclusive monopoly of trade and mining in the territory. Writing in 1869, Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, Q.C., says:—"I have endeavoured to give an account of the constitution and history of the *last* of the great proprietary companies of England, to whom a kind of delegated authority was granted by the Crown. It was by some of these that distant Colonies were founded, and one, the most powerful of them all, established our Empire in the East and held the sceptre of the Great Mogul. But they have passed away

> ———fuit Ilium et ingens
> Gloria Teucrorum—

and the Hudson's Bay Company will be no exception to the rule. It may continue to exist as a Trading Company, but as a Territorial Power it must make up its mind to fold its (buffalo) robes round it and die with dignity." Prophesying is hazardous work. In November, 1881, two hundred and eleven years after the Hudson's Bay Charter, and twelve years after the date of Mr. FORSYTH'S article, Queen VICTORIA granted a Charter of Incorporation to the British North Borneo Company, which, by confirming the grants and concesssions acquired from the Sultans of Brunai and Sulu, constitutes the Company the sovereign ruler over a territory of 31,000 square miles, and, as the permission to trade, included in the Charter, has not been taken advantage of, the British North Borneo Company now does actually exist "as a Territorial Power" and not "as a Trading Company."

Not only this, but the example has been followed by Prince BISMARCK, and German Companies, on similar lines, have been incorporated by their Government on both coasts of Africa and in the Pacific; and another British Company, to operate on the Niger River Districts, came into existence by Royal Charter in July, 1886.

It used to be by no means an unusual thing to find an educated person ignorant not only of Borneo's position on the map, but almost of the very existence of the island which, regarding Australia as a continent, and yielding to the claims recently set up by New Guinea, is the second largest island in the world, within whose limits could be comfortably packed England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, with a sea of dense jungle around them, as WALLACE has pointed out. Every school-board child now, however, knows better than this.

Though Friar ODORIC is said to have visited it about 1322, and LUDOVICO BERTHEMA, of Bologna, between 1503 and 1507, the existence of this great island, variously estimated to be from 263,000 to 300,000 square miles in extent, did not become generally known to Europeans until, in 1518, the Portuguese LORENZO DE GOMEZ touched at the city of Brunai. He was followed in 1521 by the Spanish expedition, which under the leadership of the celebrated Portuguese circumnavigator MAGELLAN, had discovered the Philippines, where, on the island of Mactan, their leader was killed in April, 1520. An account of the voyage was written by PIGAFETTA, an Italian volunteer in the expedition, who accompanied the fleet to Brunai after MAGELLAN'S death, and published a glowing account of its wealth and the brilliancy of its Court, with its royally caparisoned elephants, a report which it is very difficult to reconcile with the present squalid condition of the existing "Venice of Hovels," as it has been styled from its palaces and houses being all built in, or rather over, the river to which it owes its name.

The Spaniards found at Brunai Chinese manufactures and Chinese trading junks, and were so impressed with the importance of the place that they gave the name of Borneo—a corruption of the native name Brunai—to the whole island, though the inhabitants themselves know no such general title for their country.

In some works, Pulau Kalamantan, which would signify *wild mangoes island,* is given as the native name for Borneo, but it is quite unknown, at any rate throughout North Borneo, and the island is by no means distinguished by any profusion of wild mangoes.*

In 1573, a Spanish Embassy to Brunai met with no very favourable reception, and three years later an expedition from Manila attacked the place and, deposing a usurping Sultan, re-instated his brother on the throne, who, to shew his gratitude, declared his kingdom tributary to Spain.

The Portuguese Governor of the Moluccas, in 1526, claimed the honour of being the first discoverer of Borneo, and this nation appears to have carried on trade with some parts of the island till they were driven out of their Colonies by the Dutch in 1609. But neither the Portuguese nor the Spaniards seem to have made any decided attempt to gain a footing in Borneo, and it is not until the early part of the 17th century that we find the two great rivals in the eastern seas—the English and the Dutch East India Trading Companies—turning their attention to the island. The first Dutchman to visit Borneo was OLIVER VAN NOORT, who anchored at Brunai in December, 1600, but though the Sultan was friendly, the natives made an attempt to seize his ship, and he sailed the following month, having come to the conclusion that the city was a nest of rogues.

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* The explanation *Sago Island* has been given, *lamantah* being the native term for the raw sago sold to the factories.

The first English connection with Borneo was in 1609, when trade was opened with Sukadana, diamonds being said to form the principal portion of it.

The East India Company, in 1702, established a Factory at Banjermassin, on the South Coast, but were expelled by the natives in 1706. Their rivals, the Dutch, also established Trading Stations on the South and South-West Coasts.

In 1761, the East India Company concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, and in the following year an English Fleet, under Admiral DRAKE and Sir WILLIAM DRAPER captured Manila, the capital of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines. They found in confinement there a Sultan of Sulu who, in gratitude for his release, ceded to the Company, on the 12th September, 1762, the island of Balambangan, and in January of the following year Mr. DALRYMPLE was deputed to take possession of it and hoist the British flag. Towards the close of 1763, the Sultan of Sulu added to his cession the northern portion of Borneo and the southern half of Palawan, together with all the intermediate islands. Against all these cessions the Spanish entered their protest, as they claimed the suzerainty over the Sulu Archipelago and the Sulu Dependencies in Borneo and the islands. This claim the Spaniards always persisted in, until, on the 7th March, 1885, a Protocol was entered into by England and Germany and Spain, whereby Spanish supremacy over the Sulu Archipelago was recognised on condition of their abandoning all claim to the portions of Northern Borneo which are now included in the British North Borneo Company's concessions.

In November, 1768, the Court of Directors in London, with the approval of Her Majesty's Ministers, who promised to afford protection to the new Colony, issued orders to the authorities at Bombay for the establishment of a settlement at Balambangan with the intention of diverting to it the China trade, of drawing to it the produce of the adjoining countries, and of opening a port for the introduction of spices, etc. by the Bugis, and for the sale of Indian commodities. The actual date of the foundation of the settlement is not known, but Mr. F. C. DANVERS states that in 1771 the Court ordered that the Government should be vested in "a chief and two other persons of Council," and that the earliest proceedings extant are dated Sulu, 1773, and relate to a broil in the streets between Mr. ALCOCK, the second in the Council, and the Surgeon of the *Britannia*.

This was a somewhat unpropitious commencement, and in 1774 the Court are found writing to Madras, to which Balambangan was subordinate, complaining of the "imprudent management and profuse conduct" of the Chief and Council.

In February, 1775, Sulu pirates surprised the stockade, and drove out the settlers, capturing booty valued at about a million dollars. The Company's officials then proceeded to the island of Labuan, now a British Crown Colony, and established a factory, which was maintained but for a short time, at Brunai itself. In 1803 Balambangan was again occupied, but as no commercial advantage accrued, it was abandoned in the following year, and so ended all attempts on the part of the East India Company to establish a Colony in Borneo.

While at Balambangan, the officers, in 1774, entered into negotiations with the Sultan of Brunai, and, on undertaking to protect him against Sulu and Mindanau pirates, acquired the exclusive trade in all the pepper grown in his country.

The settlement of Singapore, the present capital of the Straits Settlements, by Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, under the orders of the East India Company in 1819, again drew attention to Borneo, for that judiciously selected and free port soon attracted to itself the trade of the Celebes, Borneo and the surrounding countries, which was brought to it by numerous fleets of small native boats. These fleets were constantly harassed and attacked and their crews carried off into slavery by the Balinini, Illanun, and Dyak pirates infesting the Borneo and Celebes coasts, and the interference of the British Cruisers was urgently called for and at length granted, and was followed, in the natural course of events, by political intervention, resulting in the brilliant and exciting episode whereby the modern successor of the olden heroes—Sir JAMES BROOKE—obtained for his family, in 1840, the kingdom of Sarawak, on the west coast of the island, which he in time purged of its two plague spots—head-hunting on shore, and piracy and slave-dealing afloat—and left to his heir, who has worthily taken up and carried on his work, the unique inheritance of a settled Eastern Kingdom, inhabited by the once dreaded head-hunting Dyaks and piratical Mahomedan Malays, the government of whom now rests absolutely in the hands of its one paternally despotic white ruler, or Rája. Sarawak, although not yet formally proclaimed a British Protectorate,* may thus be deemed the first permanent British possession in Borneo. Sir JAMES BROOKE was also employed by the British Government to conclude, on 27th May, 1847, a treaty with the Sultan of Brunai, whereby the cession to us of the small island of Labuan, which had been occupied as a British Colony in December, 1846, was confirmed, and the Sultan engaged that no territorial cession of any portion of his country should ever be made to any Foreign Power without the sanction of Great Britain.

These proceedings naturally excited some little feeling of jealousy in our Colonial neighbours—the Dutch—who ineffectually protested against a British subject becoming the ruler of Sarawak, as a breach of the tenor of the treaty of London of 1824, and they took steps to define more accurately the boundaries of their own dependencies in such other parts of Borneo as were still open to them. What we now call British North Borneo, they appear at that time to have regarded as outside the sphere of their influence, recognising the Spanish claim to it through their suzerainty, already alluded to, over the Sulu Sultan.

With this exception, and that of the Brunai Sultanate, already secured by the British Treaty, and Sarawak, now the property of the BROOKE family, the Dutch have acquired a nominal suzerainty over the whole of the rest of Borneo, by treaties with the independent rulers—an area comprising about two-thirds of the whole island, probably not a tenth part of which is under their actual direct administrative control.

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* A British Protectorate was established over North Borneo on the 12th May, over Sarawak on the 14th June, and over Brunai on the 17th September, 1888. *Vide* Appendix.

They appear to have been so pre-occupied with the affairs of their important Colony of Java and its dependencies, and the prolonged, exhausting and ruinously expensive war with the Achinese in Sumatra, that beyond posting Government Residents at some of the more important points, they have hitherto done nothing to attract European capital and enterprise to Borneo, but it would now seem that the example set by the British Company in the North is having its effect, and I hear of a Tobacco Planting Company and of a Coal Company being formed to operate on the East Coast of Dutch Borneo.

The Spanish claim to North Borneo was a purely theoretical one, and not only their claim, but that also of the Sulus through whom they claimed, was vigorously disputed by the Sultans of Brunai, who denied that, as asserted by the Sulus, any portion of Borneo had been ceded to them by a former Sultan of Brunai, who had by their help defeated rival claimants and been seated on the throne. The Sulus, on their side, would own no allegiance to the Spaniards, with whom they had been more or less at war for almost three centuries, and their actual hold over any portion of North Borneo was of the slightest. Matters were in this position when Mr. ALFRED DENT, now Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G., fitted out an expedition, and in December, 1877, and January, 1878, obtained from the Sultans of Brunai and Sulu, in the manner hereafter detailed, the sovereign control over the North portion of Borneo, from the Kimanis river on the West to the Siboku river on the East, concessions which were confirmed by Her Majesty's Royal Charter in November, 1881.

I have now traced, in brief outline, the political history of Borneo from the time when the country first became generally known to Europeans—in 1518—down to its final division between Great Britain and the Netherlands in 1881.

If we can accept the statements of the earlier writers, Borneo was in its most prosperous stage before it became subjected to European influences, after which, owing to the mistaken and monopolising policy of the Commercial Companies then holding sway in the East, the trade and agriculture of this and other islands of the Malay Archipelago received a blow from which at any rate that of Borneo is only now recovering. By the terms of its Charter, the British North Borneo Company is prohibited from creating trade monopolies, and of its own accord it has decided not to engage itself in trading transactions at all, and as Rája BROOKE'S Government is similar to that of a British Crown Colony, and the Dutch Government no longer encourage monopolies, there is good ground for believing that the wrong done is being righted, and that a brighter page than ever is now being opened for Borneo and its natives.

Before finishing with this part of the subject, I may mention that the United States Government had entered into a treaty with the Sultan of Brunai, in almost exactly the same words as the English one, including the clause prohibiting cessions of territory without the consent of the other party to the treaty, and, in 1878, Commodore SCHUFELDT was ordered by his Government to visit Borneo and report on the cessions obtained by Mr. DENT. I was Acting British Consul-General at the time, and before leaving the Commodore informed me emphatically that he could discover no American interests in Borneo, "neither white nor black."

The native population of Borneo is given in books of reference as between 1,750,000 and 2,500,000. The aborigines are of the Malay race, which itself is a variety of the Mongolian and indeed, when inspecting prisoners, I have often been puzzled to distinguish the Chinese from the Malay, they being dressed alike and the distinctive *pig-tail* having been shaved off the former as part of the prison discipline.

These Mongolian Malays from High Asia, who presumably migrated to the Archipelago *viâ* the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, must, however, have found Borneo and other of the islands partially occupied by a Caucasic race, as amongst the aborigines are still found individuals of distinctive Caucasic type, as has been pointed out to be the case with the Buludupih tribe of British North Borneo, by Dr. MONTANO, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Borneo in 1878-9. To these the name of pre-Malays has been given, but Professor KEANE, to whom I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness on these points, prefers the title of Indonesians. The scientific descriptions of a typical Malay is as follows :—" Stature little over five feet, complexion olive yellow, head brachy-cephalous or round, cheek-bones prominent, eyes black and slighlty oblique, nose small but not flat, nostrils dilated, hands small and delicate, legs thin and weak, hair black, coarse and lank, beard absent or scant ;" but these Indonesians to whom belong most of the indigenous inhabitants of Celebes, are taller and have fairer or light brown complexions and regular features, connecting them with the brown Polynesians of the Eastern Pacific " who may be regarded as their descendants," and Professor KEANE accounts for their presence by assuming "a remote migration of the Caucasic race to South-Eastern Asia, of which evidences are not lacking in Camboja and elsewhere, and a further onward movement, first to the Archipelago and then East to the Pacific." It is needless to say that the aborigines themselves have the haziest and most unscientific notion of their own origin, as the following account, gravely related to me by a party of Buludupihs, will exemplify:—

" *The Origin of the Buludupih Race.*

In past ages a Chinese * settler had taken to wife a daughter of the aborigines, by whom he had a female child. Her parents lived in a hilly district (*Bulud*=hill), covered with a large forest tree, known by the name of *opih.* One day a jungle fire occurred, and after it was over, the child jumped down from the house (native houses are raised on piles off the ground), and went up to look at a half burnt *opih* log, and suddenly disappeared and was never seen again. But the parents heard the voice of a spirit issue from the log, announcing that it had taken the child to wife and that, in course of time, the bereaved parents would find an infant in the jungle, whom they were to consider as the offspring of the marriage, and who would become the father of a new race. The prophecy of the spirit was in due time fulfilled."

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* The Buludupihs inhabit the China or Kina-batangan river, and Sir HUGH LOW, in a note to his history of the Sultans of Brunai, in a number of the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, says that it is probable that in former days the Chinese had a Settlement or Factory at that river, as some versions of the native history of Brunai expressly state that the Chinese wife of one of the earliest Sultans was brought thence.

It somewhat militates against the correctness of this history that the Buludupihs are distinguished by the absence of Mongolian features.

The general appellation given to the aborigines by the modern Malays—to whom reference will be made later on—is *Dyak,* and they are divided into numerous tribes, speaking very different dialects of the Malayo-Polynesian stock, and known by distinctive names, the origin of which is generally obscure, at least in British North Borneo, where these names are *not,* as a rule, derived from those of the rivers on which they dwell.

The following are the names of some of the principal North Borneo aboriginal tribes:—Kadaians, Dusuns, Ida'ans, Bisaias, Buludupihs, Eraans, Subans, Sun-Dyaks, Muruts, Tagaas. Of these, the Kadaians, Buludupihs, Eraans and one large section of the Bisaias have embraced the religion of Mahomet; the others are Pagans, with no set form of religion, no idols, but believing in spirits and in a future life, which they localise on the top of the great mountain of Kina-balu. These Pagans are a simple and more natural, less self-conscious, people than their Mahomedan brethren, who are ahead of them in point of civilization, but are more reserved, more proud and altogether less "jolly," and appear, with their religion, to have acquired also some of the characteristics of the modern or true Malays. A Pagan can sit, or rather squat, with you and tell you legends, or, perhaps, on an occasion join in a glass of grog, whereas the Mahomedan, especially the true Malay, looks upon the Englishman as little removed from a "Kafir"—an uncircumcised Philistine—who through ignorance constantly offends in minor points of etiquette, who eats pig and drinks strong drink, is ignorant of the dignity of repose, and whose accidental physical and political superiority in the present world will be more than compensated for by the very inferior and uncomfortable position he will attain in the next. The aborigines inhabit the interior parts of North Borneo, and all along the coast is found a fringe of true Malays, talking modern Malay and using the Arabic written character, whereas the aborigines possess not even the rudiments of an alphabet and, consequently, no literature at all.

How is the presence in Borneo of this more highly civilized product of the Malay race, differing so profoundly in language and manners from their kinsmen—the aborigines—to be accounted for? Professor KEANE once more comes to our assistance, and solves the question by suggesting that the Mongolian Malays from High Asia who settled in Sumatra, attained there a real national development in comparatively recent times, and after their conversion to Mahomedanism by the Arabs, from whom, as well as from the Bhuddist missionaries who preceded them, they acquired arts and an elementary civilization, spread to Borneo and other parts of Malaysia and quickly asserted their superiority over the less advanced portion of their race already settled there. This theory fits in well with the native account of the distribution of the Malay race, which makes Menangkabau, in Southern Sumatra, the centre whence they spread over the Malayan islands and peninsula.

The Professor further points out, that in prehistoric times the Malay and Indonesian stock spread westwards to Madagascar and eastwards to the Philippines and Formosa, Micronesia and Polynesia. "This astonishing expansion of the Malaysian people throughout the Oceanic area is sufficiently attested by the diffusion of common (Malayo-Polynesian) speech from Madagascar to Easter Island and from Hawaii to New Zealand."

CHAPTER II.

The headquarters of the true Malay in Northern Borneo is the City of Brunai, on the river of that name, on the North-West Coast of the island, where resides the Court of the only nominally independent Sultan now remaining in the Archipelago.*

The Brunai river is probably the former mouth of the Limbang, and is now more a salt water inlet than a river. Contrary, perhaps, to the general idea, an ordinary eastern river, at any rate until the limit of navigability for European craft is attained, is not, as a rule, a thing of beauty by any means.

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* He has since been "protected"—see ante page 6, note.

The typical Malay river debouches through flat, fever-haunted swampy country, where, for miles, nothing meets the eye but the monotonous dark green of the level, interminable mangrove forest, with its fantastic, interlacing roots, whose function it appears to be to extend seaward, year by year, its dismal kingdom of black fetid mud, and to veil from the rude eye of the intruder the tropical charms of the country at its back. After some miles of this cheerless scenery, and at a point where the fresh water begins to mingle with the salt, the handsome and useful *nipa* palm, with leaves twenty to thirty feet in length, which supply the native with the material for the walls and roof of his house, the wrapper for his cigarette, the sugar for his breakfast table, the salt for his daily needs and the strong drink to gladden his heart on his feast days, becomes intermixed with the mangrove and finally takes its place—a pleasing change, but still monotonous, as it is so dense that, itself growing in the water, it quite shuts out all view of the bank and surrounding country.

One of the first signs of the fresh river water, is the occurrence on the bank of the graceful *nibong* palm, with its straight, slender, round stem, twenty to thirty feet in height, surmounted with a plume of green leaves. This palm, cut into lengths and requiring no further preparation, is universally employed by the Malay for the posts and beams of his house, always raised several feet above the level of the ground, or of the water, as the case may be, and, split up into lathes of the requisite size, forms the frame-work of the walls and roof, and constitutes the flooring throughout. With the pithy centre removed, the *nibong* forms an efficient aqueduct, in the absence of bambu, and its young, growing shoot affords a cabbage, or salad, second only to that furnished by the coconut, which will next come into view, together with the betel *(Areca)* nut palm, if the river visited is an inhabited one; but if uninhabited, the traveller will find nothing but thick, almost impenetrable jungle, with mighty trees shooting up one hundred to a hundred and fifty feet without a branch, in their endeavour to get their share of the sun-light, and supporting on their trunks and branches enormous creepers, rattans, graceful ferns and lovely orchids and other luxuriant epiphytal growths. Such is the typical North Borneo river, to which, however, the Brunai is a solitary exception. The mouth of the Brunai river is approached between pretty verdant islets, and after passing through a narrow and tortuous passage, formed naturally by sandbanks and artificially by a barrier of stones, bare at low water, laid down in former days to keep out the restless European, you find your vessel, which to cross the bar should not draw more than thirteen or fourteen feet, in deep water between green, grassy, hilly, picturesque banks, with scarcely a sign of the abominable mangrove, or even of the *nipa,* which, however, to specially mark the contrast formed by this stream, are both to be found in abundance in the *upper* portion of the river, which the steamer cannot enter. After passing a small village or two, the first object which used to attract attention was the brick ruins of a Roman Catholic Church, which had been erected here by the late Father CUARTERON, a Spanish Missionary of the Society of the Propaganda Fide, who, originally a jovial sea captain, had the good fortune to light upon a wrecked treasure ship in the Eastern seas, and, feeling presumably unwonted twinges of conscience, decided to devote the greater part of his wealth to the Church, in which he took orders, eventually attaining the rank of Prefect Apostolic. His Mission, unfortunately, was a complete failure, but though his assistants were withdrawn, he stuck to his post to the last and, no doubt, did a certain amount of good in liberating, from time to time, Spanish subjects he found in slavery on the Borneo Coast.

Had the poor fellow settled in the interior, amongst the Pagans, he might, by his patience and the example of his good life, have made some converts, but amongst the Mahomedans of the coast it was labour in vain. The bricks of his Brunai Church have since been sold to form the foundation of a steam sawmill.

Turning a sharp corner, the British Consulate is reached, where presides, and flies with pride the Union Jack, Her Majesty's Consular Agent, Mr. or Inche MAHOMET, with his three wives and thirteen children. He is a native of Malacca and a clever, zealous, courteous and hospitable official, well versed in the political history of Brunai since the advent of Sir JAMES BROOKE.

The British is the only Consulate now established at Brunai, but once the stars and stripes proudly waved over the Consulate of an unpaid American Consul. There was little scope at Brunai for a white man in pursuit of the fleeting dollar, and one day the Consulate was burnt to the ground, and a heavy claim for compensation for this alleged act of incendiarism was sent in to the Sultan. His Highness disputed the claim, and an American man-of-war was despatched to make enquiries on the spot. In the end, the compensation claimed was not enforced, and Mr. MOSES, the Consul, was not subsequently, I think, appointed to any other diplomatic or consular post by the President of the Republic. A little further on are the palaces, shops and houses of the city of Brunai, all, with the exception of a few brick shops belonging to Chinamen, built over the water in a reach where the river broadens out, and a vessel can steam up the High Street and anchor abreast of the Royal Palace. When PIGAFETTA visited the port in 1521, he estimated the number of houses at 25,000, which, at the low average of six to a house, would give Brunai a population of 150,000 people, many of whom were Chinese, cultivating pepper gardens, traces of which can still be seen on the now deserted hills. Sir SPENCER ST. JOHN, formerly H. B. M. Consul-General in Borneo, and who put the population at 25,000 at the lowest in 1863, asserts that fifteen is a fair average to assign to a Brunai house, which would make the population in PIGAFETTA'S time 375,000. From his enquiries he found that the highest number was seventy, in the Sultan's palace, and the lowest seven, in a fisherman's small hut. PIGAFETTA, however, probably alluded to families, *fires* I think is the word he makes use of, and more than one family is often found occupying a Brunai house. The present population perhaps does not number more than 12,000 or 15,000 natives, and about eighty Chinese and a few Kling shop-keepers, as natives of India are here styled. Writing in 1845, Sir JAMES BROOKE, then the Queen's first Commissioner to Brunai, says with reference to this Sultanate:—" Here the experiment may be fairly tried, on the smallest possible scale of expense, whether a beneficial European influence may not re-animate a falling State and at the same time extend our commerce. * * * If this tendency to decay and extinction be inevitable, if this approximation of European policy to native Government should be unable to arrest the fall of the Bornean dynasty, yet we shall retrieve a people already habituated to European habits and manners, industrious interior races; and if it become necessary, a Colony gradually formed and ready to our hand in a rich and fertile country," and elsewhere he admits that the regeneration of the Borneo Malays through themselves was a hobby of his. The experiment has been tried and, so far as concerns the re-animation of the Malay Government of Brunai, the verdict must be "a complete failure." The English are a practical race, and self-interest is the guide of nations in their intercourse with one another; it was not to be supposed that they would go out of their way to teach the degenerate Brunai aristocracy how to govern in accordance with modern ideas; indeed, the Treaty we made with them, by prohibiting, for instance, their levying customs duties, or royalties, on the export of such jungle products as gutta percha and India rubber, in the collection of which the trees yielding them are entirely destroyed, and by practically suggesting to them the policy, or rather the impolicy, of imposing the heavy due of $1 per registered ton on all European Shipping entering their ports, whether in cargo or in ballast, scarcely tended to stave off their collapse, and the Borneans must have formed their own conclusions from the fact that when they gave up portions of their territory to the BROOKES and to the British North Borneo Company, the British Government no longer called for the observance of these provisions of the Treaty in the ceded districts. The English have got all they wanted from Brunai, but I think it can scarcely be said that they have done very much for it in return. I remember that the late Sultan thought it an inexplicable thing that we could not assist him to recover a debt due to him by one of the British Coal Companies which tried their luck in Borneo. Moreover, even the cession to their good and noble friend Sir JAMES BROOKE of the Brunai Province of Sarawak has been itself also, to a certain extent, a factor in their Government's decay, that State, under the rule of the Rája—CHARLES BROOKE—having attained its present prosperous condition at the expense of Brunai and by gradually absorbing its territory.

Between British North Borneo, on the one side, and Sarawak, on the other, the sea-board of Brunai, which, when we first appeared on the scene, extended from Cape Datu to Marudu Bay—some 700 miles—is now reduced to 125 or 130 miles, and, besides the river on which it is built, Brunai retains but two others of any importance, both of which are in rebellion of a more or less vigorous character, and the whole State of Brunai is so sick that its case is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Thus ends in collapse the history of the last independent Malay Government. Excepting only Johor (which is prosperous owing to its being under the wing of Singapore, which fact gives confidence to European and Chinese capitalists and Chinese labourers, and to its good fortune in having a wise and just ruler in its Sultan, who owes his elevation to British influences), all the Malay Governments throughout the Malay Archipelago and in the Malay Peninsula are now subject either to the English, the Dutch, the Spanish or the Portuguese. This decadence is not due to any want of vitality in the race, for under European rule the Malay increases his numbers, as witness the dense population of Java and the rapidly growing Malay population of the Straits Settlements.

That the Malay does so flourish in contact with the European and the Chinese is no doubt to some extent due to his attachment to the Mahomedan faith, which as a tee-total religion is, so far, the most suitable one for a tropical race; it has also to be remembered that he inhabits tropical countries, where the white man cannot perform out-door labour and appears only as a Government Official, a merchant or a planter.

But the decay of the Brunai aristocracy was probably inevitable. Take the life of a young noble. He is the son of one of perhaps thirty women in his father's harem, his mother is entirely without education, can neither read nor write, is never allowed to appear in public or have any influence in public affairs, indeed scarcely ever leaves her house, and one of her principal excitements, perhaps, is the carrying on of an intrigue, an excitement enhanced by the fact that discovery means certain death to herself and her lover.

Brunai being a water town, the youngster has little or no chance of a run and game ashore, and any exercise he takes is confined to *being* paddled up and down the river in a canoe, for to paddle himself would be deemed much too degrading—a Brunai noble should never put his hand to any honest physical work—even for his own recreation. I once imported a Rob Roy canoe from England and amused myself by making long paddling excursions, and I would also sometimes, to relieve the monotony of a journey in a native boat, take a spell at the paddle with the men, and I was gravely warned by a native friend that by such action I was seriously compromising myself and lowering my position in the eyes of the higher class of natives. At an early age the young noble becomes an object of servile adulation to the numerous retainers and slaves, both male and female, and is by them initiated in vicious practices and, while still a boy, acquires from them some of the knowledge of a fast man of the world. As a rule he receives no sort of school education. He neither rides nor joins in the chase and, since the advent of Europeans, there have been no wars to brace his nerves, or call out any of the higher qualities of mind or body which may be latent in him ; nor is there any standing army or navy in which he might receive a beneficial training. No political career, in the sense we attach to the term, is open to him, and he has no feelings of patriotism whatever. That an aristocracy thus nurtured should degenerate can cause no surprise. The general term for the nobles amongst the Brunais is *Pangeran,* and their numbers may be guessed when it is understood that every son and daughter of every many-wived noble is also a Pangeran.

Some of these unfortunate noblemen have nothing wherewith to support their position, and in very recent times I have actually seen a needy Pangeran, in a British Colony where he could not live by oppression or theft, driven to work in a coal mine or drive a buffalo cart.

With the ordinary freeborn citizen of Brunai life opens under better auspices. The children are left much to themselves and are merry, precocious, naked little imps, able to look out for themselves at a very much earlier age than is the case with European infants, and it is wonderful to see quite little babies clambering up the rickety stairs leading from the river to the house, or crawling unheeded on the tottering verandahs. Almost before they can walk they can swim, and they have been known to share their mother's cigarettes while still in arms. All day long they amuse themselves in miniature canoes, rolling over and over in the water, regardless of crocodiles. Happy children! they have no school and no clothes—one might, perhaps, exclaim happy parents, too! Malays are very kind and indulgent to their children and I do not think I have seen or heard of a case of the application of the parental hand to any part of the infant person. As soon as he is strong enough, say eight or nine years of age, the young Malay, according to the *kampong,* or division of the town, in which his lot has been cast, joins in his father's trade and becomes a fisherman, a trader, or a worker in brass or in iron as the case may be. The girls have an equally free and easy time while young, their only garments being a silver fig leaf, fastened to a chain or girdle round the waist. As they grow up they help their mothers in their household duties, or by selling their goods in the daily floating market; they marry young and are, as a rule, kindly treated by their husbands. Although Mahomedans, they can go about freely and unveiled, a privilege denied to their sisters of the higher classes. The greatest misfortune for such a girl is, perhaps, the possession of a pretty face and figure, which may result in her being honoured with the attentions of a noble, in whose harem she may be secluded for the rest of her life, and, as her charms wane her supply of both food and clothing is reduced to the lowest limit.

By the treaty with Great Britain traffic in slaves is put down, that is, Borneo is no longer the mart where, as in former days, the pirates can bring in their captives for sale; but the slaves already in the place have not been liberated, and a slave's children are slaves, so that domestic slavery, as it is termed, exists on a very considerable scale in Brunai. Slaves were acquired in the old days by purchase from pirates and, on any pretext, from the Pagan tribes of Borneo. For instance, if a feudal chief of an outlying river was in want of some cash, nothing was easier than for him to convict a man, who was the father of several children, of some imaginary offence, or neglect of duty, and his children, girls and boys, would be seized and carried off to Brunai as slaves. A favourite method was that of "forced trade." The chief would send a large quantity of trade goods to a Pagan village and leave them there to be sold at one hundred per cent. or more above their proper value, all legitimate trade being prohibited meanwhile, and if the money or barter goods were not forthcoming when demanded, the deficiency would be made up in slaves. This kind of oppression was very rife in the neighbourhood of the capital when I first became acquainted with Borneo in 1871, but the power of the chiefs has been much curtailed of late, owing to the extensive cessions of territory to Sarawak and the British North Borneo Company, and their hold on the rivers left to them has become very precarious, since the warlike Kyans passed under Rája BROOKE'S sway. This tribe, once the most powerful in Borneo, was always ready at the Sultan's call to raid on any tribe who had incurred his displeasure and revelled in the easy acquisition of fresh heads, over which to hold the triumphal dance. The Brunai Malays are not a warlike race, and the Rájas find that, without the Kyans, they are as a tiger with its teeth drawn and its claws pared, and the Pagan tribes have not been slow to make the discovery for themselves. Those on the Limbang river have been in open rebellion for the last three or four years and are crying out to be taken under the protection of the Queen, or, failing that, then under the "Kompani," as the British North Borneo Company's Government like that of the East India Company in days gone by, is styled, or under Sarawak.

The condition of the domestic slaves is not a particularly hard one unless, in the case of a girl, she is compelled to join the harem, when she becomes technically free, but really only changes one sort of servitude for another and more degrading one. With this exception, the slaves live on friendly terms with their masters' families, and the propinquity of a British Colony—Labuan—has tended to ameliorate their condition, as an ill-used slave can generally find means to escape thither and, so long as he remains there, he is a free man.

The scientific description of a typical Malay has already been given, and it answers well on almost all points for the Brunai specimen, except that the nose, as well as being small, is, in European eyes, deficient as to "bridge," and the legs cannot be described as weak, indeed the Brunai Malay, male and female, is a somewhat fleshy animal. In temperament, the Malay is described as "taciturn, undemonstrative, little given to outward manifestations of joy or sorrow, courteous towards each other, kind to their women and children. Not elated by good or depressed by bad fortune, but capable of excesses when roused. Under the influence of religious excitement, losses at gambling, jealousy or other domestic troubles they are liable to *amok* or run-a-muck, an expression which appears to have passed into the English language." With strangers, the Brunai Malay is doubtless taciturn, but I have heard Brunai ladies among themselves, while enjoying their betel-nut, rival any old English gossips over their cup of tea, and on an expedition the men will sometimes keep up a conversation long into the night till begged to desist. Courtesy seems to be innate in every Malay of whatever rank, both in their intercourse with one another and with strangers. The meeting at Court of two Brunai nobles who, perhaps, entertain feelings of the greatest hatred towards each other, is an interesting study, and the display of mutual courtesy unrivalled.

I need scarcely say that horseplay and practical joking are unknown, contradiction is rarely resorted to and "chaff" is only known in its mildest form. The lowest Malay will never pass in front of you if it can be avoided, nor hand anything to another across you. Unless in case of necessity, a Malay will not arouse his friend from slumber, and then only in the gentlest manner possible. It is bad manners to point at all, but, if it is absolutely necessary to do so, the forefinger is never employed, but the person or object is indicated, in a sort of shamefaced way, with the thumb. It is impolite to bare a weapon in public, and Europeans often show their ignorance of native etiquette by asking a Malay visitor to let them examine the blade of the *kris* he is wearing. It is not considered polite to enquire after the welfare of the female members of a Brunai gentleman's household. For a Malay to uncover his head in your presence would be an impertinence, but a guttural noise in his throat after lunching with you is a polite way of expressing pleased satisfaction with the excellence of the repast. This latter piece of etiquette has probably been adopted from the Chinese. The low social position assigned to women by Brunai Malays, as by nearly all Mahomedan races, is of course a partial set-off to the general courtesy that characterises them. The average intelligence of what may be called the working class Malay is almost as far superior to that, say, of the British country bumpkin as are his manners. Mr. H. O. FORBES says in his "Naturalist in the Eastern Archipelago" that he was struck with the natives' acute observation in natural history and the accuracy with which they could give the names, habits and uses of animals and plants in the jungle, and the traveller cannot but admire the general handiness and adapability to changed circumstances and customs and quickness of understanding of the Malay coolies whom he engages to accompany him.

Cannot one imagine the stolid surprise and complete obfuscation of the English peasant if an intelligent Malay traveller were to be suddenly set down in his district, making enquiries as to the, to him, novel forms of plants and animals and asking for minute information as to the manners and customs of the new people amongst whom he found himself, and, generally, seeking for information as the reasons for this and for that?

Their religion sits somewhat lightly on the Brunai Malays; the Mahomedan Mosque in the capital was always in a very dirty and neglected state, though prayers were said there daily, and I have never seen a Borneo Malay under the influence of religious excitement.

Gambling prevails, doubtless, and so does cock-fighting, but neither is the absorbing passion which it seems, from travellers' accounts, to be with Malays elsewhere.

When visiting the Spanish settlements in Sulu and Balabac, I was surprised to find regular officially licensed cock-fighting pits, with a special seat for the Spanish Governor, who was expected to be present on high days and holidays. I have never come across a regular cockpit in Brunai, or in any part of northern Borneo.

The *amoks* that I have been cognisant of have, consequently, not been due to either religious excitement, or to losses at gambling, but, in nearly every case, to jealousy and domestic trouble, and their occurrence almost entirely confined to the British Colony of Labuan where, of course, the Mahomedan pains and penalties for female delinquencies could not be enforced. I remember one poor fellow whom I pitied very much. He had good reason to be jealous of his wife and, in our courts, could not get the redress he sought. He explained to me that a mist seemed to gather before his eyes and that he became utterly unconscious of what he was doing—his will was quite out of his control. Some half dozen people—children, men and women—were killed, or desperately wounded before he was overpowered. He acknowledged his guilt, and suffered death at the hands of the hangman with quiet dignity. Many tragical incidents in the otherwise uneventful history of Labuan may be traced to the manner in which marriages are contracted amongst the Borneo Malays. Marriages of mere love are almost unknown; they are generally a matter of bargain between the girls' parents and the expectant bridegroom, or his parents, and, practically, everything depends on the amount of the dowry or *brihan*—literally "gift"—which the swain can pay to the former. In their own country there exist certain safeguards which prevent any abuse of this system, but it was found that under the English law a clever parent could manage to dispose of his daughter's hand several times over, so that really the plot of Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED'S somewhat unpleasant play "Arianne" was anticipated in the little colony of Labuan. I was once called upon, as Coroner, to inquire into the deaths of a young man and his handsome young wife, who were discovered lying dead, side by side, on the floor of their house. The woman was found to be fearfully cut about; the man had but one wound, in his abdomen, penetrating the bowels. There was only one weapon by which the double murder could have been committed, a knife with a six inch blade, and circumstances seemed to point to the probability that the woman had first stabbed the man, who had then wrenched the knife from her grasp and hacked her to death. The man was not quite dead when found and he accused the dead woman of stabbing him. It was found, that they had not long been married and that, apparently with the girl's consent, her father had been negociating for her marriage with another. The father himself was subsequently the first man murdered in British North Borneo after the assumption of the Government by the Company, and his murderer was the first victim of the law in the new Colony. Altogether a tragical story.

Many years ago another *amok,* which was near being tragical, had an almost comical termination. The then Colonial Treasurer was an entertaining Irishman of rather mature age. Walking down to his office one day he found in the road a Malay hacking at his wife and another man. Home rule not being then in fashion with the Irish, the Treasurer, armed only with his sun umbrella, attempted to interfere, when the *amoker* turned furiously on him and the Irish official, who was of spare build, took to his heels and made good his escape, the chase, though a serious matter to him, causing irrepressible mirth to onlookers. The man was never captured, and his victims, though disfigured, recovered. I remember being struck by the contemptuous reply of Sir HUGH LOW'S Chinese servant when he warned him to be on his guard, as there was an *amoker* at large, and alluded to Mr. C.'S narrow escape—it was to the effect that the Treasurer was foolish to interfere in other people's concerns. This unwillingness to busy oneself in others' affairs, which sometimes has the appearance of callousness, is characteristic of Malays and Chinese.

The readers of a book of travels are somewhat under a disadvantage in forming their opinion of a country, in that incidents are focussed for them by those of the same nature being grouped together. I do not wish it to be thought that murders and *amoks* are at all common occurrences in Northern Borneo, indeed they are very few and far between, and criminal acts of all kinds are remarkably infrequent, that is, of course, if we regard head-hunting as an amusement sanctioned by usage, especially as, in the parts under native government, there is a total absence of any kind of police force, while every man carries arms, and houses with palm leaf walls and innocent of locks, bolts and bars, offer unusual temptations to the burglariously inclined. My wife and I nearly always slept without a watchman and with the doors and windows unclosed, the servants' offices being detached from the house, and we have never had any of our property stolen except by a "boy."

Brunai is governed by a Sultan styled Iang-di-pertuan, "he who rules," and four principal Ministers of State, "Wazirs"—the Pangeran Bandahara, the Pangeran di Gadong, the Pangeran Pamancha and the Pangeran Temenggong. These Ministers are generally men of the royal blood, and fly distinctive flags at their residences, that of the Bandahara being white, of the di Gadong, green, and of the Temenggong, red. The flags are remarkably simple and inexpensive, but quite distinctive, each consisting of a square bit of bunting or cloth of the requisite colour, with the exception of the Temenggong's, which is cut in the shape of a burgee. The Sultan's flag is a plain piece of yellow bunting, yellow being the Brunei royal colour, and no man, except the

Sovereign, is permitted to exhibit that colour in any portion of his dress. It shows how little importance attaches to the female sex that a lady, even a slave, can sport yellow in her dress, or any colour she chooses. Theoretically the duties of the Bandahara are those of a Home Secretary ; the di Gadong is Keeper of the Seal and Chancellor of the Exchequer ; the Pamancha's functions I am rather uncertain about, as the post has remained unfilled for many years past, but they would seem to partake of those of a Home Secretary ; and the Temenggong is the War Minister and Military and Naval Commander-in-chief, and appears also to hear and decide criminal and civil cases in the city of Brunai. These appointments are made by the Sultan, and for life, but it will be understood that, in such a rough and ready system of government as that of Brunai, the actual influence of each Minister depends entirely on his own character and that of the Sultan. Sometimes one Minister will practically usurp the functions of some, or, perhaps, all the others, leaving them only their titles and revenues, while often, on a vacancy occurring, the Sultan does not make a fresh appointment, but himself appropriates the revenue of the office leaving the duties to take care of themselves.

To look after trade and commerce there is, in theory, an inferior Minister, the Pangeran Shabander.

There is another class of Ministers—*Mantri*—who are selected by the Sultan from among the people, and are chosen for their intelligence and for the influence and following they have amongst the citizens. They possess very considerable political power, their opinions being asked on important matters. Such are the two Juwatans and the Orang Kaya di Gadong, who may be looked upon as the principal officers of the Sultan and the Wazirs.

The State officials are paid by the revenues of certain districts which are assigned, as will be seen below, to the different offices.

The Mahomedan Malays, it has already been explained, were an invading and conquering race in Borneo, and their chiefs would seem to have divided the country, or, rather, the inhabitants, amongst themselves, in much the same way as England was parcelled out among the followers of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. The people of all the rivers* and of the interior, up to the limits where the Brunai Malays can enforce their authority, own as their feudal lord and pay taxes to either the Sultan, in his unofficial capacity, or to one of the nobles, or else they are attached to the office of Sultan or one of the great Ministers of State, and, again theoretically speaking, all the districts in the Sultanate are known, from the fact of the people on them belonging to a noble, or to the reigning Sultan for the time being, or to one of the Ministers of State, as either:—

1. Ka-rájahan—belonging to the Sultan or Rája.

or 2. Kouripan—belonging to certain public officials during their term of office.

or 3. Pusaka or Tulin—belonging to the Sultan or any of the nobles in their unofficial capacity.

The crown and the feudal chiefs did not assert any claim to the land; there are, for instance, no "crown lands," and, in the case of land not owned or occupied, any native could settle upon and cultivate it without payment of any rent or land tax, either to the Sultan or to the feudal chief of the district; consequently, land was comparatively little regarded, and what the feudal chief claimed was the people and not the land, so much so that, as pointed out by Mr. P. LEYS in a Consular report, in the case of the people removing from one river to another, they did not become the followers of the chief who owned the population amongst whom they settled, but remained subject to their former lord, who had the right of following them and collecting from them his taxes as before. It is only of quite recent years, imitating the example of the English in Labuan, where all the land was assumed to be the property of the Sovereign and leased to individuals for a term of years, that the nobles have, in some instances, put forward a claim to ownership of the land on which their followers chose to settle, and have endeavoured to pose as semi-independent princes. These feudal chiefs tax, or used to tax, their followers in proportion to their inability to resist their lords' demands. A poll tax, usually at the rate of $2 for married men and $1 for bachelors, is a form of taxation to which, in the absence of any land tax, no objection is made, but the chiefs had also the power of levying special taxes at their own sweet will, when they found their expenditure in excess of their income, and advantage was taken of any delay in payment of taxes, or of any breach of the peace, or act of theft occurring in a district, to impose excessive fines on the delinquents, all of which if paid went to the chief; and if the fine could not be paid, the defaulter's children might be seized and eventually sold into slavery. The system of "forced trade" I have alluded to when speaking on the subject of domestic slavery. The chiefs were all absentees and, while drawing everything they could out of their districts, did nothing for their wretched followers. The taxes were collected by their messengers and slaves, unscrupulous men who were paid by what they could get out of the people in excess of what they were bidden to demand, and who, while engaged in levying the contributions, lived at free quarters on the people, who naturally did their best to expedite their departure. Petty cases of dispute were settled by headmen appointed by the chief and termed *orang kaya*, literally "rich men." These *orang kayas* were often selected from their possessing some little property and being at the same time subservient to the chief. In many cases, it seemed to me, that they were chosen for their superior stupidity and pliability. I have made use of the past tense throughout my description of these feudal chiefs as, happily, for reasons already given, the "good old times" are rapidly passing away.

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* Owing to the absence of roads and the consequent importance of rivers as means of getting about, nearly all districts in Borneo are named after their principal river.

The laws of Brunai are, in theory, those inculcated by the Korán and there are one or two officials who have some slight knowledge of Mahomedan law. Owing to the cheap facilities offered by the numerous steamers at Singapore, there are many Hajis—that is, persons who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca—amongst the Brunais and the Kadaaans, amongst the latter more especially, but of course a visit to Mecca does not necessarily imply that the pilgrim has obtained any actual knowledge of the holy book, which some of them can decipher, the Malays having adopted the Arabic alphabet, but without, however, understanding the meaning of the Arabic words of which it consists. A friend of mine, son of the principal exponent of Mahomedan law in the capital, and who became naturalised as a British subject, had studied law in Constantinople.

There is no gaol in Brunai, and fines are found to be a more profitable mode of punishment than incarceration, the judge generally pocketing the fine, and when it does become necessary to keep an offender in detention, it is done by placing his feet in the stocks, which are set up on the public staging or landing before the reception room of the Sultan, or of one of his chief Ministers, and the wretched man may be kept there for months.

The punishment for theft, sanctioned by the Korán, is by cutting off the right hand, but this barbarous, though effective, penalty has been discountenanced by the English. On one occasion, however, when acting as H. B. M. Consul-General, I received my information too late to interfere. I had been on a visit to the late Sultan in a British gunboat, and anchored off the palace. During the evening, just before dinner, notwithstanding the watch kept on deck, some natives came alongside and managed to hook out through the ports my gold watch and chain from off the Captain's table, and the first Lieutenant's revolver from his cabin. During our interview next morning with the Sultan, I twitted him on the skill and daring of Brunai thieves, who could perpetrate a theft from a friendly war-ship before the windows of the Royal palace. The Sultan said nothing, but was evidently much annoyed, and a few weeks afterwards the revolver and the remains of my watch and chain were sent to me at Labuan, with a letter saying that three thieves had been punished by having had their hands chopped off. I subsequently heard that two of the unfortunate men had died from the effects of this cruel punishment.

On another occasion, some Brunai thieves skilfully dismounted and carried off two brass signal guns from the poop of a merchant steamer at anchor in the river, eluding the vigilance of the quarter-master, while the skipper and some of the officers were asleep on the skylight close by. The guns were subsequently recovered.

Execution is either by means of the bow string or the *kris*.

I had once the unpleasant duty of having to witness the execution by the bow string of a man named MAIDIN, as it was feared that, being the son of a favourite officer of the Sultan, the execution might be a sham one. This man, with others, had raided a small settlement of Chinese traders from Labuan on the Borneo coast, killing several of the shop-keepers and looting the settlement. So weak was the central government, and so little importance did they attach to the murder of a few Chinese, that, notwithstanding the efforts of the British Consul, MAIDIN remained at liberty for nearly two years after the commission of the crime.

The execution took place at night. The murderer was bound, with his hands behind his back, in a large canoe, and a noose of rope was placed round his neck. Two men stood behind him; a short stick was inserted in the noose and twisted round and round by the two executioners, thereby causing the rope to compress the windpipe. MAIDIN'S struggles were soon over.

In the case of common people the *kris* is used, the executioner standing behind the criminal and pressing the *kris* downwards, through the shoulder, into the heart. This mode of execution has been retained by the European rulers of Sarawak. In British North Borneo the English mode by hanging has been adopted.

Formerly, when ancient customs were more strictly observed, any person using insulting expressions in talking of members of the Royal family was punished by having his tongue slit, and I was once shewn by the Temenggong, in whose official keeping it was, the somewhat cumbrous pair of scissors wherewith this punishment was inflicted, but I have never heard of its having been used during the last twenty years, although opportunities could not have been wanting.

I was once horrified by being informed by an observant British Naval Officer, who had been to Brunai on duty, that he had been disgusted by noticing, notwithstanding our long connection with Brunai and supposed influence with the Sultan. so barbarous a mode of execution as that of keeping the criminal exposed, without food, day and night, on a stage on high posts in the river. I had never heard of this process, and soon discovered that my friend had mistaken men fishing, for criminals undergoing execution. Two men perch themselves up on posts, some distance apart, and let down by ropes a net into the river. Waiting patiently—and Brunais can sit still contentedly doing nothing for hours—they remain motionless until a shoal of fish passes over the net, when it is partially raised and the fish taken out by a third man, and the operation repeated.

I do not think my naval friend ever published his Brunai reminiscences.

I have already said there is no police force in Brunai; an official makes use of his own slaves to carry out his orders, where an European would call in the police. Neither is there any army and navy, but the theory is that the Sultan and Ministers can call on the Brunai people to follow them to war, but as they give neither pay nor sufficient food their call is not numerously responded to.

Every Brunai man has his own arms, spear, kris and buckler, supplemented by an old English "Tower" musket, or rifle, or by one of Chinese manufacture with an imitation of the Tower mark. The *parang,* or chopper, or cutlass, is always carried by a Malay, being used for all kinds of work, agricultural and other, and is also a useful weapon of offence or defence.

Brunai is celebrated for its brass cannon foundries and still produces handsome pieces of considerable size. PIGAFETTA describes cannon as being frequently discharged at Brunai during his visit there in 1521. Brass guns were formerly part of the currency in Brunai and, even now, you often hear the price of an article given as so many pikuls (a pikul=

133⅓lbs), or catties (a catty=1⅓lbs) of brass gun. The brass for the guns is chiefly furnished by the Chinese cash, which is current in the town.

In former days, in addition to brass guns, pieces of grey shirting *(belachu)* and of Nankin *(kain asap)* and small bits of iron were legal tender, and I have seen a specimen of a Brunei copper coinage one Sultan tried to introduce, but it was found to be so easily imitated by his subjects that it was withdrawn from circulation. At the present day silver dollars, Straits Settlements small silver pieces, and the copper coinage of Singapore, Sarawak and British North Borneo all pass current, the copper, however, unfortunately predominating. Recently the Sultan obtained $10,000 of a copper coin of his own from Birmingham, but the traders and the Governments of Singapore and Labuan appear to have discountenanced its use, and he probably will not try a second shipment.

The profit on the circulation of copper coinage, which is only a token, is of course considerable, and the British North Borneo Company obtained a substantial addition to its revenue from the large amount of its coin circulated in Brunai. When the Sultan first mooted the idea of obtaining his own coin from England, one of the Company's officers expostulated feelingly with him, and I was told by an onlooker that the contrast of the expressions of the countenances of the immobile Malay and of the mobile European was most amusing. All that the Sultan replied to the objections of the officer was "It does not signify, Sir, my coin can circulate in your country and yours can circulate in mine," knowing well all the time the profit the Company was making.

The inhabitants of the city of Brunai are very lightly taxed, and there is no direct taxation. As above explained, there is no land tax, nor ground rent, and every man builds his own house and is his own landlord. The right of retailing the following articles is "farmed" out to the highest bidder by the Government, and their price consequently enhanced to the consumer:—Opium (but only a few of the nobles use the drug), foreign tobacco, curry stuff, wines and spirits (not used by the natives), salt, gambier (used for chewing with the betel or *areca* nut), tea (little used by the natives) and earth-nut and coco-nut oil. There are no Municipal rates and taxes, the tidal river acting as a self cleansing street and sewer at the same time; neither are there any demands from a Poor Law Board.

On the other hand, there being no Army, Navy, Police, nor public buildings to keep up, the expenses of Government are wonderfully light also.

Other Government receipts, in addition to the above, are rent of Chinese house-boats or rather shop-boats, pawn-broking and gambling licenses, a "farm" of the export of hides, royalties on sago and gutta percha, tonnage dues on European vessels visiting the port, and others. The salaries and expenses of the Government Departments are defrayed from the revenues of the rivers, or districts attached to them.

Considerable annual payments are now made by Sarawak and British North Borneo for the territorial cessions obtained by them. The annual contribution by Sarawak is about $16,000, and by the British North Borneo $11,800. These sums are apportioned amongst the Sultan and nobles who had interests in the ceded districts. I may say here that the payment by British North Borneo to the Sultan of the State, under the arrangement made by Mr. DENT already referred to, is one of $5,000 per annum.

An annual payment is also made by Mr. W. C. COWIE for the sole right* of working coal in the Sultanate, which he holds for a period of several years. Coal occurs throughout the island of Borneo, and its existence has long been known. It is worked on a small scale in Sarawak and in some portions of Dutch Borneo, and the unsuccessful attempts to develope the coal resources of the Colony of Labuan will be referred to later on.

In the Brunai Sultanate, with which we are at present concerned, coal occurs abundantly in the Brunai river and elsewhere, but it is only at present worked by Mr. COWIE and his partners at Muara, at the mouth of the Brunai river—

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* This right was transferred by Mr. COWIE to Rája BROOKE in 1888.

Muara, indeed, signifying in Malay a river's mouth. The Revd. J. E. TENNISON-WOOD, well known in Australia as an authority on geological questions, thus describes the Muara coalfields:—"About twenty miles to the South-west of Labuan is the mouth of the Brunai river. Here the rocks are of quite a different character, and much older. There are sandstones, shales, and grits, with ferruginous joints. The beds are inclined at angles of 25 to 45 degrees. They are often altered into a kind of chert. At Muara there is an outcrop of coal seams twenty, twenty-five and twenty-six feet thick. The coal is of excellent quality, quite bitumenised, and not brittle. The beds are being worked by private enterprise. I saw no fossils, but the beds and the coal reminded me much of the older Australian coals along the Hunter river. The mines are of great value. They are rented for a few thousand dollars by two enterprising Scotchmen, from the Sultan of Brunai. The same sovereign would part with the place altogether for little or nothing. Why not have our coaling station there? Or what if Germany, France or Russia should purchase the same from the independent Sultan of Brunai?" As if to give point to the concluding remarks, a Russian man-of-war visited Muara and Brunai early in 1887, and shewed considerable interest in the coal mines. *

CHAPTER III.

The fairest way, perhaps, of giving my readers an idea of what Brunai was and what it is, will be by quoting first from the description of the Italian PIGAFETTA, who was there in 1521, and then from that of my friend the late Mr. STAIR ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE, who visited the city with me in 1884. PIGAFETTA'S description I extract from CRAWFORD'S *Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands.*

"When," says he, "we reached the city, we had to wait two hours in the *prahu* (boat or barge) until there had arrived two elephants, caparisoned in silk-cloth, and twelve men, each furnished with a porcelain vase, covered with silk, to receive and to cover our presents. We mounted the elephants, the twelve men going before, carrying the presents. We thus proceeded to the house of the Governor, who gave us a supper of many dishes. Next day we were left at our leisure until twelve o'clock, when we proceeded to the King's palace. We were mounted, as before, on elephants, the men bearing the gifts going before us. From the Governor's house to the palace the streets were full of people armed with swords, lances and targets; the King had so ordered it. Still mounted on the elephants we entered the court of the palace. We then dismounted, ascended a stair, accompanied by the Governor and some chiefs and entered a great hall full of courtiers. Here we were seated on carpets, the presents being placed near to us. At the end of the great hall, but raised above it, there was one of less extent hung with silken cloth, in which were two curtains, on raising which, there appeared two windows, which lighted the hall. Here, as a guard to the King, there were three hundred men with naked rapiers in hand resting on their thighs. At the farther end of this smaller hall, there was a great window with a brocade curtain before it, on raising which, we saw the King seated at a table masticating betel, and a little boy, his son, beside him. Behind him women only were to be seen. A chieftain then informed us, that we must not address the King directly, but that if we had anything to say, we must say it to him, and he would communicate it to a courtier of higher rank than himself within the lesser hall. This person, in his turn, would explain our wishes to the Governor's brother, and he, speaking through a tube in an aperture of the wall would communicate our sentiments to a courtier near the King, who would make them known to his Majesty. Meanwhile, we were instructed to make three obeisances to the King with the joined hands over the head, and raising, first one foot and then the other, and then kissing the hands. This is the royal salutation. * * * All the persons present in the palace had their loins covered with gold embroidered cloth and silk, wore poiniards with golden hilts, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and had many rings on their fingers.

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* The British Protectorate has obviated the danger.

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We remounted the elephants and returned to the house of the Governor. * * * After this there came to the house of the Governor ten men, with as many large wooden trays, in each of which were ten or twelve porcelain saucers with the flesh of various animals, that is, of calves, capons, pullets, pea-fowls and others, and various kinds of fish, so that of meat alone there were thirty or two-and-thirty dishes. We supped on the ground on mats of palm-leaf. At each mouthful we drank a porcelain cupful, the size of an egg, of a distilled liquor made from rice. We ate also rice and sweetmeats, using spoons of gold, shaped like our own. In the place where we passed the two nights, there were always burning two torches of white wax, placed on tall chandeliers of silver, and two oil lamps of four wicks each, while two men watched to look after them. Next morning we came on the same elephants to the sea side, where forthwith there were ready for us two *prahus*, in which we were reconducted to the ships." Of the town itself he says :—" The city is entirely built in the salt water, the King's house and those of some chieftains excepted. It contains 25,000 *fires,* or families. The houses are all of wood and stand on strong piles to keep them high from the ground. When the flood tide makes, the women, in boats, go through the city selling necessaries. In front of the King's palace there is a rampart constructed of large bricks, with barbacans in the manner of a fortress, on which are mounted fifty-six brass and six iron cannon." With the exception of the statement concerning the number of families, Mr. CRAWFORD considers PIGAFETTA'S account contains abundant internal evidence of intelligence and truthfulness. I may be allowed to point out that, seeing only the King's house and those of some of the nobles were on *terra firma,* there could have been little use for elephants in the city and probably the two elephants PIGAFETTA mentions were the only ones there, kept for State purposes. It is a curious fact that though in its fauna Borneo much resembles Sumatra, yet, while elephants abound in the latter island, none are to be found in Borneo, except in a restricted area on the North-East Coast, in the territories of the North Borneo Company. It would appear, too, that the tenets of the Mahomedan religion were not strictly observed in those days. Now, no Brunai noble would think of offering you spirits, nor would ladies on any account be permitted to appear in public, especially if Europeans were among the audience. The consumption of spirits seems to have been on a very liberal scale, and it is not surprising to find PIGAFETTA remarking further on that some of the Spaniards became intoxicated. Spoons, whether of gold or other material, have long since been discarded by all respectable Brunais, only Pagans make use of such things, the Mahomedans employ the fingers which Allah has given them. The description of the women holding their market in boats stands good of to-day, but the wooden houses, instead of being on "strong piles," now stand on ricketty, round *nibong* palm posts. The description of the obeisance to the King is scarcely exaggerated, except that it is now performed squatting cross-legged—*sila*—the respectful attitude indoors, from the Sanskrit çîl, to meditate, to worship (for an inferior never stands in the presence of his superior), and has been dispensed with in the case of Europeans, who shake hands. Though the nobles have now comparatively little power, they address each other and are addressed by the commonalty in the most respectful tone, words derived from the Sanskrit being often employed in addressing superiors, or equals if both are of high rank, such as *Baginda, Duli Paduka, Ianda,* and in addressing a superior the speaker only alludes to himself as a slave, *Amba, Sahaya.* I have already referred to the prohibition of the use of yellow by others than the Royal family, and may add that it is a grave offence for a person of ordinary rank to pass the palace steps with his umbrella up, and it is forbidden to him to sit in the after part of his boat or canoe, that place being reserved for nobles. At an audience with the Sultan, or with one of the Wazirs, considerable ceremony is still observed. Whatever the time of the day, a thick bees' wax candle, about three feet long is lighted and placed on the floor alongside the European visitor, if he is a person of any rank, and it is etiquette for him to carry the candle away with him at the conclusion of his visit, especially if at night. It was a severe test of the courteous decorum of the Malay nobles when on one occasion, a young officer, who accompanied me, not only spilt his cup of coffee over his bright new uniform, but, when impressively bidding adieu to H. H. the Sultan, stood for some time unconsciously astride over my lighted candle. Not a muscle of the faces of the nobles moved, but the Europeans were scarcely so successful in maintaining their gravity.

Mr. DALRYMPLE'S description of Brunai, furnished to the *Field* in August, 1884, is as follows:—"On a broad river, sweeping round in an imposing curve from the South-Eastward, with abrupt ranges of sandstone hills, for the most part cleared of forest, hemming it in on either side, and a glimpse of lofty blue mountains towering skywards far away to the North-East, is a long straggling collection of *atap* (thatch made of leaves of *nibong* palm) and *kajang* (mats of ditto) houses, or rather huts, built on piles over the water, and forming a gigantic crescent on either bank of the broad, curving stream. This is the city of Brunai, the capital of the Yang di Pertuan, the Sultan of Brunai, *ætat* one hundred or more, and now in his dotage: the abode of some 15,000 Malays, whose language is as different from the Singapore Malay as Cornish is from Cockney English, and the coign of vantage from which a set of effete and corrupt *Pangerans* extended oppressive rule over the coasts of North-West Borneo, from Sampanmangiu Point to the Sarawak River in days gone by, ere British enterprise stepped in, swept the Sulu and Illanun pirates from the sea, and opened the rivers to commercial enterprise.

Standing on the summit of one of the above-mentioned hills, a fine bird's eye view is obtained of the city below. The ramshackle houses are all built in irregular blocks or clusters, but present on either side a regular frontage to the broad river, and following its sweeping curve, form two imposing crescent, divided by a fine water-way. Behind these main crescents are various other blocks and clusters of buildings, built higgledy piggledy and without plan of any sort. On the true left bank are some Chinese shops built of brick, and on the opposite bank a brick house of superior pretensions and a waving banner proclaiming the abode of the Chinese Consular Agent of the British North Borneo Company. * * *

A heterogeneous collection of buildings on the right side of the upper part of the city forms the *palace* (save the mark!) of the Sultan himself. A little further down a large, straggling, but substantial plank building, with a corrugated iron roof, marks the abode of the Pangeran Temenggong, a son of the former Sultan and the heir apparent to the throne of Brunai. Two steam launches are lying opposite at anchor, one the property of the Sultan, the other belonging to the heir apparent. * * * * *

"The public reception room of the Sultan's palace is a long apartment with wooden pillars running along either side, and supporting a raised roof. Beyond these on either side, are lateral compartments. At the far end, in the centre of a kind of alcove, is the Sultan's throne. The floors are covered with matting. * * * * *

Although the glories of Brunai have departed, and it is only the shadow of what it was when PIGAFETTA visited it, a certain amount of state is still kept up on occasions. A boat comes sweeping down the river crowded with Malays, a white flag waving from its stern, seven paddles flashing on either side, and an array of white umbrellas midships. *It is* the Pangeran di Gadong coming in state to pay a ceremonial visit. As it sweeps alongside, the Pangeran is seen sitting on a gorgeous carpet, surrounded by his officials. One holds an umbrella over his head, while another holds aloft the *tongkat kraidan,* a long guilded staff, surmounted by a plume of yellow horse hair, which hangs down round it. The most striking point in the attire of the Pangeran and his Officers is the beauty of the *krises* with which they are armed, the handles being of carved ivory ornamented with gold, and the sheaths of beautifully polished wood, resembling satin wood. Cigars and coffee are produced, and a *bichara* ensues. A

Quakers' meeting is no bad metaphor to describe a Malay *bichara*. The Pangerans sit round in a circle smoking solemnly for some time, until a question is put to them, to which a brief reply is given, followed by another prolonged pause.

In this way the business on which they have come is gradually approached.

Their manners are as polished as their faces are immobile, and the way to a Malay's heart lies through his pocket.

To the outsider, Brunai is a city of hideous old women, for such alone are met with in the thronged market place where some hundreds of market boats jostle each other, while their inmates shriek and haggle over their bargains, or during a water promenade while threading the labyrinths of this Oriental Venice; but if acquainted with its intricacies, or if paying a ceremonial visit to any of the leading Pangerans, many a glimpse may be had of some fair skinned beauty peeping through some handy crevice in the *kajang* wall, or, in the latter case, a crowd of light-skinned, dark-eyed houris may be seen looking with all their might out of a window in the harem behind, from which they are privileged to peep into the hall of audience.

The present population of Brunai cannot exceed 12,000 to 15,000 souls, a great number having succumbed to the terrible epidemic of cholera a year ago. The exports consist of sago, gutta percha, camphor, india-rubber, edible birds' nests, gum dammar, etc., and what money there is in the city is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese traders. * * *

In the old days, when it enjoyed a numerous Chinese population, the surrounding hills were covered with pepper plantations, and there was a large junk trade with China. At present Brunai lives on her exports of jungle produce and sago, furnished by a noble river—the Limbang, whose valley lies but a short distance to the Eastward. One great advantage the city enjoys is a copious supply of pure water, drawn from springs at the base of the hills below the town on the left bank of the river. * * * *

"Such is a slight sketch of Brunai of the Brunais. If the Pangerans are corrupt, the lower classes are not, but are lawabiding, though not industrious. And the day may yet come when their city may lift her head up again, and be to North Borneo what Singapore is to the straits of Malacca."

This description gives a capital idea of modern Brunai, and I would only observe that, from the colour of his flag and umbrellas the nobleman who paid the state visit must have been the Bandahara and not the Di Gadong.

The aged Sultan to whom Mr. DALRYMPLE refers was the late Sultan MUMIM, who, though not in the direct line, was raised to the throne, on the death of the Sultan OMAR ALI SAIFUDIN, to whom he had been Prime Minister, by the influence of the English, towards whom he had always acted as a loyal friend. He was popularly supposed to be over a hundred years old when he died and, though said to have had some fifty wives and concubines, he was childless. He died on the 29th May, 1885, having previously, on the advice of Sir C. C. LEES, then British Consul-General, declared his Temenggong, the son of OMAR ALI SAIFUDIN to be his successor. The Temenggong accended the throne, without any opposition, with the title of Sultan, but found a kingdom distracted by rebellion in the provinces and reduced to less than a fourth of its size when the treaty was made with Great Britain in 1847.

I have said that there is no ground rent in Borneo, and that every one builds his own house and is his own landlord, but I should add that he builds his house in the *kampong,* or parish, to which, according to his occupation, he belongs and into which the city is divided. For instance, on entering the city, the first *kampong* on the left is an important one in a town where fish is the principal article of animal food. It is the *kampong* of the men who catch fish by means of bambu fishing stakes, or traps, described hereafter, and supply the largest quantity of that article to the market; it is known as the *Kampong Pablat*.

Next to it is the *Kampong Perambat,* from the casting net which its inhabitants use in fishing. Another parish is called *Membakut* and its houses are built on firm ground, being principally the shops of Chinese and Klings. The last *kam-*

pong on this side is that of *Burong Pingé,* formerly a very important one, where dwelt the principal and richest Malay traders. It is now much reduced in size, European steamers and Chinese enterprise having altered entirely the character of the trade from the time when the old Brunai *nakodahs* (master or owner of a trading boat) would cruise leisurely up and down the coast, waiting for months at a time in a river while trade was being brought in. The workers in brass, the jewellers, the makers of gold brocade, of mats, of brass guns, the oil manufacturers, and the rice cleaners, all have their own *kampongs,* and are jealous of the honour of each member of their corporation. The Sultan and nearly all the chief nobles have their houses on the true left bank of the river, *i.e.*, on the right bank ascending.

The fishing interest is an important one, and various methods are employed to capture the supply for the market.

The *kélong* is a weir composed of nets made of split bambu, fastened in an upright position, side by side, to posts fixed into the bed of the stream, or into the sand in the shallow water of a harbour. There are two long rows of these posts with attached nets, one much longer than the other which gradually converge in the deeper water, where a simple trap is constructed with a narrow entrance. The fish passing up or down stream, meeting with the obstruction, follow up the walls of the *kélong* and eventually enter the trap, whence they are removed at low water. These *kélong,* or fishing stakes as they are termed, are a well known sight to all travellers entering Malay ports and rivers. All sorts of fish are caught in this way, and alligators of some size are occasionally secured in them.

The *rambat* is a circular casting net, loaded with leaden or iron weights at the circumference, and with a spread sometimes of thirty feet. Great skill, acquired by long practice, is shewn by the fisherman in throwing this net over a shoal of fish which he has sighted, in such a manner that all the outer edge touches the water simultaneously; the weights then cause the edges of the circumference to sink and gradually close together, encompassing the fish, and the net is drawn up by a rope attached to its centre, the other end of which the fisherman had retained in his hand. The skill of the thrower is further enhanced by the fact that he, as a rule, balances himself in the bow of a small "dug-out," or canoe, in which a European could scarcely keep his footing at all. The *rambat* can also be thrown from the bank, or the beach, and is used in fresh and salt water. Only small fish and prawns are caught in this way. Prawns are also caught in small *kélongs* with very fine split bambu nets, but a method is also employed in the Brunai river which I have not heard of elsewhere. A specially prepared canoe is made use of, the gunwale on one side being cut away and its place taken up by a flat ledge, projecting over the water. The fisherman sits paddling in the stern, keeping the ledged side towards the bank and leaning over so as to cause the said ledge to be almost level with the water.

From the same side there projects a long bambu, with wooden teeth on its under side, like a comb, fastened to the stern, but projecting outwards, forwards and slightly upwards, the teeth increasing in length towards its far end, and as they sweep the surface of the water the startled prawns, shut in by the bank on one side, in their efforts to avoid the teeth of the comb, jump into the canoe in large quantities.

I have described the method of using the dip net, or *serambau,* on page 42. Many kinds of nets are in use, one—the *pukat*—being similar to our seine or drag net.

The hook and line are also used, especially for deep sea fishing, and fish of large size are thus caught.

A favourite occasional amusement is *tuba* fishing. The *tuba* is a plant the juice of which has strong narcotic properties. Bundles of the roots are collected and put into the bottom of the canoes, and when the fishing ground is reached, generally a bend in a river, or the mouth of a stream which is barred at low tide, water is poured over the *tuba* and the juice expressed by beating it with short sticks. The fluid, thus charged with the narcotic poison, is then baled out of the canoes into the stream and the surface is quickly covered by all sorts of fish in all stages of intoxication, the smaller ones even succumbing altogether to the poison.

The large fish are secured by spearing, amid much excitement, the eager sportsmen often overbalancing themselves and falling headlong into the water to the great amusement of the more lucky ones. I remember reading an account of a dignified representative of Her Majesty once joining in the sport and displaying a pair of heels in this way to his admiring subjects. The *tuba* does not affect the flesh of the fish, which is brought to the table without any special preparation.

The principal export from Brunai is sago flour. The sago palm is known to the natives under the name of *rumbiah,* the pith, after its first preliminary washing, is called *lamantah* (*i.e.,* raw), and after its preparation for export by the Chinese, *sagu.* The botanical name is *Metroxylon, M. Lævis* being that of the variety the trunk of which is unprotected, and *M. Rumphii* that of the kind which is armed with long and strong spikes, serving to ward off the attacks of the wild pigs from the young palm.

This palm is indigenous in the Malayan Archipelago and grows to the height of twenty to forty feet, in swampy land along the banks of rivers not far from the sea, but out of the reach of tidal influences. A plantation once started goes "on for ever," with scarcely any care or attention from the proprietor, as the palm propagates itself by numerous off-shots, which take the place of the parent tree when it is cut down for the purpose of being converted into food, or when it dies, which, unlike most other palms, it does after it has once flowered and seeded, *i.e.,* after it has attained the age of ten or fifteen years.

It can also be propagated from the seed, but these are often unproductive.

If required for food purposes, the sago palm must be cut down at its base before it begins to flower, as afterwards the pith or *farina* becomes dried up and useless. The trunk is then stripped of its leaves and, if it is intended to work it up at its owner's house, it is cut into convenient lengths and floated down the river; if the pith is to be extracted on the spot the trunk is split in two, longitudinally, and is found to contain a mass of starchy pith, kept together by filaments of woody fibre, and when this is worked out by means of bambu hatchets nothing but a thin rind, the outer bark, is left. To separate the starch from the woody fibre, the pith is placed on a mat in a frame work over a trough by the river side; the sago washer then mounts up and, pouring fresh water over the pith, commences vigorously dancing about on it with his bare feet, the result being that the starch becomes dissolved in the water and runs off with it into the trough below, while the woody fibre remains on the mat and is thrown away, or, if the washer is not a Mahomedan, used for fatening pigs. The starch thus obtained is not yet quite pure, and under the name of *lamantah* is sold to Chinese and undergoes a further process of washing, this time by hand, in large, solid, wooden troughs and tubs. When sufficiently purified, it is sun-dried and, as a fine white flour, is packed in gunny bags for the Singapore market. At Singapore, some of this flour—a very small proportion—is converted into the pearl sago of the shops, but the greater portion is sent on direct to Europe, where it is used for sizing cloth, in the manufacture of beer, for confectionery, &c.

It will be seen that the sago palm thus affords food and also employment to a considerable number of both natives and Chinese and, requiring little or no trouble in cultivation, it is a perfect gift of the gods to the natives in the districts where it occurs. It is a curious fact that, though abounding in Sarawak, in the districts near Brunai and in the southern parts of British North Borneo on the West Coast, it seems to stop short suddenly at the Putatan River, near Gaya Bay, and is not found indigenous in the North nor on the North-East. Some time ago I sent a quantity of young shoots to a Chief living on the Labuk River, near Sandakan, on the East Coast, but have not yet heard whether they have proved a success.

A nasty sour smell is inseparable from a sago factory, but the health of the coolies, who live in the factory, does not appear to be affected by it.

The Brunais and natives of sago districts consume a considerable quantity of sago flour, which is boiled into a thick, tasteless paste, called *boyat* and eaten by being twisted into a large ball round a stick and inserted into the mouth—an ungraceful operation. Tamarind, or some very acid sauce is used to impart to it some flavour. Sago is of course cheaper than rice, but the latter is, as a rule, much preferred by the native, and is found more nutritious and *lasting*. LOGAN, in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, calculates that three sago palms yield more nutritive matter than an acre of wheat, and six trees more than an acre of potatoes. The plantain and banana also flourish, under cultivation, in Borneo, and Mr. BURBIDGE, in his preface to the *Gardens of the Sun*, points out that it fruits all the year round and that its produce is to that of wheat as 133 : 1, and to that of the potato as 44 : 1. What a Paradise! some of my readers will exclaim. There can be no want here! I am sure the figures and calculations above quoted are absolutely correct, but I have certainly seen want and poverty in Borneo, and these tropical countries are not quite the earthly paradises which some old writers would have us believe. For our poor British "unemployed," at any rate, I fear Borneo can never be a refuge, as the sun would there be more fatal than the deadly cold here, and the race could not be kept up without visits to colder climates. But if sago and bananas are so plentiful and so nourishing, as we are taught by the experts, it does seem somewhat remarkable, in this age of invention, that some means cannot be devised of bringing together the prolific food stores of the East and the starving thousands of the West.

Both before, during and after the day's work, the Malays, man and woman, boy and girl, solace and refresh themselves with tobacco and with the areca-nut, or the *betel* nut as, for some unexplained reason, it is called in English books, though *betel* is the name of the pepper leaf in which the areca-nut is wrapped and with which it is masticated.

A good deal of the tobacco now used in Brunai is imported from Java or Palembang (Sumatra), but a considerable portion is grown in the hilly districts on the West Coast of North Borneo, in the vicinity of Gaya Bay, by the Muruts. It is unfermented and sun-dried, but has not at all a bad flavour and is sometimes used by European pipe smokers. The Brunai Malays and the natives generally, as a rule, smoke the tobacco in the form of cigarettes, the place of paper being taken by the fine inner leaf of the *nipa* palm, properly prepared by drying. The Court cigarettes are monstrous things, fully eight inches long sometimes, and deftly fashioned by the fingers of the ladies of the harem.

Some of the inland natives, who are unable to procure *nipa* leaf *(dahun kirei),* use roughly made wooden pipes, and the leaf of the maize plant is also occasionally substituted for the *nipa*. It is a common practice with persons of both sexes to insert a "quid" of tobacco in their cheek, or between the upper lip and the gum. This latter practice does not add to the appearance of a race not overburdened with facial charms. The tobacco is allowed to remain in position for a long time, but it is not chewed. The custom of areca-nut chewing has been so often described that I will only remind the reader that the nut is the produce of a graceful and slender palm, which flourishes under cultivation in all Malayan countries and is called by Malays *pinang*. It is of about the size of a nutmeg and, for chewing, is cut into pieces of convenient size and made into a neat little packet with the green leaf of the aromatic betel pepper plant, and with the addition of a little gambier (the inspissated juice of the leaves of the *uncaria gambir*) and of fine lime, prepared by burning sea shells. Thus prepared, the bolus has an undoubtedly stimulating effect on the nerves and promotes the flow of saliva. I have known fresh vigour put into an almost utterly exhausted boat's crew by their partaking of this stimulant.

It tinges the saliva and the lips bright red, but, contrary to a very commonly received opinion, has no effect of making the teeth black. This blackening of the teeth is produced by rubbing in burnt coco-nut shell, pounded up with oil, the dental enamel being sometimes first filed off. Toothache and decayed teeth are almost unknown amongst the natives, but whether this is in some measure due to the chewing of the areca-nut I am unable to say.

It used to be a disagreeable, but not unusual sight, to see the old Sultan at an audience remove the areca-nut he had been masticating and hand it to a small boy, who placed it in his mouth and kept it there until the aged monarch again required it.

The clothing of the Brunai Malays is simple and suitable to the climate. The one garment common to men, women and children is the *sarong,* which in its general signification means a sheath or covering, *e.g.,* the sheath of a sword is a *sarong,* and the envelope enclosing a letter is likewise its *sarong.* The *sarong* or sheath of the Brunai human being is a piece of cotton cloth, of Tartan pattern, sewn down the side and resembling an ordinary skirt, or petticoat, except that it is not pleated or attached to a band at the waist and is, therefore, the same width all the way down. It is worn as a petticoat, being fastened at the waist sometimes by a belt or girdle, but more often the upper part is merely twisted into its own folds. Both men and women frequently wear nothing but this garment, the men being naked from the waist up, but the women generally concealing the breasts by fastening the *sarong* high up under the arms ; but for full dress the women wear in addition a short sleeved jacket of dark blue cotton cloth, reaching to the waist, the tight sleeves being ornamented with a row of half-a-dozen jingling buttons, of gold if possible, and a round hat of plaited *pandan* (screw-pine) leaves, or of *nipa* leaf completes the Brunai woman's costume. No stockings, slippers, or shoes are worn. Ladies of rank and wealth substitute silk and gold brocade for the cotton material used by their poorer sisters and, in lieu of a hat, cover their head and the greater part of the face with a *selendang,* or long scarf of gold brocade. They occasionally also wear slippers. The gold brocade is a specialty of Brunai manufacture and is very handsome, the gold thread being woven in tasteful patterns on a ground of yellow, green, red or dark blue silk. The materials are obtained from China. The cotton *sarongs* are also woven in Brunai of European cotton twist, but inferior and cheap imitations are now imported from Switzerland and Manchester. In addition to the *sarong,* the Brunai man, when fully dressed, wears a pair of loose cotton trowsers, tied round the waist, and in this case the *sarong* is so folded as to reach only half way down to the knee, instead of to the ankle, as ordinarily.

A short sleeved cotton jacket, generally white, covers his body and his head dress is a small coloured kerchief called *dastar,* the Persian word for turban.

The nobles wear silks instead of cottons and with them a small but handsome *kris,* stuck into the *sarong,* is *de rigueur* for full dress. A gold or silver betel-nut box might almost be considered as part of the full dress, as they are never without one on state occasions, it being carried by an attendant.

The women are fond of jewellery, and there are some clever gold and silversmiths in the city, whose designs appear to be imitated from the Javanese. Rings, earrings, broaches to fasten the jacket at the neck, elaborate hairpins, massive silver or gold belts, with large gold buckles, and bracelets of gold or silver are the usual articles possessed by a lady of position.

The characteristic earring is quite a specialty of Brunai art, and is of the size and nearly the shape of a very large champagne cork, necessitating a huge hole being made for its reception in the lobes of the ear. It is made hollow, of gold or silver, or of light wood gilt, or sometimes only painted, or even quite plain, and is stuck, lengthwise, through the hole in the ear, the ends projecting on either side. When the ladies are not in full dress, this hole occasionally affords a convenient receptacle for the cigarette, or any other small article not in use for the time being.

The men never wear any jewellery, except, perhaps, one silver ring, which is supposed to have come from the holy city—Mecca.

The Malay *kris* is too well known to need description here. It is a dagger or poignard with a blade varying in length from six inches to two feet. This blade is not invariably wavy, or serpentine, as often supposed, but is sometimes quite straight. It is always sharp on both edges and is fashioned from iron imported from Singapore, by Brunai artificers. Great taste is displayed in the handle, which is often of delicately carved ivory and gold, and just below the attachment of the handle, the blade is broadened out, forming a hilt, the under edge of which is generally fancifully carved. Age adds greatly to the value of the *kris* and the history of many is handed down. The highest price I know of being given for a Brunai *kris* was $100, paid by the present Sultan for one he presented to the British North Borneo Company on his accession to the throne, but I have heard of higher prices being asked. Very handsomely grained and highly polished wood is used for the sheath and the two pieces forming it are frequently so skilfully joined as to have the appearance of being in one. Though naturally a stabbing weapon, the Malays of Brunai generally use it for cutting, and after an *amok* the blade employed is often found bent out of all shape.

The *parang* is simply an ordinary cutlass, with a blade two feet in length. As we generally carry a pocket knife about with us, so the Brunai Malay always wears his *parang,* or has it near at hand, using it for every purpose where cutting is required, from paring his nails to cutting the posts of which his house is built, or weeding his patch of rice land.

With this and his *bliong* he performs all his carpentry work ; from felling the enormous timber tree in the jungle to the construction of his house and boat. The *bliong* is indeed a most useful implement and can perform wonders in the hands of a Malay. It is in the shape of a small adze, but according to the way it is fitted into the handle it can be used either as an axe or adze. The Malays with this instrument can make planks and posts as smooth as a European carpenter is able to do with his plane.

The *parang ílang* is a fighting weapon, with a peculiarity in the shape of the blade which, Dr. TAYLOR informs me, is not known to occur in the weapons of any other country, and consists in the surface of the near side being flat, as in an ordinary blade, while that of the off side is distinctly convex. This necessitates rather careful handling in the case of a novice, as the convexity is liable to cause the blade to glance off any hard substance and inflict a wound on its wielder.

This weapon is manufactured in Brunai, but is the proper arm of the Kyans and, now, also of the Sarawak Dyaks, who are closely allied to them and who, in this as in other matters, such as the curious perforation of a part of their person, which has been described by several writers, are following their example. The Kyans were once the most formidable Sub-Malay tribe in Northern Borneo and have been alluded to in preceding pages. On the West coast, their headquarters is the Baram River, which has recently been added to Sarawak, but they stretch right across to the East Coast and Dutch territory.

There are many kinds of canoes, from the simple dug-out, with scarcely any free-board, to the *pakerangan,* a boat the construction of which is confined to only two rivers in North Borneo. It is built up of planks fastened together by wooden pegs, carvel fashion, on a small keel, or *lunas.* It is sharp at both ends, has very good lines, is a good sea boat and well adapted for crossing river bars. It is not made in Brunai itself, but is bought from the makers up the coast and invariably used by the Brunai fishermen, who are the best and most powerful paddlers to be found anywhere. The trading boats—*prahus* or *tongkangs*—are clumsy, badly fastened craft, not often exceeding 30 tons burthen, and modelled on the Chinese junk, generally two-masted, the foremast raking forward, and furnished with rattan rigging and large lug sails. This forward rake, I believe, was not unusual, in former days, in European craft, and is said to aid in tacking. The natives now, however, are getting into the way of building and rigging their boats in humble imitation of the Europeans. The *prahus* are generally furnished with long sweeps, useful when the wind falls and in ascending winding rivers, when the breeze cannot be depended on. The canoes are propelled and steered by single-bladed paddles. They also generally carry a small sail, often made of the remnants of different gaily coloured garments, and a fleet of little craft with their gaudy sails is a pleasing sight on a fresh, bright morning. At the sports held by the Europeans on New Year's Day, the Queen's Birthday and other festivals, native canoe races are always included and are contested with the keenest possible excitement by the competitors. A Brunai Malay takes to the water and to his tiny canoe almost before he is able to walk. Use has with him become second nature and, really, I have known some Brunai men paddle all day long, chatting and singing and chewing betel-nut, as though they felt it no exertion whatever.

In the larger canoes one sees the first step towards a fixed rudder and tiller, a modified form of paddle being fixed securely to one *side* of the stern, in such a way that the blade can be turned so as either to have its edges fore and aft, or its sides presented at a greater or less angle to the water, according to the direction in which it is desired to steer the boat.

I was much interested, in going over the Pitt-Rivers collection, at the Oxford University Museum, to find that in the model of a Viking boat the steering gear is arranged in almost exactly the same manner as that of the modern Malay canoe; and indeed, the lines generally of the two boats are somewhat alike.

To the European novice, paddling is severe work, more laborious than rowing; but then a Brunai man is always in "training," more or less; he is a teetotaller and very temperate in eating and drinking; indeed the amount of fluid they take is, considering the climate, wonderfully small. They scarcely drink during meals, and afterwards, as a rule, only wash their mouths out, instead of taking a long draught like the European.

Mr. DALRYMPLE is right in saying that a State visit is like a Quakers' meeting. Seldom is any important business more than broached on such an occasion; the details of difficult negotiations are generally discussed and arranged by means of confidential agents, who often find it to their pecuniary advantage to prolong matters to the limit of their employer's patience. The Brunai Malays are very nice, polite fellows to have to deal with, but they have not the slightest conception of the value of time, and the expression *nanti dahulu* (wait a bit) is as often in their mouths as that of *malua* (by-and-by) is by Miss GORDON CUMMING said to be in those of the Fijians.

A lady friend of mine, who found a difficulty in acquiring Malay, pronounced *nanti dahulu,* or *nanti dulu* as generally spoken, "nanty doodle," and suggested that "the nanty doodles" could be a good name for "the Brunai Malays."

As writing is a somewhat rare accomplishment, state documents are not signed but sealed—"*chopped*" it is called—and much importance is accordingly attached to the official seals or *chops,* which are large circular metal stamps, and the *chop* is affixed by oiling the stamps, blacking it over the flame of a candle and pressing it on the document to be sealed. The *chop* bears, in Arabic characters, the name, style and title of the Official using it. The Sultan's Chop is the Great Seal of State and is distinguished by being the only one of which the circumference can be quite round and unbroken; the edges of those of the Wazirs are always notched.

By the aboriginal tribes of Borneo, the Brunai people are always spoken of as *Orang Abai,* or Abai men, but though I have often enquired both of the aborigines and of the Brunais themselves, I have not been able to obtain any explanation of the term, nor of its derivation.

As already stated, the religion of the Brunais is Mahomedanism; but they do not observe its precepts and forms with any very great strictness, nor are they proselytisers, so that comparatively few of the surrounding pagans have embraced the religion of their conquerors.

Many of their old superstitions still influence them, as, in the early days of Christianity, the belief in the old heathen gods and goddesses were found underlying the superstructure of the new faith and tinging its ritual and forms of worship. There still flourishes and survives, influencing to the present day the life of the Brunais, the old Spirit worship and a real belief in the power of evil spirits (*hantus*) to cause ill-luck, sickness and death, to counteract which spells, charms and prayers are made use of, together with propitiatory offerings. Most of them wear some charm to ward off sickness, and others to shield them from death in battle. If you are travelling in the jungle and desire to quench your thirst at a brook, your Brunai follower will first lay his *parang,* or cutlass in the bed of the stream, with its point towards the source, so that the Spirit of the brook shall be powerless to harm you.

In caves and on small islands you frequently find platforms and little models of houses and boats—propitiatory offerings to *hantus*. In times of general sickness a large model of a boat is sometimes made and decked with flags and launched out to sea in the hope that the evil spirit who has brought the epidemic may take his departure therein. At Labuan it was difficult to prevail on a Malay messenger to pass after sunset by the gaol, where executions took place, or by the churchyard, for fear of the ghosts haunting those localities.

Javanese element, and Hindu work in gold has been discovered buried in the island of Pappan, situated between Labuan and Brunai. Mr. INCHE MAHOMET, H. B. M.'s Consular Agent in Brunai, was good enough to procure for me a native history of Brunai, called the *Telselah Besar,* or principal history. This history states that the first Mahomedan Sovereign of Brunai was Sultan MAHOMET and that, before his conversion and invesiture by the Sultan of Johor, his kingdom had been tributary to the State of Majapahit, on the fall of which kingdom the Brunai Government transferred its allegiance to Johor. Majapahit* was the last Javanese kingdom professing Hinduism, and from its overthrow dates the triumph of Mahomedanism in Java. This occurred in A.D. 1478, which, if the chronicle can be trusted, must have been about the period of the commencement of the Mahomedan period in Brunai. Inclusive of this Sultan MAHOMET and of the late Sultan MUMIM, who died in May, 1885, twenty-three Mahomedan Sultans have reigned in Brunai and, allowing eighteen years for an average reign, this brings us within a few years of the date assigned to the overthrow of the kingdom of Majapahit, and bears testimony to the reliability of the chronicle. I will quote the first few paragraphs of the *Telselah,* as they will give the reader an idea of a Brunai history and also because they allude to the connection of the Chinese with Borneo and afford a fanciful explanation of the origin of the name of the mountain of

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* CRAWFURD's Dictionary—Indian Islands—*Majapait.*

Kinabalu, in British North Borneo, which is 13,700 feet in height:—" This is the genealogy of all the Rájas who have " occupied the royal throne of the Government of Brunai, the " abode of peace, from generation to generation, who inherited " the royal drum and the bell, the tokens from the country of " Johore, *kamal almakam,* and who also possessed the royal " drum from Menangkabau, namely, from the country of Sagun- " tang.

" This was the commencement of the kingdom of Brunai and " of the introduction of the Mahomedan religion and of the " Code of Laws of the prophet, the beloved of God, in the " country of Brunai—that is to say (in the reign of) His High- " ness Sultan MAHOMET. But before His Majesty's time the " country of Brunai was still infidel, and a dependency of " Majapahit. On the death of the Batara of Majapahit and of " the PATIH GAJA MEDAH the kingdom of Majapahit fell, and " Brunai ceased to pay tribute, which used to consist of one " jar of the juice of the young betel-nut every year.

" In the time of the Sultan BAHTRI of the kingdom of Johor, " Tuan ALAK BETATAR and PATIH BERBAHI were summoned " to Johor, and the former was appointed Sultan MAHOMET " by the Sultan of Johor, who conferred on him the royal " drum and assigned him five provinces, namely, Kaluka, Seri- " bas, Sadong, Samarahan and Sarawak. PATIH BERBAI was " given the title of Bandhara Sri Maharaja. After a stay of " some little time in Johor, His Highness the Sultan MAHOMET " returned to Brunai; but His Highness had no male issue and " only one daughter. At that time also the Emperor of China " ordered two of his ministers to obtain possession of the pre- " cious stone of the dragon of the mountain Kinabalu. " Numbers of Chinese were devoured by the dragon and still " possession was not obtained of the stone. For this reason " they gave the mountain the name of Kinabalu *(Kina=* " Chinese; *balu=widow).*

" The name of one of the Chinese Ministers was ONG " KANG and of another ONG SUM PING, and the latter had " recourse to a stratagem. He made a box with glass " sides and placed a large lighted candle therein, and "when the dragon went forth to feed, ONG SUM PING "seized the precious stone and put the lamp in its place and "the dragon mistook it for the precious stone. Having now "obtained possession of the precious stone all the junks set "sail for China, and when they had got a long way off from "Kinabalu, ONG KANG asked ONG SUM PING for the stone, "and thereupon a quarrel ensued beetwen them. ONG KANG "continued to press his demand for the precious stone, and "ONG SUM PING became out of humour and sullen and refused "to return to China and made his way back to Brunai. On "arriving there, he espoused the Princess, the daughter of "Sultan MAHOMET, and he obtained the title of Sultan "AHAMAT.

"The Sultan AHAMAT had one daughter, who was remark-"ably beautiful. It came to pass that a Sheriff named ALLI, "a descendant of AMIR HASSAN *(one of the grandchildren "of the prophet)* came from the country of Taif to Brunai. "Hearing of the fame of the beauty of the Sultan's daughter, "he became enamoured of her and the Sultan accepted him "as his son-in-law and the Government of Brunai was hand-"ed over to him by His Highness and he was styled Sultan "BERKAT. He enforced the Code of Laws of the beloved "of God and erected a mosque in Brunai, and, moreover, "ordered the Chinese population to make a stone fort."

The connection of the Chinese with Brunai was an important event in Borneo history and it was certainly to them that the flourishing condition of the capital when visited by PIGAFETTA in 1521 was due. They were the sole planters of the pepper gardens, the monopoly of the trade in the produce of which the East India Company negotiated for in 1774, when the crop was reported to the Company to have been 4,000 pikuls, equal to about 240 tons, valued on the spot at 17¼ Spanish dollars per pikul. The Company's Agent expressly reported that the Chinese were the only pepper planters, that the aborigines did not plant it, and that the produce was disposed of to Chinese junks, which visited the port and which he trusted would, when the exclusive trade in this article was in the hands of the Company, be diverted from Brunai to Balambangan.

The station at this latter island, as already mentioned, was abandoned in 1775, and the English trade with Brunai appears soon afterwards to have come to an end.

From extracts from the Journal of the Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences published in *The British North Borneo Herald* of the 1st October, 1886, the first mention of Brunai in Chinese history appears to be in the year 669, when the King of Polo, which is stated to be another name for Bunlai (corruption of "Brunai"), sent an envoy to Pekin, who came to Court with the envoy of Siam. Again, in the year 1406, another Brunai envoy was appointed, who took with him a tribute of the products of the country, and the chronicle goes on to say that it is reported "that the present "King is a man from Fukien, who followed CHENG HO when "he went to this country and who settled there."

This account was written in 1618 and alludes to the Chinese shipping then frequenting Brunai. It is by some supposed that the northern portion of Borneo was the destination of the unsuccessful expedition which KUBLAI KHAN sent out in the year 1292.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century a Government seems to have arisen in Brunai which knew not ONG SUM PING and, in 1809, Mr. HUNT reported that Chinese junks had ceased visiting Brunai and, owing no doubt to the rapacious and piratical character of the native Government, the pepper gardens were gradually deserted and the Chinese left the country. A few of the natives had, however, acquired the art of pepper cultivation, especially the Dusuns of Pappar, Kimanis and Bundu and when the Colony of Labuan was founded, 1846, there was still a small trade in pepper with those rivers. The Brunai Rájas, however, received their revenues and taxes in this commodity and their exhorbitant demands gradually led to the abandonment of its cultivation.

These rivers have since passed under the Government of the British North Borneo Company, and in Bundu, owing partly to the security now afforded to life and property and partly to the very high price which pepper at present realizes on account of the Dutch blockade of Achin—Achin having been of late years the principal pepper-growing country—the natives are again turning their attention to this article. I may remark here that the people of Bundu claim and shew evidence of Chinese descent, and even set up in their houses the little altar and joss which one is accustomed to see in Chinamen's shops. The Brunai Malays call the Chinese *Orang Kina* and evidence of their connection with Borneo is seen in such names as *Kina-batangan,* a river near Sandakan on the north-east coast, *Kina-balu,* the mountain above referred to, and *Kina-benua,* a district in Labuan. They have also left their mark in the very superior mode of cultivation and irrigation of rice fields on some rivers on the north-west coast as compared with the primitive mode practised in other parts of Northern Borneo. It is now the object of the Governments of Sarawak and of British North Borneo to attract Chinese to their respective countries by all the means in their power. This has, to a considerable extent, been successfully achieved by the present Rája BROOKE, and a large area of his territory is now under pepper cultivation with a very marked influence on the public revenues. This subject will be again alluded to when I come to speak of British North Borneo.

It would appear that Brunai was once or twice attacked by the Spaniards, the last occasion being in 1645.* It has also had the honour in more recent times, of receiving the attentions of a British naval expedition, which was brought about in this wise. Sir JAMES, then Mr. BROOKE, had first visited Sarawak in 1839 and found the district in rebellion against its ruler, a Brunai Rája named MUDA HASSIM, who, being a friend to the English, received Mr. BROOKE with cordiality. Mr. BROOKE returned to Sarawak in the following year and this time assisted MUDA HASSIM to put down the rebellion and finally, on the 24th September, 1841, the Malay Rája retired from his position as Governor in favour of the Englishman.

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* Captain RODNEY MUNDY, R. N., states that in 1846 he captured at Brunai ten large Spanish brass guns, the longest being 14 feet 6 inches, cast in the time of CHARLES III of Spain and the most beautiful specimens of workmanship he had ever seen. CHARLES III reigned between 1759 and 1788.

The agreement to so transfer the Government was not signed without the application of a little pressure, for we find the following account of it in Mr. BROOKE'S Journal, edited by Captain RODNEY MUNDY, R. N., in two volumes, and published by JOHN MURRAY in 1848:—"October 1st, 1841. "Events of great importance have occurred during the last "month. I will shortly narrate them. The advent of the "*Royalist* and *Swift* and a second visit from the *Diana* "on her return from Brunei with the shipwrecked crew of the "*Sultana,* strengthened my position, as it gave evidence "that the Singapore authorities were on the alert, and other-"wise did good to my cause by creating an impression amongst "the natives of my power and influence with the Governor of "the Straits Settlements. Now, then, was my time for push-"ing measures to extremity against my subtle enemy the "arch-intriguer MAKOTA." This Chief was a Malay hostile to English interest. "I had previously made several "strong remonstrances, and urged for an answer to a "letter I had addressed to MUDA HASSIM, in which I had "recapitulated in detail the whole particulars of our agree-"ment, concluding by a positive demand either to allow "me to retrace my steps by repayment of the sums which "he had induced me to expend, or to confer upon me the grant "of the Government of the country according to his repeated "promises; and I ended by stating that if he would not do "either one or the other I *must find means to right myself.* "Thus did I, for the first time since my arrival in the land, "present anything in the shape of a menace before the Rája, "my former remonstrances only going so far as to threaten to "take away my own person and vessels from the river." Mr. BROOKE'S demand for an investigation into MAKOTA'S conduct was politely shelved and Mr. BROOKE deemed "the "moment for action had now arrived. My conscience told me "that I was bound no longer to submit to such injustice, and "I was resolved to test the strength of our respective parties. "Repairing on board the yacht, I mustered my people, explain-

"ed my intentions and mode of operation, and having loaded "the vessel's guns with grape and canister, and brought her "broadside to bear, I proceeded on shore with a detachment "fully armed, and taking up a position at the entrance of the "Rája's palace, demanded and obtained an immediate audience. "In a few words I pointed out the villany of MAKOTA, his "tyranny and oppression of all classes, and my determination "to attack him by force, and drive him from the country. I "explained to the Rája that several Chiefs and a large body of "Siniawan Dyaks were ready to assist me, and the only course "left to prevent bloodshed was immediately to proclaim me "Governor of the country. This unmistakeable demonstration "had the desired effect * * * None "joined the party of MAKOTA, and his paid followers were not "more than twenty in number.

"Under the guns of the *Royalist,* and with a small body of "men to protect me personally, and the great majority of all "classes with me, it is not surprising that the negotiation pro-"ceeded rapidly to a favourable issue. The document was "quickly drawn up, sealed, signed, and delivered; and on the "24th of September, 1841, I was declared Rája and Governor "of Sarawak amidst the roar of cannon, and a general display "of flags and banners from the shore and boats on the river."

This is a somewhat lengthy quotation, but the language is so graphic and so honest that I need make no apologies for introducing it and, indeed, it is the fairest way of exhibiting Mr. BROOKE'S objects and reasons and is, moreover, interesting as shewing under what circumstances and conditions the first permanent English settlement was formed in Borneo.

Mr. BROOKE concludes his account of his accession to the Government in words that remind us of another unselfish and modest hero—General GORDON. He says:—"Difficulty "followed upon difficulty; the dread of pecuniary failure, the "doubt of receiving support or assistance; this and much "more presents itself to my mind. But I have tied myself to "the stake. I have heaped faggots around me. I stand "upon a cask of gunpowder, and if others bring the torch I "shall not shrink. I feel within me the firm, unchangeable "conviction of doing right which nothing can shake. I see "the benefits I am conferring. The oppressed, the wretched, "the outlawed have found in me their only protector. They "now hope and trust; and they shall not be disappointed while "I have life to uphold them. God has so far used me as a "humble instrument of his hidden Providence; and whatever "be the result, whatever my fate, I know the example will "not be thrown away. I know it tends to a good end in His "own time. He can open a path for me through all difficulties, "raise me up friends who will share with me in the task, "awaken the energies of the great and powerful, so that "they may protect this unhappy people. I trust it may be so: "but if God wills otherwise; if the time be not yet arrived; if it "be the Almighty's will that the flickering taper shall be "extinguished ere it be replaced by a steady beacon, I submit, "in the firm and humble assurance that His ways are better "than my ways, and that the term of my life is better in His "hands than in my own." On the 1st August, 1842, this cession of Sarawak to Mr. BROOKE was confirmed by His Highness Sultan OMAR ALI SAIFUDIN, under the Great Seal. MUDA HASSIM was the uncle of the Sultan, who was a sovereign of weak, vacillating disposition, at one time guided by the advice of his uncle, who was the leader of the "English party," and expressing his desire for the Queen's assistance to put down piracy and disorder and offering, in return, to cede to the British the island of Labuan; at another following his own natural inclinations and siding altogether with the party of disorder, who were resolved to maintain affairs as they were in the "good old times," knowing that when the reign of law and order should be established their day and their power and ability to aggrandize and enrich themselves at the expense of the aborigines and the common people would come to an end. There is no doubt that Mr. BROOKE himself considered it would be for the good of the country that MUDA HASSIM should be raised to the throne and the Sultan certainly entertained a not altogether ill-founded dread that it was intended to depose him in the latter's favour, the more so as a large majority of the Brunai people were known to be in his interest. In the early part of 1845 MUDA HASSIM appears to have been in favour with the Sultan, and was publicly announced as successor to the throne with the title of *Sultan Muda* (muda=young, the usual Malay title for the heir apparent to the Crown), and the document recognising the appointment of Mr. BROOKE as the Queen's Confidential Agent in Borneo was written in the name of the Sultan and of MUDA HASSIM conjointly, and concludes by saying that the two writers express the hope that through the Queen's assistance they will be enabled to *settle the Government of Borneo.* In April, 1846, however, Mr. BROOKE received the startling intelligence that in the December, or January previous, the Sultan had ordered the murder of his uncle MUDA HASSIM and of several of the Ràja's brothers and nobles of his party, in all some thirteen Ràjas and many of their followers. MUDA HASSIM, finding resistance useless, retreated to his boat and ignited a cask of powder, but the explosion not killing him, he blew his brains out with a pistol. His brother, Pangeran BUDRUDIN, one of the most enlightened nobles in Brunai, likewise terminated his existence by an explosion of gunpowder. Representations being made to Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, the Admiral in command of the station, he proceeded in person to Borneo with a squadron of eight vessels, including two steamers. The Sultan, foreseeing the punishment that was inevitable, erected some well-placed batteries to defend his town. Only the two steamers and one sailing vessel of war, together with boats from the other vessels and a force of six hundred men were able to ascend the river and, such was the rotten state of the kingdom of Borneo Proper and so unwarlike the disposition of its degenerate people that after firing a few shots, whereby two of the British force were killed and a few wounded, the batteries were deserted, the Sultan and his followers fled to the jungle, and the capital remained at the Admiral's disposition. Captain RODNEY MUNDY, accompanied by Mr. BROOKE, with a force of five hundred men was despatched in pursuit of His Highness, but it is needless to add that, though the difficulties of marching through a trackless country under a tropical downpour of rain were pluckily surmounted, it was found impossible to come up with the Royal fugitive. Negotiations were subsequently entered into with the Prime Minister, Pangeran MUMIM, an intelligent noble, who afterwards became Sultan, and on the 19th July, 1846, the batteries were razed to the ground and the Admiral issued a Proclamation to the effect that hostilities would cease if the Sultan would return and govern lawfully, suppress piracy and respect his engagements with the British Government ; but that if he persisted in his evil courses the squadron would return and burn down the capital. The same day Admiral COCHRANE and his squadron steamed away. It is perhaps superfluous to add that this was the first and the last time that the Brunai Government attempted to try conclusions with the British, and in the following year a formal treaty was concluded to which reference will be made hereafter.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON NAMES OF PLACES IN THE ISLAND OF SINGAPORE AND ITS VICINITY.

PERHAPS the following notes on some of the names of places in the island of Singapore and its immediate neighbourhood, may not be without interest to the readers of the Journal. In Singapore the population is continually changing and, as the old Malay inhabitants have for the most part died out or migrated, it is probable that, before very long, the names of places may become corrupted (as some already have been) almost beyond recognition. That this should be the case is not surprizing when we consider the various nationalities that have settled down in the island for purposes of trade and commerce, and how few and scattered are the remnants of the old Malay settlers and the remnants of the aboriginal "Orang Laut." It will doubtless seem to Malay scholars to be superfluous to notice the meanings of some of the names, but my object has been to write for the information of those who, although they are not thoroughly conversant with Malay, yet are disposed to take an intelligent interest in the subject.

I have confined myself in these notes to the names of places in the Settlement of Singapore, but I may perhaps instance two cases in which the names of places in Johor territory have become curiously corrupted. There is a place on the shores of the Old Straits near Lĕnduyong called Janggut Ma' Dudok. This figures in the Government map of the island (1885) as "Jaman Dulu" and in the charts as "Jaman Dudu." Again, there is the point known to Malays as

Tanjong Penyusok, and to us from our school geographies as Point Roumania. In KEANE'S *Eastern Geography* it is called "Romania," in the map of the Malay Peninsula (1887) "Tanjong Raměnia," and in the charts and Sailing Directions it is written indifferently as "Ramunia" and "Rumania." There are dangerous shoals to the seaward of the point called by the same name, but the spelling varies in every instance. The fact of the matter is the name of Roumania, or whatever it is, is based on a misconception. There is an island called Pulau Ruměnía about two miles West of Tanjong Penyusok and opposite to it on the mainland is a large *kampong* called Kampong Ruměnía. The name applied to the point—Ramunia, Roumania or Rumania—is evidently a corruption of Ruměnía, and the name has been applied to a place to which it never belonged. Ruměnía is the well known fruit-bearing tree *Bonea microphylla.*

Ayer Gĕmúruh="babbling waters." Gĕmúruh is from "gúroh."

Ayer Sámak. "Sámak" (or samar) is a kind of tree, the bark of which is used in dyeing and tanning.

Bajau="a pirate." (From Battak "Bajo" an attack?)

Batu Koyok. A patch of rocks near Pulau Tĕkong. "Koyok" or "kuyu" is "a pariah dog."

Bĕdok or *Sa-bĕdok*="the drum of a mosque."

Berhála Képing. A curiously shaped rock at the entrance to Sĕlat Singki. "Berhála"* (pronounced Berála) is "an idol," and I am informed that "Képing" is the Orang Laut pronunciation of "Kĕping," the numeral affix. This appendix of Képing, however, is not very satisfactory, and it has been suggested to me by Mr. D. F. A. HERVEY that it is probably "Képing," to guard, hence the name, the idol being supposed to watch the entrance to the strait.

Bĕting Kúsah="the dangerous sand-bank." "Kusah" is a variant of "Susah."

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* NOTE.—"Berhála" is invariably corrupted on the charts into "Varella," *e.g.*, Varella Straits, to the South of Singapore, and Varella Island, off the Pahang Coast.

Blúkang=a kind of fish.

Buran Darat. The coral patch to the N.E. of Blakang Mati. "Buran" is a kind of sea-anemone of a light green colour and is eaten by the Chinese.

Bukit Gĕmía. Mount Imbeah in Blakang Mati. "Gĕmia" is the sago-palm, a variant of "Rĕmbía."

Bukit Serápong. "Sĕrápong" is possibly from "Ápong" "drift wood," but the formation is doubtful.

Gélang. This is probably the plant gélang pasir (Portulaca oleracea). There is another plant, gélang laut (Sesuvium postulacastrum).

Kálang, "a roller, skid" for launching vessels. The Bĕduanda Kálang, a tribe of the Orang Laut, took their name from the river.

Kálang Púding. "Púding" is probably the shrub with variegated leaves (Justicia picta).

Kampong Glam. The glam tree (Melaleuca leucadendron).

Kampong Kópit. The village in Blakang Mati sometimes called Sĕlat Singki. "Kopit"="narrow, contracted."

Kampong Pangkálan Páku. "Pangkálan" (from "Pangkal") "landing place;" "Paku"=a generic name for fern.

Kampong Pĕrmátang. "Pĕrmátang" is "rising ground," "a long ridge" derived from "Batang."

Kampong Rĕnggam. (1)—"Rĕnggam" or "Ranggam" a thorny plant growing on low land. Its fruit can be eaten, and ataps are sometimes made out of its leaves. The plant is like the Kĕlúbi. (2)—"Rĕnggam"=an instrument for cutting padi.

Kandang Kĕrbau="buffalo pen." Sometimes wrongly written "Kampong Kĕrbau."

Kranji. A tree (Dialium indicum).

Lĕbong Acheh. This is a hollow or cutting ("lĕbong") in the sandy beach near Changi Point as if a large boat had been hauled up there. The story is that one of the Achinese ships that attacked Johor was beached there for repairs. Compare Mr. HERVEY'S note on "Prigi Acheh," p. 168 of Journal No. 11.

Loyang. "Brass" according to FAVRE. Perhaps the place is so called from the colour of the water.

Pasir Pĕlékat, i.e., Pasir Orang Pĕlékat. "Pĕlékat"= Pulicat, the place in India.

Pasir Ris. Perhaps this is a contraction for Pasir Iris ("iris"=to shred). I have heard the word pronounced as Pasíris by an old resident.

Pinang Rawang. "Rawang" is a "swamp" or "quaking bog."

Pulau Ayer Chawan. Pulau Ayer Limau. Pulau Ayer Mĕrbau. These three islands are close together. "Chawan" is "a cup" or "basin;" "Mĕrbau" is a tree (Afzelia palembanica).

Pulau Blakang Mati="dead-back island," so called from the sterility of the soil on the hills.

Pulau Brani. Properly="Pulau Ayer Brani," as it is still written on the charts. The island is so called from a well at the top of the hill, the water of which was supposed to have potent qualities. There used to be a "Kolam," or tank, formed out of the natural rock on the Tanjong Pagar side of the island which received the overflow from the well and in which people used to bathe. The remains of this tank can still be seen.

Pulau Bukum. "Bukum" is said to be the same as "Hukum," and there is a tradition that the Raja used to try cases in the island, hence the name, probably through the intermediate form "berhukum."

Pulau Damar Laut. "Damar Laut" is the tree "Vatica russak." "Damar Laut," however, is the name also given to another tree (Canarium).

Pulau Jong. "Junk Island," a small island of a conical shape to the North of Pulau Sĕking and Pulau Sĕbárok. The story is that Malay pirates one night attacked a Chinese junk, which was anchored where the island now is, and just as the Malays got alongside, the Nakhodah of the junk awoke. On seeing the pirates, through terror, he uttered such a frightful yell that the sea-spirit turned the junk into an island much to the consternation of the Malays.

Pulau Khatib Bongsu. "Khatib"="a preacher," "Bongsu"="youngest-born," hence=the island of a person of that name. This name has been fearfully corrupted in charts and maps, figuring as "Kitch Bungsee," "Kita Bangsa," &c.

Pulau Mĕrambong. "Rambong" is the kind of basket used by Bugis in Singapore for carrying pine-apple in, but Mr. D. F. A. HERVEY suggests that the name is probably derived from the plant called "ambong-ambong," a seaside shrub with a white flower.

Pulau Misĕmút. Derived from "Sĕmút" (ants).

Pulau Miskól. "Miskól" is the larger kind of water-vessel made from the coco-nut shell, and has a narrow orifice. The "Gayong" is shallower and is the half shell. Compare Tĕrumbu Gayong, a shoal not far from the island. The ordinary form of the word is "Sĕkol" and the "Mi" in this and the other word (Misĕmut) would seem to be an affix peculiar to the *bhasa Orang Laut.*

Pulau Pések. "Pések" is a Bugis word meaning coins with holes in the middle. Compare "Pitis" and "Pichis."

Pulau Rĕnget. "Rĕnget" is the sand-fly (agas-agas), and signifies "mosquito" in some aboriginal dialects. It is also the name of a fresh water shell.

Pulau Să-Kíjang Bandéra, Să-Kíjang Pĕlĕpah=St. John's Island West and St. John's Island East, respectively. St. John's, as pointed out by Mr. W. E. MAXWELL, is a corruption of "Sa-Kíjang." Să-Kíjang Bandéra is so called because there used to be a flagstaff there before it was moved to Mount Faber. In the map of the island (1885) "Bandéra" is corrupted with "Berak"!

"Pĕlĕpah" are the fronds of a palm. These islands are supposed to be two roe-deer at which the "spear-reef" (Tĕrúmbu Sĕlígi) off Blakang Mati is being aimed.

Să-ranggong. "Ranggong" is a kind of bird about the size of the adjutant and its description is as follows:—

Black on back and white on breast, neck long, bill long and sharp, crest grey. The feet are not webbed.

Pulau Sĕbúrus. "Sĕbúrus" is a sort of fruit-bearing tree that grows in mangrove swamp.

Pulau Sĕmúlun. "Sĕmúlun" is the name of a tribe of the "Orang Laut." The name is wrongly written as "Sĕmbilan" on the Government Map (1885).

Pulau Súber. "Suber" is a kind of tree out of the bark of which cord is made.

Pulau Súdong. A beautiful little island surrounded by a coral reef. "Súdong" is said to be the same as "Tudong" (a cover), so called from the shape of the island with the reef round it.

Pulau Tĕkong. "Tĕkong"="an obstacle" so called because the island blocks the mouth of the Johor River.

Pulau Ubin. "Ubin" according to FAVRE is Javanese, and means "squared stone." The island is so called from the granite quarries.

Sarang Rimau="The tiger's den." This is the western end of Blakang Mati, apparently the place where Fort Siloso now is. "Salúsuh" is a kind of herb used as a remedy in childbirth, but I have no idea how the fort came to be so called, as the Orang Laut of Kampong Kopit only know the place by the name of Sarang Rimau.

Sĕlat Singki. The narrow strait between Pulau Brani and Blakang Mati. The charts wrongly give the name to the Sĕlat Pandan. "Singki" probably="Sĕngkil" or "Singkir"=sharp-edged. At Penang the word means "set on edge" (of the teeth), hence perhaps it is metaphorically applied to the difficulties of the passage.

"Sĕngkil" is also the name of a plant.

Sĕlat Tĕbrau. "Tĕbrau" is a kind of large fish. The word also signifies a large kind of grass like prairie-grass.

Sungei Bĕrih. "Bĕrih" is the variety of the red fish with the black head.

Sungei Bĕrónok. "A kind of sea-worm" (FAVRE).

Sungei Jĕlútong. "Jĕlútong" is a gutta-bearing tree (Dyera costulata).

Sungei Pĕrópok. "Pĕrópok"="brambles," "thorns."

Sungei Ponggol. "Ponggol"="a stump of a tree" especially "a high stump." Compare "Púnggor." It has been suggested to me that the word is Tamil (Ponkal, "the feast of the boiling rice," celebrated when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn), but the word is clearly Malay and not Tamil.

Sungei Sa-rímbun. "Rimbun" is "luxuriant," "in great quantity," "thick."

Sungei Sĕlétar. A tribe of the Orang Laut (Orang Sĕlétar), who formerly lived there, took its name from the river. See Journal Indian Archipelago, Vol. I, p. 302.

Sungei Tampínes. "Tampínes" is the well-known timber tree (Sloctia sideroxylon).

Sungei Téban. "Téban"=" to bet," "to stake an equal amount."

Sungei Tĕmbuan. "Tĕmbuan" or "Tĕbuan"=" a hornet."

Sungei Tĕngek. "Tĕngek"="the rank smell of things cooked in oil and kept a long time."

Sungei Tuas. "Tuas"="to chop in two pieces," also "to raise by leverage," "to support."

Tanjong Awar or *Aur.* "Awar" (Aur) is the large kind of bamboo (Dendrocalamus). This is the point known as St. James' in the New Harbour.

Tanjong Malang, or "Malay Spit." "Malang" in navigation means "a black rock," and the name is given to the patch of rocks running out to seaward from Fort Palmer. This is the place where Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES hung in chains the body of Syed YASIN, the man who stabbed Colonel FARQUHAR, the story of which is told by ABDULLAH in his "Hikaiat."

Tanjong Mĕngkúang. "Mengkúang" is the well-known thorny plant out of which kajangs and mats are made.

Tanjong Mĕrawang. "Mĕrawang" means "ragged," "full of holes" and the point is so called from its appearance. The word is derived from "Rawang," "a bog." This point is wrongly marked both in the charts and the Government Map (1885). In the charts Tanjong

Měrawang is called Tanjong Kampong, evidently from a confusion with Tanjong Karang the next point.

The point marked as Tanjong Měrawang in the charts is really Tanjong Tuas.

Tanjong Pagar. I presume this name was given on account of the Wharf. The old name of the place is Sělintar.

Tanjong Ru. "Ru" is the Casuarina littoria.

Tanjong Sělinsing. "Sělinsing" is a kind of fish about six inches long. It is also a jungle variety of the Pandanus.

Tanjong Teregeh. "Teregeh" I imagine to be a corruption of the native name of the place Těríta. "Těríta" is the small kind of cuttle fish. "Teregeh" is neither English nor Malay, as far as I know.

Tělok Baru. "Baru" is a species of Hibiscus, and the word is, I think, correctly written "baru" and not "bharu" (new).

Tělok Saga. "Saga" a kind of bean, Abrus peccatorius or Adenanthus pavonina.

CHINESE NAMES.

Ang Mo Kio, lit., "The red-haired (*i.e.,* European) bridge."

Toa Payoh. "Toa" is "big" and "Payoh" is the Chinese form of "Paya" the Malay word meaning a "swamp."

Chan Chu Kang, &c. Chan Chu Kang, Choa Chu Kang, &c., apparently mean the river (Kang) of the Chan Chu, the Choa Chu tribe, &c.

H. T. HAUGHTON.

JOURNAL OF A TRIP TO PAHANG, &c.

WITH

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

August, 17th to 27th, 1889.

Started from Singapore in the *Sea Belle* at 4.45 P.M. on Saturday, the 17th August. Reached Pulau Tioman before daylight on the 18th. Put into a bay on the S. E. side of the island, but, owing to the heavy swell, had to go on to Nipah Bay on the western side.

The Island of Tioman is hilly, very rocky, and heavily wooded. We landed at Nipah Bay soon after 6 A.M., and returned on board soon after 9 A.M. At the spot where we landed there is a small Malay Settlement called Kampong Nipah. The beach is sandy, with a large admixture of coral detritus. Beyond high-water mark, the beach is covered with grass and a variety of plants, the most conspicuous being the Goat's-foot Convolvulus. Beyond the beach, and running parallel with the sea-line, is a creek twenty to thirty feet wide, discharging into the sea at the base of a hill about a couple of hundred yards to the south of where we landed. The ground commences to rise almost immediately behind this creek. The whole place is heavily wooded, and everywhere there crop up boulders, of all sizes and shapes, of granite. There are a good number of coco-nut trees, but they appear to have been badly attacked by beetles. There was one splendid grove of durian trees, and many others scattered about the kampong. I noticed also several lime-trees, one with a large number of unripe fruit on it.

Of birds, mammals, reptiles and insects, I saw hardly anything. Of birds, I only saw one snipet (*Tringoides hypoleucus*), and a few specimens of the Eastern pied robin (*Copsychus musicus*). I heard some hornbills flying overhead, but could not see them, and so could not determine the species. I saw also a few pigeons, but could not obtain a shot. I only actually procured two specimens of the red-headed tailor-bird (*Sutorius ruficeps*), and two specimens of the common Malayan sunbird (*Cinyris malaccensis*). These latter were moulting and not fit for preserving.

Of mammals, I obtained one specimen of the common squirell (*Sciurus atrodorsalis*), and I saw a few small bats, which I failed to obtain.

I did not see any reptiles, and of insects the best thing I got was about a dozen specimens of a Caddis-fly (*Trichoptera sp.?*). These I obtained over a small stream that came down behind the village. The butterflies I observed were the common species of Singapore, the most common being *Papilio polytes* and *Danais vulgaris*. Of these, I obtained specimens, as well as a few small blues belonging to the *Lycenediæ*.

In the stump of an old coco-nut tree examined by Mr. RIDLEY we obtained one perfect specimen of the coco-nut weevil (*Rhyacophilus ferrugeneus*), and a number of its cocoons, and a few cockroaches. Mr. RIDLEY, also obtained for me, from a stream up which he worked, some specimens of a small fresh-water shrimp.

Flying about over the sea I noticed a number of terns (*Sterna melananchen*), a few gulls, probably the laughing gull (*Xena ridibunda*), and a noddy (*Anous stolidus*).

Soon after getting on board we commenced to steam along the western side of the island, keeping close inshore. The appearance of the island was much the same throughout, being heavily wooded, with indications of existing or abandoned kampongs.

We arrived off Kwala Pahang in the afternoon, and went ashore soon after, and met Mr. RODGER and Mr. WISE.

Almost as soon as we landed, a drizzling rain set in, which continued more or less the whole time we were ashore, so that it was almost impossible to obtain any specimens. All I obtained was one tailor-bird and one edible-nest swiftlet

(*Collocalia spodiopygia*). I saw a number of other birds, but as they were all of the common species obtainable at any time in Singapore, I contented myself with merely noting their occurrence.

At 7.45 on the morning of Monday, the 19th, we started for Pekan, two boats being towed by the steam launch. The river was very winding and full of sand-banks, so that the journey took more than two hours. Immediately after breakfast, about 11 A.M., Mr. RIDLEY and I started to collect.

The country in the immediate vicinity of Pekan is quite flat, the plains being covered with short grass. Here and there the ground is more or less swampy, the swampy ground is everywhere covered with clumps of the palm from which the sticks known at "Penang Lawyer" is obtained. On the higher and drier ground, are larger or smaller patches of scrub or secondary jungle, and occasionally a Malay house, surrounded with plantain, durian, and other fruit trees, is met with. Far in the distance could be seen heavy forest, but within many miles of Pekan nearly all the larger forest has been felled.

Birds and insects were not very numerous, and, as at Pulau Tioman, they appeared to be only of the commoner species found on the western side of the islands. The bird that was most numerous was the little white-headed finch (*Munia maya*). Of these I found several new nests, but Mr. RIDLEY was fortunate in finding one with four fresh eggs. The yellow-wattled myna (*Eulabes javanensis*) and the metallic starling (*Caloruis chalybæus*) were also common. I heard and saw at a distance several parties of the common Malayan hornbill (*Hydrocissa convexa*). OMAR KHAN, Government Peon, shot a specimen of the lesser serpent eagle (*Spilornis bacha*), which he gave me for the Museum. Green pigeons were not uncommon, but seemed to consist of but one species (*Osmotreron vernans*). The above were the most noticeable birds, and I saw nothing else during our three days' stay in Pekan worth recording. I forgot to mention that the common Indian black raven or corby (*Corvus macrorhynchus*) was very common, and the maroon kite (*Haliastur indus*) was frequently seen.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 20th, I accompanied His Excellency across the river, landing a few miles above Pekan. The country here was flat, the soil sandy, and everywhere covered with bushes, and fringed with secondary jungle. Here the green pigeon (*O. vernans*) was very numerous, flying overhead, in parties of five to ten or more, back and forwards between the clumps of jungle. The best bird I obtained while at Pekan was a specimen of Raffles hawk owl (*Minox scutulata*). This bird had flown into the room the night before our arrival, and had been captured by Mr. OWEN. It had died during the night, and had been thrown away, but on hearing about it, I searched and found it. It was not injured as to its plumage, and has made a very fine specimen, the only one we at present have in the Museum.

I obtained specimens of all the butterflies and other insects that I possibly could, but, as before mentioned, they were all of the common forms obtainable on the western side of Peninsula.

At 3.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 21st, we left Pekan, and arrived off Tringganu early next morning. A delay occurred in landing, as a Dato had to be sent ashore to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Governor. After breakfast we started, and on landing at the town Mr. RIDLEY and I started at once to look for collecting ground. The only bit of likely ground in sight was the hill on which the fort was placed, but we were not allowed to ascend this, so we crossed the river and landed on a narrow spit of sand, sparsely covered with vegetation, which consisted chiefly of the Madagascar perriwinkle. Though apparently fair ground for botanizing, it yielded nothing zoologically. All I got was a rare butterfly (*Papilio clytia*) and a number of small bivalves that had been left stranded on the beach.

The town of Tringganu is very thickly populated, the number of women and children being remarkable. The women there and at Kelantan are not shy, and mingle freely with the men. At a small market that was being held, the sales were being conducted by women. I noticed in several places in the town large quantities of salted limes put out in the sun to dry, so this fruit is evidently largely produced. Coconuts, too, were numerous, and are largely exported to Siam. The coco-nut trees from Tringganu northwards do not seem to be attacked by beetles. Fishing seems to be the great occupation of the place, and on the morning of our arrival we passed through a fleet of over a hundred boats standing out to sea, each boat having from eight to ten men. The Chinese, of whom there are several hundred in the town, are kept to the further end of the town, and not allowed to mingle with the Mahomedan population.

We arrived off Kelantan early on the morning of the 23rd (Friday). Soon after anchoring, the Dato started in the steam launch to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, but it was nearly dark before he returned; in consequence we were detained the entire day on board, and were unable to land. Being unable to land, we started dredging by dragging a bucket along the length of the ship and then carefully washing the bucket-full of dark tenacious clay so obtained. A number of small shells were obtained, mostly dead, one fine specimen alive, of a beautiful star-fish (*Ophiocoma sp.?*), but so brittle that, before it could be safely stowed away in spirit, it had become imperfect. We also got half-a-dozen specimens of a *Holothurus* or sea slug, small but apparently adult.

At 8 A.M. next morning (Saturday, 24th) His Excellency started for Kelantan, Mr. RIDLEY and I following in the whale-boat very soon after. We sailed up the river, and first landed at a kampong, but did not obtain much. We then landed on a low sandy and marshy island, covered for the most part with a sedge, in which I saw specimens of the white-breasted water-hen (*Erythra phœnicura*) and the banded rail (*Rallus striatus*), a small sedge warbler (*Costicola exilis*), and the lesser coucal (*Centrococcyx bengalensis*). I here also got, on some small flowering shrubs, a number of good insects, the best being a green fly (*Stilbum*) which will not unlikely prove to be an undescribed species. At present only two species of this genus are recorded from these parts (*Stilbum splendidum* and *S. occulata*), and it is neither of these. I also obtained specimens of several species of wasps. After leaving the island, we proceeded a couple of miles further up the river, where there was a small kampong. The place looked, and proved, a good collecting-ground, both zoologically and botanically. The country was flat, chiefly paddy-land, but now dry, margined with strips of secondary forest, and, on the higher and drier parts, everywhere dotted with clumps of bamboo.

The first bird I got was a fine female of one of the serpent eagles (*Spilornis rutherfordi).* I also noticed a flock of the pink-breasted parroqueet (*Palæornis fasciatus*). Vultures (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*) were also common. A few Indian ravens were seen, but they were not so numerous as at Pekan. No snakes were seen here or at any other place visited, but at this kampong I shot two lizards—one a species of *Varanus*, which I have not yet identified, and the other a burrowing lizard feeding on vegetable substances, and which will probably prove to be *Liolepis guttatus* or a closely-affined species. A few insects were obtained at this spot, but none calling far particular notice.

Kelantan differs considerably from Tringganu, in that at the latter place fishing seems to be the chief industry. The manufacture of sarongs, krisses, &c., is largely carried on, while to agriculture but small attention seems to be paid. At Kelantan it is different, the people being apparently chiefly agriculturists, paddy and coco-nuts being extensively grown, Indian corn and tobacco to a lesser extent, and such minor products as croton and castor-oil seeds are not overlooked. Buffaloes and cattle are numerous, and the sheep *are* sheep, not the miserable hybrid-looking animals called sheep in Tringganu and Pekan. Poultry is abundant, and fine large fowls cost about five cents each. Fishing is carried on to only a small extent, and sarongs, krisses, &c. are not made, these being imported from Tringganu. In Kelantan, as in Tringganu, the women, though Mahomedans, mingle freely with the men, and are not in the least shy. The inhabitants very markedly show the admixture of Siamese blood, and this is specially noticeable in the women, who are above the average height of the Malays, some indeed being very tall, and men, women, and children, instead of, like the Malays, being shy, retiring, and silent, are vivacious, talkative, and rather forward.

The banks of the Kelantan River are very beautiful; the admixture of coco-nuts and clumps of bamboos, with stretches of bright green paddy, with a back ground of dark forest, makes a pretty picture. The coinage differs from Pahang, consisting only of the silver dollar and small circular tin coins, about the size of, but not so thick as a cent with a hole in the centre. Five hundred of these coins are the equivalent of a dollar. Copper cents, or the smaller silver parts of a dollar, are not accepted.

Got back to the steamer about noon, and left in the afternoon for the Cheranting River, where we arrived at 8 A. M. the next morning (Sunday, the 25th).

The river is situated at the head of a fine bay, but is a miserably small stream, with its mouth completely blocked up with fallen trees, and with only sufficient water to float a dug-out drawing but a few inches of water. Landed on the right bank just at the entrance of the stream, and stayed a short time on shore. Tracks of game, such as deer, pigs, tiger, and peacock, were numerous along the beach, but we did not actually see anything. I obtained two shore plover, which were interesting, shewing as they did the remains of the rufous breeding plumage. One was the larger shore plover (*Ægialitis geoffroyi*), the other the lesser shore plover (*Ægialitis mongola*). The most northern point where these birds have been found breeding is in Siberia, on the banks of the Yenesei.

After lunch started for the Rumpin River, fifty miles south of Cheranting, and twenty to the north of the Endau River, the boundary between Johor and Pahang. Anchored about 7 P.M., off the mouth and about four miles from shore.

On Monday, the 26th, at 5.30 P. M., steamed close in to shore, and landed on the right bank, where a Police Station is being erected. His Excellency and Mr. RODGER proceeded up the river to the Settlement, about twenty minutes' steam in the launch. This was quite the best collecting-ground I had met with; birds were numerous, and the sandy soil round the new station was full of the burrowing lizards (*Liolepis*). I obtained six fine specimens. Of birds, I got four specimens of the beautiful tree swifts (*Dendrochelidon comatus* and *D. longipennis*). I also got male and female of an aberrant cuckoo (*Phænicophaës erythrognathus*). The plumage in both sexes of this species is alike, but the irides of the male are pale blue, those of the female bright yellow. I obtained also a number of other species of birds.

We returned to the steamer about 10 A. M., and started almost immediately back for Kwala Pahang, where we arrived at 5 P. M., and there Mr. RODGER left to return. We then steamed south *en route* for Singapore, where we arrived at 9.20 A. M. on Tuesday.

The coast-line between the Cheranting and Rompin Rivers is very fine, the hills coming in many cases to the water's edge, and tier above tier rising away into the interior. In some cases the hills that we could see in the far distance must have been from eight to ten thousand feet high. On Pulau Tioman and in the Rumpin River mangrove was met with, but the other places visited seemed to be free from it. The beach, or rather only that portion of it covered during the N.E. monsoon, was covered with pumice-stone. In many places, as at Cheranting and Rumpin, the pieces were often about six inches across.

At Tringganu, on the beach, His Excellency the Governor collected a number of the shells af an oyster. These are so delicate and translucent that at first I mistook them for the scales of a large fish. They are small, barely two inches across, but as pearly on the outer as on the inner surface. His Excellency has kindly given me for the Museum the best pair he collected.

It was rather remarkable that during the entire trip no land snake was met with; a few sea snakes were seen.

WM. DAVISON,
Secretary, Raffles Library and Museum.

Singapore, 30th August, 1889.

A
LIST OF THE BIRDS
OF THE
BORNEAN GROUP OF ISLANDS

BY

A. H. EVERETT, C.M.Z.S.

NOTE.

THE only complete lists of the Birds of Borneo and its adjacent islands hitherto published appear to be the well known "Catalogo Sistematico degli Uccelli di Borneo" of Count SALVADORI and a "Liste des Oiseaux de Borneo" by M. VORDEMAN. The first named work appeared as the fourteenth volume of the Annals of the Civic Museum of Genoa in 1874, and although still indispensable to students of Indo-Malayan ornithology, it has now fallen out of date in many important respects, while the list of M. VORDEMAN is simply a catalogue of titles without references, brought out at Batavia in 1886, and it also is already out of date. Such being the case, I have endeavoured, in the following list, to compile a fresh catalogue of all the species of birds authentically recorded up to the present date as inhabiting or visiting the Bornean group of islands, with the object of providing a provisional hand-list to be of temporary use to field collectors and others until material shall have been so far further accumulated as to enable some competent ornithologist to take up the Bornean avifauna and treat it in an exhaustive manner. This cannot be done until more adequate series of authentic Bornean specimens of many of the species are available for study, and until the eastern, south-western, and central districts of Borneo itself, and a proportion of the outlying islets intervening between it and the Philippines, Celebes, Java, &c., together with the mountains of Palawan, have been worked by collectors.

The area of the Bornean group may be defined for the purposes of this list by a line which, starting from a point immediately to the west of St. Julian I. in the Tambelan Archipelago and being drawn to the south of the Great Natuna, passes northward of Labuan, and follows thence the 100-fathom line so as to embrace Balabac, Palawan (Paragua), the Calamianes, and the Cuyo islands, and, returning along the same line of soundings on the southern side of Palawan, is drawn immediately to the eastward of the islands of Cagayan Sulu and Sibutu—whence it is continued through the Macassar Straits south of the Paternoster, Lauriot (Laoet Ketjil) and Solombo islets, and in a north-westerly direction up through the Carimata Strait back to the island of St. Julian.

In thus attempting to define the area within which the adjacent smaller islands may be regarded as being affiliated zoologically to Borneo, there exists no guide, in many cases, beyond their greater proximity to the latter island than to the other neighbouring large masses of land by which they are surrounded, and the evidence afforded by the soundings shown on our Admiralty Charts. The limits above adopted must, therefore, be looked upon as being in some degree approximate. But as there are no islands of considerable size of which the fauna is wholly unknown, except the Great Natuna, bordering upon the line of delimitation, it is not probable that any material extension or contractions of the boundary here assumed for the Bornean group will be necessitated by the results of future field-work.

The present list and its arrangement being of a provisional and tentative character, no attempt has been made to compile a complete synonymy of the species enumerated. Such references as are given are only sufficient, as a general rule, to serve as authority for the title which I have adopted, and for the inclusion of the species in the Bornean avifauna. For the same reason, all field-notes are excluded, with the exception that the distribution of each species within the limits of the Bornean group is noted so far as is at present feasible.

As many of the localities indicated do not appear on the accompanying maps, I may mention that Matang, Sirambu, Jambusan, Puak, Bidi, Busau, Paku and Buntal are all within a radius of 15 miles of the town of Kuching in Sarawak; Marintaman, Mengalong, Kalias and Lumbidan are on the coast of Borneo immediately opposite Labuan; Sigalind and Gomanton are in the vicinity of Sandakan in North-east Borneo; Kupang, Kuala Kapoeas, Tumbang Hiang, Telang, Tamiang, Rangas, Meratus Mountains and Lihong Bahaja are in the South-east portion of the island. The locality Kuala Kapoeas is not to be confounded with the great river called Kapoeas, which debouches on the west coast of Borneo, and on which the town of Pontianak is situated.

No family of birds is exclusively confined to the Bornean group, and but few genera even are peculiar. *Allocotops, Chlocharis, Androphilus* and *Ptilopyga* among the Timeliidæ; *Tricophoropsis* and *Orcoctistes* among the Brachypodidæ; *Pityriasis* (?) among the Laniidæ; *Chlamydochœra* among the Campophagidæ; *Heteroscops* among the Babonidæ; *Lobiophasis* among the Phaxianidæ; and *Hœmatortyx* among the Tetraonidæ. These all appear to be peculiar to the island of Borneo alone; while we have *Ptilocichla* among the Timeliidæ and *Dryococcyx* among the Cocobidæ restricted apparently to the Palawan sub-group. Of the species, however, a considerable proportion seem to be exclusively confined to the group, as will be observed from the following enumeration, in which those which are restricted to the Palawan sub-group are distinguished by the prefix of an asterisk:—

1 Cettia oreophila
2 Merula seebohmi
3 Geocichla aurata
4 Myiophoreus borneensis
5 Brachypteryx erythropyga
6 Copsychus niger
7 Cittocincla suavis

8 Cittocincla stricklandi
*9 ,, nigra
10 Henicurus borneensis
11 Phyllergates cinereicollis
12 Burnesia superciliaris
13 Garrulax schistochlamys
14 Rhinocichla treacheri
15 Allocotops calvus
16 Stachyris borneensis
17 Cyanoderma bicolor
18 Chlocharis æmiliæ
19 Androphilus accentor
20 Malacopterum cinereocapillum
21 Staphidia everetti
22 Herpornis brunescens
23 Mixornis borneensis
24 ,, cagayænensis
25 ,, montana
*26 ,, woodi
27 Turdinus canicapillus
*28 ,, rufifrons
29 ,, atrigularis
30 Drymocataphus capistratoides
31 Ptilopyga rufiventris
32 ,, leucogrammica
*33 Ptilocichla falcata
*34 Anuropsis cinereiceps
35 Corythocichla crassa
36 Turdinulas exsul
37 Orthnocichla whiteheadi
*38 Iole striaticeps
39 Hemixus connectens
40 Criniger diardi
*41 ,, frater
42 Criniger ruficrissus
*43 ,, palawanensis
44 Tricophoropsis typus
45 Oreoctistes leucops
*46 Pyconotus cinereifrons
47 Rubigula paroticalis
48 ,, montis
49 Chloropsis viridinucha
50 ,, kinabaluensis
*51 ,, palawanensis
*52 Irena tweeddalii
*53 Oriolus palawanensis
54 ,, consobrinus
55 ,, vulneratus
56 Parus sarawakensis
*57 ,, amabilis
58 Dendrophila corallipes
(?) 59 Pitynosis gymnocephala
*60 Hyloterpe whiteheadi
71 ,, hypoxantha
62 Chibia borneensis
*63 ,, palawanensis
*64 Buchanga, sp.
65 Chlamydochæra jeffreyi
66 Artamides normani
67 Pericrocotus cinereigula
68 Hemichelidon cinereiceps
*69 Zeocephus cyanescens
70 Rhinomyias gularis
71 ,, ruficrissa
72 Cryptolopha schwaveri
73 ,, montis
74 Stoparala cerviniventris
*75 Siphia lemprieri
76 ,, cœrulata
77 ,, beccariana

78 Siphia obscura
*79 ,, erithacus
*80 Æthopyga shelleyi
*81 Cinnyris aurora
*82 Arochnothera dilutior
83 ,, juliæ
84 Diccum preyeri
85 ,, monticolum
86 Prionochilus xanthopygius
*87 Prionochilus johannæ
88 ,, everetti
89 Zosterops clava
90 Chlorura borneensis
91 Munia fuscans
*92 Eulabes palawanensis
*93 Corone pusilla
94 Dendrocitta cinerascens
95 Cissa jeffreyi
96 Platyomurus aterrimus
(?)97 Platylophus lemprieri
(?)98 Pitta bertæ
99 ,, ussheri
100 ,, granatina
101 ,, arcuata
102 ,, baudi
103 ,, schwaneri
104 Calyptomena whiteheadi
105 Cypsolus lowi
106 Batrachostomus adspersus
107 Caprimulgus borneensis
108 ,, concretus
109 Iyngipicus aurantiiventris
110 ,, picatus
*111 Croysocolaptas erythrocephalus
*112 Thriponax hargitti
*113 Tiga everetti
114 Micropternus badiosus
115 Pelargopsis leucocephala
116 Carcineutes melanops
*117 Anthracoceros lemprieri
118 Harpactes whiteheadi
119 Rhopodytes borneensis
*120 Dryococcyx barringtoni
121 Megalæoma chrysopsis
122 Cyanops pulcherrimus
123 ,, monticolus
*124 Prioniturus cyaniceps
125 Heteroscops luciæ
126 Syrnium leptogrammicum
*127 ,, whiteheadi
128 Accipiter rufotibialis
129 Spilornis pallidus
*130 Baza leucopias
131 Microhierax latifrons
132 Argusianus grayi
*133 Polyplectron napoleonis
134 ,, schleiermacheri
135 Lobiophasis bulweri
136 Euplocamus pyrronotus
137 Bambusieola hyperythra
138 ,, erythrophrys
139 Hæmatortyx sanguiniceps
140 Rallina rufigenis

A certain proportion of these seemingly peculiar species will, in all probability, be found to exist elsewhere in Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, &c., as the birds of these latter districts become better known. On the other hand, it may be anticipated with confidence that further exploration of the highlands of Borneo and Palawan will add many more really peculiar species, and perhaps some genera, to the foregoing list.

In concluding this introductory note, I have to express my great obligation to Mr. R. B. SHARPE for much kindly assistance in the identification of many of the species herein catalogued, and also for permission to include the titles of several which will be described as new to science in his papers on Mr. WHITEHEAD'S collections now in process of publication in the "Ibis." To the latter gentleman I am also much indebted, he having freely placed at my disposal, for examination, his entire collection from Borneo and Palawan.

A. H. EVERETT.

May, 14, 1889.

SUB-CLASS—AVES CARINATÆ.

ORDER—PASSERES.

SUB-ORDER—OSCINES DENTIROSTRES.

FAMILY—TURDIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—SYLVINÆ.

GENUS—PHYLLOSCOPUS.

1.—Phylloscopus borealis.

Phylloscopus borealis, Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v, p. 40.

Phyllopneuste javanica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 244.

P. Magnirostris, Id. idem, p. 245.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

2.—Phylloscopus xanthodryas.
Phylloscopus xanthodryas, Seebohm, Ibis, 1876, p. 72.
Labuan (*Low, Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—ACROCEPHALUS.

3.—Acrocephalus orientalis.
Acrocephalus orientalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 251.
Lingga, Sarawak (*Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Muara I. (*Ussher*); Labuan (*Low*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Lampasuk (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—LOCUSTELLA.

4.—Locustella certhiola.
Locustella certhiola, Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v, p. 114.
Calamodyta doriæ, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 249.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sibu, Nov. 21, 1874, (*A. Everett*); Labuan, Jan. 13, 1888, (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*).

5.—Locustella ochotensis.
Locustella ochotensis, Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v, p. 113; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 338.
Lumbidan (*Low*); Kina Balu (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—CETTIA.

6.—Cettia oreophila.
Cettia oreophila, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 387.
Kina Balu Mt. at 7,000–12,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *C. fortipes* (Hodgs.) of the Himalayas, W. China and Formosa.

SUB-FAMILY—TURDINÆ.

GENUS—MERULA.

7.—Merula obscura.
Merula obscura, Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v, p. 273.
Turdus pallens, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 256.
Labuan (*Low*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Muara I. (*Ussher*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000–9,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

8.—Merula seebohmi.
Merula seebohmi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 386.
Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000–12,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Representative form of *M. javanica* (Horef.) of Java, Sumatra and Timor.

GENUS—GEOCICHLA.

9.—Geocichla aurata.
Geocichla aurata, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 478.
Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *G. citrina* (Lath.) of India, Burma and Ceylon.

GENUS—MONTICOLA.

10.—Monticola solitaria.
Monticola solitaria, Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v, p. 319.
M. pandoo, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 13.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Tiga Is. (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu (*Burbidge*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).
The above noted specimens from Bintulu and Labuan are regarded by Mr. Seebohm (*loc. cit.*) as hybrids between *M. solitaria* and *M. cyanus*.

GENUS—ERITHACUS.

11.—Erithacus cyaneus.
Erithacus cyaneus, Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M. v, p. 303.
Labuan (*Low*).

SUB-FAMILY—MYIOTHERINÆ.

GENUS—MYIOPHONEUS.

12.—Myiophoneus borneensis.
Myiophoneus borneensis, Slater, Ibis, 1885, p. 123.
Tagora (*H. Everett*); Kina Balu (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *M. blighi* (Holds.) of Ceylon.

GENUS—BRACHYPTERYX.

13.—Brachypteryx erythrogyna.

Brachypteryx erythrogyna, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 389. Pl. X figs. 1 & 2.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000–9000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Brachypteryx pyrrhogenys (Temm.) has been recorded from Borneo by Mr. Sharpe under the title of *Malacopterum erythrote,* but as some doubt appears to exist as to the Bornean origin of the specimen in question, the occurrence of this species requires further confirmation. Cf. Sharpe, Notes, Leyden Museum, vi, p. 174.

GENUS—TRICHIXOS.

14.—Trichixos pyrrhopygus.

Trichixos pyrrhopygus, Salvad. Ucc. Bor., p. 224.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintula (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—COPSYCHUS.

15.—Copsychus musicus.

Copsychus musicus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 65.

C. mindanensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 254.

C. problematicus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 36.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*).

16.—Copsychus amœnus.

Copsychus amœnus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 255.

Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Banguey I. (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

17.—Copsychus niger.

Copsychus niger, Wardlaw-Ramsay, P. Z. S., 1886, p. 123.

Sandakan (*H. Pryer*).

GENUS—CITTOCINCLA.

18.—Cittocincla suavis.

Cittocincla suavis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 252.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Sirambu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

Representative form of *C. macrurus* (Cm.) of Java, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

19.—Cittocincla stricklandi.

Cittocincla stricklandi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 253.

Labuan (*Mottley*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Banguey I. (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

Common in Northern Borneo, where it seems to replace *C. suavis*. Both are found on the mainland (Trusan) opposite Labuan overlapping each other's range. Dr. GUILLEMARD notes the example obtained by him in Banguey as being of smaller dimensions, and having the lower part of the back immediately above the white ramp washed with orange-chestnut (P. Z. S., 1885, p. 415).

20.—Cittocincla nigra.

Cittocincla nigra, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser. i, p. 335, Pl. lii, figs. 1 & 2.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

GENUS—HENICURUS.

21.—*Henicurus* borneensis.

Henicurus borneensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 277.

H. leschenaulti, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 454.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

A representative form of *H. leschenaulti* of Java and the Malay Peninsula.

GENUS—HYDROCICHLA.

22.—Hydrocichla frontalis.

Hydrocichla frontalis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 321.
Henicurus frontalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 258.
H. leschenaulti, Guillemard, P. Z. S., 1885, p. 415.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

23.—Hydrocichla ruficapilla.
Hydrocichla ruficapilla, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M., vii, p. 319.
Henicurus ruficapillus, Id., Ibis, 1876, p. 42.
Henicurus rufidorsalis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 255.
Puak, Sarawak, Sept. 14, 1874, (*A. Everett*); Jambusan (*Platen*).

Count SALVADORI has expressed his belief (*Jaresber. Ver. Nat. Braunschweig*, 1881, p. 162) that SHARPE'S *H. rufidorsalis* was founded on a young female of *H. ruficapilla*, since it agrees with one of the latter species described by him in Ann. Mus. liv. Genoa, xiv, p. 234. In this opinion Mr. SHARPE now concurs.

SUB-FAMILY—DRYMŒCINÆ.

GENUS—PHYLLERGATES.

24.—Phyllergates cinereicollis.
Phyllergates cinereicollis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 479.
P. cucullatus, Id. idem, 1887, p. 447.
Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Representative form of *P. cucullatus* (Temm.) of Java Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula.

GENUS—ORTHOTOMUS.

25.—Orthotomus ruficeps.
Orthotomus ruficeps, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 248.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

26.—Orthotomus cineracens.
Orhotomus cineraceus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 248.
O. borneensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., 247.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Labuan (*Ussher*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*) ; Usukan Bay (*Guillemard*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*) ; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

27.—Orthotomus atrigularis.
Orthotomus atrigularis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 249.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Jambusan (*Platen*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*).

GENUS—BURNESIA.

28.—Burnesia superciliaris.
Burnesia superciliaris, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 203.
Prinia superciliaris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 249.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Tampasuk (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—CISTICOLA.

29.—Cisticola cisticola.
Cisticola cisticola, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 201.
Taguso (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—MOTACILLIDÆ.

GENUS—MOTACILLA.

30.—Motacilla flava.
Motacilla flava, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x, p. 516.
Budytes viridis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 260.
B. cinerciapillus, Id. idem, p. 261.
This regular winter migrant is found throughout the entire N. W. coast of Borneo from September to May. It has been recorded from Central Borneo

(*Fisher*), and in Palawan from Taguso (*Whitehead*), and P. Princesa (*Platen*).

31.—Motacilla melanope.
Motacilla melanope, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x, p. 497.
Calobates bistrigata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 259.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—ANTHUS.

32.—Anthus campestris.
Anthus campestris, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x, p. 569.
Labuan, Nov. 8, 1887, (*Whitehead*).

33.—Anthus cervinus.
Anthus cervinus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x, p. 585.
Bintulu, Nov. 6, 1875, (*A. Everett*).

34.—Anthus maculatus.
Anthus maculatus, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 619.
Puerto Princesa (*A. Everett*).

35.—Anthus gustavi.
Anthus gustavi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 262.
Labuan (*Treacher*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Tiga Is. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

FAMILY—TIMELIIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—GARRULACINÆ.

GENUS—GARRULAX.

36.—Garrulax schistochlamys.
Garrulax schistochlamys, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 479.
Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *G. palliatus* (Temm.) of Sumatra.

GENUS—RHINOCICHLA.

37.—Rhinocichla treacheri.
Rhinocichla treacheri, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 453.

Ianthocincla treacheri, Id., P. Z. S., 1879, p. 238, Pl. xxiii.
N. W. Borneo (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000–9,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—ALLOCOTOPS.

38.—Allocotops calvus.
Allocotops calvus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 389.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000–4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Genus near *Melanocichla*.

GENUS—POMATORHINUS.

39.—Pomatorhinus borneensis.
Pomatorhinus borneensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 210.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*).
Allied to *P. montanus* (Horsf.) of Java.

SUB-FAMILY—TIMELIINÆ.

GENUS—STACHYRIS.

40.—Stachyris poliocephala.
Stachyris poliocephala, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 534.
Timelia poliocephala, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 212.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

41.—Stachyris nigricollis.
Stachyris nigricollis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 535.
Timelia nigricollis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 212.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

42.—Stachyris leucotis.
Stachyris leucotis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1878, p. 418.
Tagora, Sarawak (*H. Everett*).

43.—Stachyris borneensis.
Stachyris borneensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 449.
Kina Balu Mt. 1,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *S. nigriceps*, (Hodgs.) of E. Himalayas and Tenasserim.

44.—Stachyris maculata.
Stachyris maculata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 538.
Timelia maculata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 211.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Whitehead*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—CYANODERMA.

45.—Cyanoderma bicolor.
Cyanoderma bicolor, Sharpe, Notes Leyden Mus. vi, p. 176.
C. crythropterum, Salvad., Cat. Birds B. M., p. 213.
Sarawak (*Doria and Beccar*); Labuan (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—CHLOROCHARIS.

46.—Chlorocharis æmilæ.
Cholocharis æmilæ, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 392, Pl. xi.
Kina Balu Mt. at 7,000–12,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Genus near *Cyanoderma*.

GENUS—ANDROPHILUS.

47.—Androphilus accentor.
Androphilus accentor, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 390, Pl. ix, fig. 2.
Kina Balu Mt. at 7,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Genus near *Elaphrornis*.

GENUS—MALACOPTERUM.

48.—Malacopterum cinercum.
Malacopterum cinercum, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 565.

M. magnum, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 226.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*).

49.—Malacopterum magnum.
Malacopterum magnum, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 564.
Malacopteron majus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 255.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

50.—Malacopterum lepidocephalum.
Malacopterum lepidocephalum, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 567.
M. rufifrons, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 227.
Pulo-Laut, S. E. Borneo (*Hombron* and *Jacquinot*).

51.—Malacopterum (?) cinereicapillum.
Malacopterum (?) *cinereicapillum*, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M., p. 563.
Setaria cinereicapilla, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 234.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*).

52.—Malacopterum albigulare.
Malacopterum albigulare, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 568.
Setaria albigularis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 232.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

53.—Malacopterum affine.
Malacopterum affine, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 569.
Setaria affinis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 231.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—ALCIPPE.

54.—Alcippe cinerea.
Alcippe cinerea, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 622.
Siphia olivacea, Id. idem, iv, p. 457.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Kina Balu up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

GENUS—STAPHIDIA.

55.—Staphidia everetti.

Staphidia everetti, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 447.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *S. castaneiceps* (Moore) of N. E. Bengal.

GENUS—HERPORNIS.

56.—Herpornis brunnescens.

Herpornis brunnescens, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 41.

Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *H. xantholeuca* (Hodgs.) of E. Himalayas, Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

GENUS—MIXORNIS.

57.—Mixornis borneensis.

Mixornis borneensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 215.

Sibu, Bintulu, and Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft., Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*H. Low*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

Allied to *M. javanica*, Cab.

58.—Mixornis cagayanensis.

Mixornis cagayanensis, Guillemard, P. Z. S., 1885, pp. 413, 419, Pl. xxv.

Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Abai (*Guillemard*).

If this bird is really specifically distinct—3 specimens only were obtained—it is the representative form in Cagayan Sulu of *M. borneensis*, and its occurrence at Abai in that case would be more than doubtful. Dr. Guillemard himself seems not very certain of the correctness of this locality.

59.—Mixornis montana.

Mixornis montana, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 448.

Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Highland form of *M. borneensis*.

60.—Mixornis woodi.

Mixornis woodi, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., p. 331.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

Representative form of *M. gularis*.

Genus—MACRONUS.

61.—Macronus ptilosus.

Macronus ptilosus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 216.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sirambu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Douson R. (S. *Muller*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

Genus—TURDINUS.

62.—Turdinus abbotti.

Turdinus abbotti, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 541.

Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

Mottley's example is still extant in the British Museum collection. Mr. Sharpe in his Catalogue gives Borneo as the habitat of *T. epilepidotus* (*Temm.*) also, but seemingly through inadvertence.

63.—Turdinus rufifrons.

Turdinus rufifrons, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 200.

Trichostoma rufifrons, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 616, Pl. xxxviii.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

Allied to *T. abbotti* (Blyth).

64.—Turdinus sepiarius.

Turdinus sepiarius, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 544.

Borneo (*Mus. Brit. et Lugd.*).

65.—Turdinus canicapillus.

Turdinus canicapillus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 450.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *T. sepiarius* (Horsf.) of Java and Borneo.

66.—Turdinus atrigularis.

Turdinus atrigularis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 217.

Santubong (*A. Everett*); Jambusan (*Platen*).

GENUS—ERYTHROCICHLA.

67.—Erythrocichla bicolor.

Eythrocichla bicolor, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 551.

Malacopteron ferruginosum, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 228.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Ussher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—DRYMOCATAPHUS.

68.—Drymocataphus capistratoides.

Drymocataphus capistratoides, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 218.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—TRICHOSTOMA.

69.—Trichostoma rostratum.

Trichostoma rostratum, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 562.

Brachypteryx umbratilis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 220.

Malacopteron rostratum, Blasius, Verh. *zb.* Wien, xxxiii, p. 63.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*), Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—KENOPIA.

70.—Kenopia striata.

Kenopia striata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 223.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

GENUS—PTILOPYGA.

71.—Ptilopyga rufiventris.

Ptilopyga rufiventris, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii p. 585.

Malacocincla rufiventris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 229.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

72.—Ptilopyga leucogrammica.

Ptilopyga leucogrammica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 217.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—PTILOCICHLA.

73.—Ptilocichla falcata.

Ptilocichla falcata, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 332, Pl. L, fig. 3.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

GENUS—ANUROPSIS.

74.—Anuropsis malaccensis.

Anuropsis malaccensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii, p. 588.

Brachypteryx malaccensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 222.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*), and generally distributed through the N. W. districts of Borneo. Recorded also from Sandakan (*Pryer*), and Central Borneo (*Fischer*).

75.—Anuropsis cinereiceps.

Anuropsis cinereiceps, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p. 321.

Drymocataphus cinereiceps, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 617.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

Representative form of *A. malaccensis* (Hartl.).

GENUS—CORYTHOCICHLA.

76.—Corythocichla crassa.

Corythocichla crassa, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 391.

Kina Balu Mt. at 7,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *C. epilepidota* (Temm.) of Java and Sumatra.

GENUS—TURDINULUS.

77.—Turdinulus exsul.

Turdinulus exsul, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 479.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *T. roberti* (God. Aust. & Wald.) of Tenasserim.

GENUS—ORTHNOCICHLA.

78.—Orthnocichla whiteheadi.

Orthnocichla whiteheadi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 478.

Kina Balu Mt. at. 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—BRACHYPODIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—BRACHYPODINÆ.

GENUS—IOLE.

79.—Iole olivacea.

Iole olivacea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 310.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Tumbung Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

80.—Iole striaticeps.

Iole striaticeps, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 200.

Taguso (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *I. viridescens*, Blyth, of Aracan, Burma and Tennasserim.

GENUS—HEMIXUS.

81.—Hemixus malaccensis.

Hemixus malaccensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 52.

Hypsipetes malaccensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 202.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

82.—Hemixus connectens.

Hemixus connectens, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 446.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied both to *H. cinereus* (Blyth) of Sumatra and Malacca and to *H. flavala* (Hodgs.) of the Himalayas and the Khasia and Kakhyen Hills in Burma.

GENUS—PINAROCICHLA.

83.—Pinarocichla euptilosa.

Pinarocichla euptilosa, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 62.

Criniger susanii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 207.

Pycnonotus euptilotis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 38.

Criniger tristis, Brügg. Abhandl. nat. Ver. Bremen, v, p. 459.

Jambusan, Sibu, Bintulu, Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—MICROPUS.

84.—Micropus melanocephalus.

Micropus melanocephalus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 65.

Brachypodius melanocephalus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 201.

B. immaculatus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 39.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Matang Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

85.—Micropus melanoleucus.

Micropus melanoleucus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 69.

Microtarsus melanoleucus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 202.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Trusan (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—CRINIGER.

86.—Criniger phœocephalus.

Criniger phœocephalus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 207.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*).

87.—Criniger diardi.
Criniger diardi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 208.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Kapuas (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

88.—Criniger frater.
Criniger frater, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 334.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).
Representative form of *C. gutturalis* (Bp.) of Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

89.—Criniger gutturalis.
Criniger gutturalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 206.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*): N. W. Borneo (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

90.—Criniger ruficrissus.
Criniger ruficrissus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 248.
Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000–3,000 ft. (*Whitehead, Burbidge*); Jambusan (*Platen*) (?)
Nearly allied to *C. gutturalis* (Bp.).

91.—Criniger finschi.
Criniger finschi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 209.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Tagora (*H. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

92.—Criniger palawanensis.
Criniger palawanensis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 618.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).
Representative form of *C. finschi,* Salvad., of Borneo and the Malay Peninsula.

GENUS—TRICOPHOROPSIS.

93.—Tricophoropsis typus.
Tricophoropsis typus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 203.
Setornis criniger, Walden, Ibis, 1872, p. 377, Pl. xii.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lewas (*Treacher*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Kapuas (*Muller*).

GENUS—TRICHOLESTES.

94.—Tricholestes criniger.

Tricholestes criniger, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 89.

T. minutus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 205. Pl. v, fig. 1.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*, *Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*), Benkoka (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—TRACHYCOMUS.

95.—Trachycomus ochrocephalus.

Trachycomus ochrocephalus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 196.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Papar (*A. Everett*), Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—ORCOCTISTES.

96.—Orcoctistes leucops.

Orcoctistes leucops, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 388, Pl. ix, fig. 1.

Kina Balu Mt. 7,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Genus near *Pycnonotus*.

GENUS—PYCNONOTUS.

97.—Pycnonotus analis.

Pycnonotus analis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 197.

P. analis var. alba, W. Blasius, Zeit. Gesam. Ornith., i, p. 213, (1884).

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

The variety designated *alba* by Dr. Blasius appears to have been founded on an albino bird. It was procured from Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*).

98.—Pycnonotus plumosus.

Pycnonotus plumosus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 198.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

99.—Pycnonotus cinereifrons.
Pycnonotus cinereifrons, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 200.
Brachypus cinereifrons, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 617.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).
Representative form of *P. plumosus*, Blyth.

100.—Pycnonotus simplex.
Pycnonotus simplex, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 153.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

101.—Pycnonotus salvadorii.
Pycnonotus salvadorii, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 401.
P. pusillus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 200.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Lambidan (*Low*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—RUBIGULA.

102.—Rubigula webberi.
Rubigula webberi, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 171.
Ixidia squamata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 200.
Tagora (*H. Everett*); Matang Mt. (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Silam (*Lempriere*).

103.—Rubigula paroticalis.
Rubigula paroticalis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1878, p. 418.
Tagora (*H. Everett*); Jambusan (*Platen*); Lawas (*Treacher*).
Representative form of *R. cyaniventris* (Blyth) of Tenasserim, the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

104.—Rubigula montis.
Rubigula montis, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 247.
Lawas (?) Kina Balu (?) (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

SUB-FAMILY—ÆGITHININÆ.

GENUS—ÆGITHINA.

105.—Ægithina viridis.

Ægithina viridis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 4.

Iora scapularis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 190.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sirambu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Papar (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

106.—Ægithina viridissima.

Ægithina viridissima, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 6.

Iora viridissima, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 192.

Iora, sp., Id., idem, p. 191.

Jambusan, Sarawak (*Platen*); Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Barabei (*Grabowsky*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—CHLOROPSIS.

107.—Chloropsis zosterops.

Chloropsis zosterops, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 24.

Phyllornis sonneratii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 193.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*H. Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

108.—Chloropsis cyanopogon.

Chloropsis cyanopogon, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vi, p. 32.

Phyllornis cyanopogon, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 194.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*); Banguey I. (*A. Everett*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

109.—Chloropsis viridinucha.

Chloropsis viridinucha, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 15.
Phyllornis icterocephala, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 195.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).
Representative form of *P. icterocephala*, Less., of the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

110.—Chloropsis kinabaluensis.

Chloropsis kinabaluensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 445.
C. flavocincta, Id., idem, 1887, p. 445.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

111.—Chloropsis palawanensis.

Chloropsis palawanensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 200.
Phyllornis palawanensis, Id., Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 333, Pl. L, figs. 1 & 2.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

SUB-FAMILY—IRENINÆ.

GENUS—IRENA.

112.—Irena criniger.

Irena criniger, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii, p. 267.
I. cyanea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 151.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Baram (*Hose*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

113.—Irena tweeddalii.

Irena tweeddalii, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 333, Pl. LI, fig. 1.
Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).
Representative form of *I. puella* (Leth.) of India Siam, and Cochin-China.

FAMILY—ORIOLIDÆ.

GENUS—ORIOLUS.

114.—Oriolus chinensis.

Oriolus chinensis, Linn., S. N. i, p. 160; Guillemard, P. Z. S., 1885, p. 262.

O. sulnensis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 1877, p. 329; Id., P. Z. S., 1879, p. 315.

Broderipus acrorynchus, Walden, Tr. Z. S., ix, p. 185.

Sibutu I. (*Low*).

Dr. Guillemard unites *O. palawanensis* also with O. *chinensis.*

115.—Oriolus palawanensis.

Oriolus palawanensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p. 319.

O. chinensis, Id., Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, 1877, p. 328.

Broderipus palawanensis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 616.

B. acrorynchus var. palawanensis, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 315.

Balabac (*Steere*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

Representative form of *O. chinensis,* Linn.

116.—Oriolus maculatus.

Oriolus maculatus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii, p. 199.

Oriolus indicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 276.

S. Borneo (*Croockewit*); Labuan (*Low*).

Schelegel (*Mus. P. B., Coraces, p.* 102) records three skins of *Oriolus indicus* collected in S. Borneo by Croockewit as existing in the Leiden Museum. Through the kindness of Professor Büttikofer one of these skins has recently been sent to London, and on comparison with a series of *O. maculatus* it was found to be identical with that species and not with *O. indicus.* A single skin of *O. maculatus* purporting to have come from N. W. Borneo is preserved in the British Museum collection. It is registered as having been procured from Sir H.

Low in 1846. I include the species with considerable doubt, for it is very singular that so conspicuous a bird has not occurred to any one of the numerous collectors since 1846.

117.—Oriolus xanthonotus.

Oriolus xanthonotus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 277.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

118.—Oriolus consobrinus.

Oriolus consobrinus, Wardlaw-Ramsay, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 709.

N.E. Borneo (?)

Mr. Sharpe informs me that this bird was among a number of other skins in the Tweeddale collection all marked "N.E. Borneo," but some of which had still attached to them their original lables showing them to have been collected in Sarawak by Mr. H. Everett. There is, therefore, doubt as to which part of Borneo this bird came from. It is dissimilar from all known immature individuals of *O. xanthonotus* and belongs rather to the *O. steerii* group.

119.—Oriolus vulneratus.

Oriolus vulneratus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 437.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Representative form of *O. sanguinolentus* (Temm.) of Java and *O. consanguineus* (Ramsay) of Sumatra.

FAMILY—PARIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—PARINÆ.

GENUS—PARUS.

120.—Parus sarawakensis.

Parus sarawacensis, Slater, Ibis, 1885, p. 327.

P. cinerascens, Id, idem, 1885, p. 122.
Tagora (*H. Everett*).

121.—Parus amabilis.
Parus amabilis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 338, Pl. liii., fig. 2.
Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

Parus elegans has been recorded by Mr. Sharpe (Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 338) as having been collected in Palawan by Prof. Steere. It now appears, however, from the date on the label that this bird was most probably collected in Luson and the locality Palawan attached to it in error by Prof. Steere.

SUB-FAMILY—SITTINÆ.

GENUS—DENDROPHILA.

122.—Dendrophila frontalis.
Dendrophila frontalis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 338.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

123.—Dendrophila corallipes.
Dendrophila corallipes, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 479.
D. frontalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 161.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*).
Representative form of *D. frontalis* (Horsf.)

FAMILY—LANIIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—LANIINÆ.

GENUS—LANIUS.

124.—Lanius cephalomelas.
Lanius cephalomelas, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 795.
L. schalowi, Sharpe, Nature, 1881, p. 232.
Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

125.—Lanius lucionensis.

Lanius lucionensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 43.

L. schwanerii (?), Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 159.

Lanius, sp., Id., idem, p. 159.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Ussher*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*); *Taguso* (*Whitehead*).

126.—Lanius tigrinus.

Lanius tigrinus, Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M. viii, p. 289.

Tagora (*H. Everett*); Baram (*Hose*); Telang (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—PTERUTHIUS.

127.—Pteruthius æralatus.

Pteruthius æralatus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 451.

Kina Balu, 2,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—PITYRIASIS.

128.—Pityriasis gymnocephala.

Pityriasis gymnocephala, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 159.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Sandakan (*W.B.Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Lihong Bahaja (*Grabowsky*); Kapuas (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

SUB-FAMILY—PRIONOPINÆ.

GENUS—TEPHRODORNIS.

129—Tephrodornis gularis.

Tephrodornis gularis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 156.

Sarawak at 900 ft. (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Tagosa (*H. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

Professor Büttikofer is of opinion (*Notes Leyd. Mus.*, ix, p. 52) that the Bornean bird is probably separable as a distinct species, for which he proposes the name *T. frenatus*.

GENUS—HYLOTERPE.

130.—Hyloterpe grisola.

Hyloterpe grisola, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 157.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Libarran I. (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

131.—Hyloterpe whiteheadi.

Hyloterpe whiteheadi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 198.

H. plateni, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 372; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 311.

Taguso *(Whitehead)*; P. Princesa *(Platen)*.

In this, as in the other instances, in which Dr. Blasius and Mr. Sharpe have unfortunately published concurrent titles for some of the Palawan birds, I have adopted the names given by the latter author, on the ground of the inexpediency of recognising the practice of publishing new titles in the ordinary newspaper press instead of in scientific journals.

The present species is nearly allied to *H. grisola* (Blyth).

132.—Hyloterpe hypoxantha.

Hyloterpe hypoxantha, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 451.

Kina Balu Mountain, 3,000-8,000 feet *(Whitehead)*.

Allied to *H. sulphuriventer* (Wald.) of Celebes and to *H. philippensis* (Wald.) of the Philippines.

GENUS—HEMIPUS.

133.—Hemipus obscurus.

Hemipus obscurus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii, p. 305.

Myiolestes obscurus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 153.

Sarawak *(Wallace)*; Bintulu *(A. Everett)*; Labuan *(Low)*; Lumbidan *(Ussher)*; Usukan Bay *(Guillemard)*; Kina Balu Mountain up to 1,000 feet *(Whitehead)*; Sandakan *(W. B. Pryer)*; Moera Teweh *(Fischer)*; Tumbang Hiang *(Grabowsky)*; Banjarmasin *Mottley)*.

134.—Hemipus picatus.

Hemipus picatus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii, p. 85.
Kina Balu Mountain at 4,000 feet (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—DICRURIDÆ.

GENUS—DICRURUS.

135.—Dicrurus annectens.

Dicrurus annectens, Sharpe, Ibis, 1878, p. 414.
Sarawak (*Ussher*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Kina Balu (*Burbidge*).

GENUS—CHIBIA.

136.—Chibia pectoralis.

Chibia pectoralis, Guillemard, P. Z. S., pp. 259, 418.
Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*).

137.—Chibia borneensis.

Chibia borneensis, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 246.
Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mountain up to 5,000 feet (*Whitehead*).

A representative form of *C. pectoralis* (Wall.) of the Sulu Islands and Sulu Archipelago, and of *C. leucops* (Wall.) of Celebes. Dr. Guillemard, however, (P.Z.S., 1885, pp. 259, 418) considers that the Bornean birds are not separable from typical *C. pectoralis.*

138.—Chibia palawanensis.

Chibia palawanensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p. 318.
Dicrurus palawanensis, Tweeddale, P.Z.S., 1878, p. 614.
Dicruropsis palawanensis, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 311.
Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

A representative form of *C. pectoralis* (Wall.).

GENUS—CHAPTIA.

139.—Chaptia malayensis.

Chaptia malayensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 153.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sigalind (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—BUCHANGA.

140.—Buchanga leucophæa (?)

Buchanga leucophæa, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 615.

B. cineracea, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 324.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

Palawan birds appear to be sufficiently distinct to be considered as representing a sub-species of *B. leucophæa*.

141.—Buchanga stigmatops.

Buchanga stigmatops, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 247.

Kina Balu Mt. 1,000–3,000 ft. (*Burbidge, Whitehead*).

This species has been recorded recently from the highlands of Sumatra (Büttikofer, Notes Leyd. Mus., ix, p. 49).

GENUS—DISSEMURUS.

142.—Dissemurus platurus.

Dissemurus platurus, Büttikofer, Notes Leyd. Mus., ix, p. 50.

D. brachyphorus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 154.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Banguey I. (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*), Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

FAMILY—CAMPOPHAGIDÆ.

GENUS—ARTAMIDES.

143.—Artamides normani.

Artamides normani, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 190.
Graucalus normani, Id., idem, 1887, p. 438.
Kina Balu, 3,000–5,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *A. melanocephalus* (Salvad.) of Sumatra.

144.—Artamides sumatrensis.
Artamides sumatrensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ix, p. 12.
Graucalus sumatrensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 150.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—CHLAMYDOCHÆRA.

145.—Chlamydochæra jeffreyi.
Chlamydochæra jeffreyi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 439, Pl. xiii.
Kina Balu Mt. 3,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Genus near *Edoliisoma*.

GENUS—PERICROCOTUS.

146.—Pericrocotus xanthogaster.
Pericrocotus xanthogaster, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 74.
P. ardens, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 143, Pl. ii.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Tagora (*H. Everett*); Marup (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand.*).

147.—Pericrocotus igneus.
Pericrocotus igneus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 144.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Becccari*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu (*Burbidge*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

148.—Pericrocotus montanus.
Pericrocotus montanus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 439.
Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

149.—Pericrocotus cinereigula.
Pericrocotus cinereigula, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 192.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

150.—Pericrocotus cinereus.
Pericrocotus cinereus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 19.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—LALAGE.

151.—Lalage terat.
Lalage terat, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 145.
L. dominica, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373; Id., Omis, p. 310.
Lingga, Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low, Ussher*); Abai (*Guillemard*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).
L. timorensis (S. Müll.) has been included among the birds of Borneo, but seemingly on no sufficient evidence. Cf. Salvadori, Ucc. Bor., p. 147.

152.—Lalage culminata.
Lalage culminata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 104.
Volvocivora schierbrandii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 148.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mountain at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).
V. (?) plumbea of Count Salvadori's list (p. 149) is identical with *Edoliisoma tenuirostre* (Jard.) and the evidence of its occurrence in Borneo is insufficient.

FAMILY—MUSICAPIDÆ.

GENUS—HEMICHELIDON.

153.—Hemichelidon sibirica.
Hemichelidon sibirica, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 310.
Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

154.—Hemichelidon cinereiceps.
Hemichelidon cinereiceps, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 441, and 1889, p. 194, Pl. vii, fig. 1.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *H. ferruginea* (Hodgs.) of E. Himalayas to S. China.

GENUS—ALSCONAX.

155.—Alseonax latirostris.
Alseonax latirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 129.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—MUSICAPA.

156.—Musicapa griseisticta.
Musicapa griseisticta, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 153.
M. manillensis, Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 200.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—PRATINCOLA.

157.—Pratincola caprata.
Pratincola caprata, W. Blasius, Verh. z. b. Wien, xxxiii, p. 77.
Borneo (*Fide Blasius*).

GENUS—POLIOMYIAS.

158.—Poliomyias luteola.
Poliomyias luteola, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 201.
Erythrosterna erythaca, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 127.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low, Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—MUSICAPULA.

159.—Musicapula hyperythra.
Musicapula hyperythra, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 385.
Kina Balu Mountain at 4,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

160.—Musicapula westermanni.

Musicapula westermanni, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 385, and 1889, p. 196.

M. maculata, Id., Idem, 1888, p. 385.

Kina Balu Mountain at 4,000–9,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—GERYGONE.

161.—Gerygone flaveola.

Gerygone flaveola, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 214; Guillemard, P. Z. S., 1885, p. 414.

Borneo (*Schwaner*); Sandakan (*Guillemard*).

"Corresponds in every way with those obtained at Meimbun" (*Guillemard loc. cit.*).

162.—Gerygone sulphurea.

Gerygone sulphurea, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 794.

Borneo (*Fischer*) ; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

Compared with the type by Mr. Sharpe.

GENUS—XANTHOPYGIA.

163.—Xanthopygia narcissina.

Xanthopygia narcissina, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 86.

Baram (*Hose*); Labuan (*Lempriere*), Kina Balu Mt. (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*).

164.—Xanthopygia cyanomelæna.

Xanthopygia cyanomelæna, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 253.

Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—TARSIGER.

165.—Tarsiger hodgsoni.

Tarsiger hodgsoni, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 440.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—HYPOTHYMIS.

166.—Hypothymis occipitalis.

Hypothymis occipitalis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 275.

H. azurea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 133.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—RHIPIDURA.

167.—Rhipidura albicollis.

Rhipidura albicollis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 441.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000–9,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

168.—Rhipidura perlata.

Rhipidura perlata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 328.

R. shombifer, Id., Ibis, 1877, p. 18.

Leucocerea perlata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 136.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

It is stated in the British Museum Catalogue (iv, p. 324) that there is an example of *R. phœnicura* (Müll. & Schleg.) of Bornean origin in the Elwes Collection. It will be safer to await further evidence before definitely including this species in the Bornean avifauna.

169.—Rhipidura javanica.

Rhipidura javanica, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 332.

Leucocerca javanica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 135.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuau (*Low*, *Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

170.—Rhipidura nigritorquis.

Rhipidura nigritorquis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser. i, p. 325.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

GENUS—ZEOCEPHUS.

171.—Zeocephus cyanescens.

Zeocephus cyanescens, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 328, Pl. xlviii, fig. 2.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

GENUS—TERPSIPHONE.

172.—Terpsiphone affinis.

Terpsiphone affinis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 137.

Sarawak (*Wallae*); Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—PHILENTOMA.

173.—Philentoma velatum.

Philentoma velatum, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 139.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

174.—Philentoma pyrrhopterum.

Philentoma pyrrhopterum, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 138.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Ussher, Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—RHINOMYIAS.

175.—Rhinomyias pectoralis.

Rhinomyias pectoralis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 368.

Setaria pectoralis, Salvad., Ucc Bor., p. 233, Pl. iv, fig. 1.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,600 ft. (*Whitehead*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

176.—Rhinomyias gularis.

Rhinomyias gularis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 385, and 1889, p. 201, Pl. vii, fig. 2.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000–7,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Highland form of *R. pectoralis* (Salvad.).

177.—Rhinomyias ruficrissa.
Rhinomyias ruficrissa, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 441.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *R. ruficauda*, Sharpe, of Basilan.

GENUS—CULICICAPA.

178.—Culicicapa ceylonensis.
Culicicapa ceylonensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 134.
Sarawak (*Wallace, Doria* and *Beccari*); Tagora (*H. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft, March 18, nesting (*Whitehead*); Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

179.—Culicicapa panayensis.
Culicicapa panayensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 371.
Xantholestes panayensis, Id. Ibis, 1888, p. 199.
Taguso (*Whitehead*).
Allied to *Musicapa* (*Culicicapa*) *helianthea*, Wallace, of Celebes.

GENUS—CRYPTOLOPHA.

180.—Cryptolopha trivirgata.
Cryptolopha trivirgata, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 385.
Kina Balu Mt. at 5,000–9,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

181.—Cryptolopha schwaneri.
Cryptolopha schwaneri, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 403; Id., Ibis, 1887, p. 443, and 1889, p. 203, Pl. viii, fig. 2.
Abrornis schwaneri, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 245.
Borneo (*Mus. Lugd.*); Kina Balu Mt. at 5,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

182.—Cryptolopha montis.
Cryptolopha montis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 442; Id., idem, 1889, p. 203, Pl. viii, fig. 1.
Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—STOPAROLA.

183.—Stoparola thalassinoides.

Stoparola thalassinoides, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 132.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Tagora (*H. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

184.—Stoparola cerviniventris.

Stoparola cerviniventris, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 444.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000–7,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *S. indigo* (Horsf.) of Java and *S. ruficrissa* (Salvad.) of Sumatra.

GENUS—SIPHIA.

185.—Siphia unicolor.

Siphia unicolor, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 444.

Cyornis cyanopolia, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 132.

Borneo (*Mus. Lugd.*); Sarawak (*H. Everett*).

186.—Siphia elegans.

Siphia elegans, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 447.

Cyornis elegans, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 130.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

187.—Siphia banyumas.

Siphia banyumas, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 449.

Cyornis banyumas, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 130.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

The existence of this species in Palawan rests upon a single skin collected at Puerto Princesa, which is indistinguishable from the ♂ of *S. banyumas* as represented by a considerable series in the British Museum.

188.—Siphia lemprieri.

Siphia lemprieri, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p, 319.
Cyornis banyumas ♀, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 615.
Siphia elegans ♀, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 447; Ramsay, Ibis, 1886, p. 159.

S. ramsayi, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 308.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

A single skin of a *Siphia* obtained by me at P. Princesa was determined by the late Lord Tweeddale as the ♀ of *S. banyumas.* Mr. Sharpe subsequently referred this specimen to *S. elegans*, but on further examination considers it to be undoubtedly the ♀ of *S. lemprieri*, with which view I concur. A comparison of the description of *S. ramsayi* of Dr. Blasius with the type of *S. lemprieri* seems to show that it is identical with the latter species. *S. lemprieri* is a representative form of *S. philippensis.*

189.—Siphia cœruleata.

Siphia cœruleata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 451.
Cyornis rufifrons, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 131.
Schwaneria cœrulata, Id., idem, p. 134.

Borneo (*Bonaparte*); Sarawak, type of *C. rufifrons* (*Wallace*); Tagora (*H. Everett*).

190.—Siphia beccariana.

Siphia beccariana, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iv, p. 452.
Cyornis beccariana, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 131.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Tagora (*H. Everett*); Barabei (*Grabowsky*).

191.—Siphia turcosa.

Siphia turcosa, Brüggm., Abhandl. nat. ver. Bremen, v, p. 457.

Tagora (*H. Everett*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

192.—Siphia obscura.

Siphia obscura, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 789.

Borneo (*Mus. Brit.*).

193.—Siphia erithacus.

Siphia erithacus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 199, Pl. iv, fig. 2.

S. platenæ, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 372; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 309.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

A skin of this species was contained in Mr. Lempriere's collection from Marasi Bay, but was left undescribed by Mr. Sharpe in his Catalogue of that collection until further specimens should have been received. So that the credit of the discovery of the species really belongs to Mr. Lempriere.

SECTION—OSCINES LATIROSTRES.

FAMILY—HIRUNDINIDÆ.

GENUS—HIRUNDO.

194.—Hirundo gutturalis.

Hirundo gutturalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 125.

H. rustica, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 200.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

195.—Hirundo javanica.

Hirundo javanica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 126.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A Everett*).

GENUS—CHELIDON.

196.—Chelidon dasypus.

Chelidon dasypus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x, p. 91.

Delichon dasypus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 127.

Borneo (*Mus. Lugd.*).

SECTION—OSCINES TENUIROSTRES.

FAMILY—NECTARINIIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—NECTARINIINÆ.

GENUS—ÆTHOPYGA.

197.—Æthopyga temmincki.
Æthopyga temmincki, Sharpe, Ibis, 1878, p. 419.
Tagora, Sarawak (*H. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 5,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

198.—Æthopyga siparaja.
Æthopyga siparaja, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 57, Pl. xix.
Æ. eupogon, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 173.
Æ. chalcopogon, Reich., Id., idem, p. 176; Shelley, Monog. Cinnyr., p. 59.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sanguey I. (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*).

199.—Æthopyga shelleyi.
Æthopyga shelleyi, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 342.
Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).
Allied to *Æ. duivenbodi*, Schleg., of the Sanghir Is.

GENUS—CHALCOSTETHA.

200.—Chalcostetha insignis.
Chalcostetha insignis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 177.
Sarawak *(Wallace)*; Bintulu *(A. Everett)*; Labuan *(Low)*; Abai *(A. Everett)*; Libawan I. *(Guillemard)*; Sandakan *(W. B. Pryer)*; Banjarmasin *(Mottley)*; Taguso *(Whitehead)*; P. Princesa *(A. Everett)*.

GENUS—CINNYRIS.

201.—Cinnyris hasselti.

Cinnyris hasselti, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 127, Pl. xlii.

Nectarophila hasseltii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 177.

Sarawak *(Wallace)*; Bintulu *(A. Everett)*; Labuan *(Low)*; Sandakan *(W. B. Pryer)*; Moera Teweh *(Fischer)*, Rangas *(Grabowsky)*.

202.—Cinnyris sperata.

Cinnyris sperata, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 131, Pl. xliii.

Nectarophila sperata, Tweed., P. Z. S., 1878, p. 620.

Taguso *(Whitehead)*; P. Princesa *(A. Everett)*.

203.—Cinnyris aurora.

Cinnyris aurora, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 149, Pl. xlvii, fig. 1.

Cyrtostomus aurora, Tweedale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 620.

Marasi Bay *(Lempriere)*; Taguso *(Whitehead)*; P. Princesa *(A. Everett)*.

Representative form of *C. jugularis* (Linn.) of the Philippines.

204.—Cinnyris pectoralis.

Cinnyris pectoralis, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 165, Pl. liii.

Cyrtostomus pectoralis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 170.

Sarawak *(Doria* and *Beccari)*; Labuan *(Mottley)*; Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 feet *(Whitehead)*; Rangas *(Grabowsky)*; Banjarmassin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—ANTHREPTES.

205.—Anthreptes hypogrammica.

Anthreptes hypogrammica, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 305, Pl. xcviii.

Hypogramma nuchalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 172.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); N.W. Borneo (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

206.—Anthreptes simplex.

Anthreptes simplex, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 309, Pl. c.

Arachnophila simplex, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 172.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

207.—Anthreptes malaccensis.

Anthreptes malaccensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 178.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mòttley*); Usukan Bay (*Guillemard*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Libarran I. (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

208.—Anthreptes rhodolæma.

Anthreptes rhodolæma, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 313, Pl. ci.; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 260.

Lawas (*Treacher*).

209.—Antreptes phœnicotis.

Anthreptes phœnicotis, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 325, Pl. cv.

Chalcoparia singalensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 180.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*), Kina Balu Mountain up to 1,000 feet (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*), Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

SUB-FAMILY—ARACHNOTHERINÆ.

GENUS—ARACHNOTHERA.

210.—Arachnothera modesta.

Arahnothera modesta, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 183.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 feet (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*).

211.—Arachnothera longirostris.

Arachnothera longirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 186.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu at 3,000 feet (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Shierbrand*).

212.—Arachnothera dilutior.

Arachnothera dilutior, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 341.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

Representative form of *A. longirostris* (Lath.) of Borneo, Java, Sumatra, &c.

213.—Arachnothera chrysogenys.

Archnothera chrysogenys, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 181.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*); Bejadjoe (*S. Müller*).

214.—Arachnothera juliæ.

Arachnothera juliæ, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 451, Pl. xiv.

Kina Balu Mountain at 4,000 feet (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—ARACHNORAPHIS.

215.—Arachnoraphis robusta.

Arachnoraphis robusta, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 367, Pl. cxviii.

Arachnothera robusta, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 184.

Sarawak (*Wallace*), N. W. Borneo (*Ussher*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

216.—Arachnoraphis crassirostris.

Arachnoraphis crassirostris, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 371, Pl. cxix.

Arachnothera crassirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 187.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

217.—Arachnoraphis flavigastra.

Arachnoraphis flavigastra, Shelley, Mon. Cinnyr., p. 373, Pl. cxx.

Arachnothera cytonii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 182.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sandakan (*W.B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

FAMILY—DICÆIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—DICÆINÆ.

GENUS—DICÆUM.

218.—Dicæum nigrimentum.

Dicæum nigrimentum, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 165.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 feet (*Whitehead*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

According to Mr. Sharpe (Cat. Birds, x, p. 17) this species, or sub-species, is not confined to Borneo, but occurs also in the Malay Peninsula.

219.—Dicæum pryeri.

Dicæum pryeri, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 795.

Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

Apparently a representative form in N. E. Borneo of *D. nigrimentum* of the western districts of the island.

220.—Dicæum monticolum.

Dicæum monticolum, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 452.

Kina Balu Mountain at 4,000 feet (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *D. sulaense,* Sharpe, of the Sula Islands.

221.—Dicæum trigonostigma.

Dicæum trigonostigma, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 166.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Malang Mountain at 1,000 feet (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Lawas (*Burbidge*); Kina Balu Mountain at 1,000 feet (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmassin (*Mottley*).

222.—Dicæum chrysorrhæum.

Dicæum chrysorrhæum, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 168.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mountain at 1,000 feet (*Whitehead*).

D. flammeum (Sparrm.) has been recorded by Bonaparte, Finsch and Gray as inhabiting Borneo.

Nevertheless its occurrence would seem to be unconfirmed by any good evidence, and I have therefore omitted it.

GENUS—MYZANTHE.

223—Myzanthe pygmæa.
Myzanthe pygmæa, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 620.
Dicæum pygmæum, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 313.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A Everett*).

GENUS—PRIONOCHILUS.

224—Prionochilus ignicapillus.
Prionochilus ignicapillus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1883, p. 580
P. percussus, W. Blasius, Verh. z. b. Wien, xxxiii, p. 54.
Borneo (*Mus. Brit.*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

225.—Prionochilus xanthopygius.
Prionochilus xanthopygius, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 162.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Sandakan, (*W. B. Pryer*).

226.—Prionochilus johannæ.
Prionochilus johannæ, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 201, Pl. iv, fig. 1.
Prionochilus sp. (?) Id., Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd. Ser., i, p. 340.
P. xanthopygius, Ramsay, Ornith. Works, Lord Tweeddale, Appendix p. 658.
P. *plateni,* W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 372; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 313.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).
Representative form of *P. xanthopygius,* Salvad.

227.—Prionochilus thoracicus.
Prionochilus thoracicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 163.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

228.—Prionochilus maculatus.
Prionochilus maculatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 164.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

229.—Prionochilus everetti.

Prionochilus everetti, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 16; Id., P.Z.S., 1879, Pl. xxx, fig. 1.

Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Ussher*).

Allied to *P. obsoletus* (Müll. and Schleg.) of Timor and Flores.

SUB-FAMILY—ZOSTEROPINÆ.

GENUS—ZOSTEROPS.

230.—Zosterops flava.

Zosterops flava, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ix, p. 179.

Z. paroula, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 188.

Z. melanura, Id., idem, p. 189.

Banjarmasin (*Mottley, Hombron* & *Jacquinot*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

"Bornean specimens are rather lighter in colour than the typical one from Java, but cannot be specifically separated." (*Sharpe, loc cit.*)

231.—Zosterops clara.

Zosterops clara, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 479.

Kina Balu at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *Z. atifrous* (Wallace) of Celebes.

232.—Zosterops aureiventer.

Zosterops aureiventer, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 452.

Kina Balu Mountain at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—PLOCEIDÆ.

GENUS—CHLORURA.

233.—Chlorura borneensis.

Chlorura borneensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889.

C. hyperythra, Id., idem, 1887, p. 453.

Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000-8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Mr. Sharpe proposes to separate the Bornean *Chlorura* under the above name.

GENUS—ERYTHRURA.

234.—Erythrura prasina.

Erythrura prasina, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 268.

Jambusan (*Platen*); Sibu (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mountain up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—PADDA.

235.—Padda oryzivora.

Padda oryzivora, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 263.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—MUNIA.

236.—Munia fuscans.

Munia fuscans, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 268.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Low*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Kina Balu Mountain up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

237.—Munia leucogastra.

Munia leucogastra, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 267.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

238.—Munia brunneiceps.

Munia brunneiceps, Walden, Tr. Z. S., viii, p. 74, Pl. ix, fig. 1, and ix, p. 207.

M. atricapilla, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 265.

Abundant everywhere in open country in the N.W. districts of Borneo. Mr. Sharpe, who has recently paid attention to the *Munia* group, is of opinion that *M. atricapilla* (Vieill.) does not occur in Borneo.

239.—Munia jagori.

Munia jagori, Walden, Tr. L. S., ix, p. 207.

M. atricapilla, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 202.

Taguso (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—OXYCERCA.

240.—*Oxycerca everetti*, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 622; Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 202.

Munia leucogastra, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 345.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

FAMILY—ALAUDIDÆ.

GENUS—MIRAFRA.

241.—Mirafra javanica.

Mirafra javanica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 262.

M. borneensis, Id., idem, p. 263.

Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

Canon Tristram informs me that Swinhoe latterly agreed that his *M. borneensis* was identical with *M. javanica*.

SECTION—OSCINES CULTIROSTRES.

FAMILY—STURNIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—STURNINÆ.

GENUS—STURNIA.

242.—Sturnia violacea.

Sturnia violacea, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 315.

S. daurica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 270; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 262.

S. dominicana, Id., idem, p. 269.

Brunei (*Treacher*); Labuan (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—CALORNIS.

243.—Calornis chalybea.

Calornis chalybea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 271.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

244.—Calornis panayensis.
Calornis panayensis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 622.
C. chalybeus, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 343.
Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Marasi (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

SUB-FAMILY—EULABETINÆ.

GENUS—SARCOPS.

245.—Sarcops calvus.
Sarcops calvus, Guillemard, P. Z. S., 1885, p. 267.
S. lowii, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 344; Id., P. Z. S., 1879, p. 315.
Sibutu Island (*Low*).

GENUS—EULABES.

246.—Eulabes javanensis.
Eulabes javanensis, Walden, Ibis, 1871, p. 176.
Gracula javanensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 274.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

247.—Eulabes palawanensis.
Eulabes palawanensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889.
Gracula javanensis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 344.
Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).
Representative form of *E. javensis* (Osb.). To be described in Mr. Sharpe's paper on the Whitehead collection.

FAMILY—ARTAMIDÆ.

GENUS—ARTAMUS.

248.—Artamus leucorynchus.
Artamus leucorynchus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 140.
A. leucogaster, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 311.
Lingga, Sarawak (*Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Montanani (*A. Everett*);

Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

I have omitted *Anais clementiæ*, of which no trace has been discovered since Lesson penned his very precise descriptions of *both* sexes.

FAMILY—CORRIDÆ.

GENUS—CORONE.

249.—Corone macroryncha.

Corone macroryncha, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M., iii, p. 38.

Corvus macrorynchus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 282.

Banjarmasin (*Breitenstein*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

250.—Corone enca.

Corone enca, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M., iii, p. 43.

Corvus validus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 281.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Telang (*Grabowsky*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*).

251.—Corone pusilla.

Corone pusilla, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p. 318.

Corvus pusillus, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 622.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

According to Mr. Sharpe, a race of *C. enca*.

252.—Corone tenuirostris.

Corone tenuirostris, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 246.

Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mountain up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*).

"The constant character of the long thin bill in specimens from N. W. Borneo impresses me with the idea that Lord Tweeddale is right in keeping *C. tenuirostris* distinct from *C. enca*, with which I united it in my "Catalogue of Birds" (vol. iii, p. 43)." (*Sharpe, loc. cit.*).

253.—Corone philippina.

Corone philippina, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M., iii, p. 42.

Corvus philippinus, Walden, Tr. Z. S., ix, p. 201.

Cuyo I. (*Meyer*).

GENUS—DENDROCITTA.

254.—Dendrocitta cinerascens.

Dendrocitta cinerascens, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 250, Pl. viii, ; Id., Ibis, 1889, p. 81.

Lawas (*Treacher*) ; Kina Balu Mountain at 1,000-9,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Allied to *D. occipitalis* (Müll.) of Sumatra.

GENUS—CISSA.

255.—Cissa minor.

Cissa minor, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 335 ; Id., Ibis, 1887, p. 437.

Labuan (*Treacher*) ; Kina Balu Mountain 1,000-3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

It is doubtful whether Mr. Treacher's specimen really came from Labuan.

256.—Cissa jeffreyi.

Cissa jeffreyi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 383 ; Id., idem, 1889, p. 84, Pl. iv.

Kina Balu Mountain at 3,000-8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—PLATYSMURUS.

257.—Platysmurus aterrimus.

Platysmurus aterrimus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 279.

Sunda (*Doria* and *Beccari*), and throughout N. W. Borneo ; Kina Balu Mountain up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*) ; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*) ; Silam (*Lempriere*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Banjarmasin (*Mottley*) ; Rangas (*Grabowsky*).

Representative form of *P. leucopterus* (Temm.) of Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula and Tenasserim.

GENUS—PLATYLOPHUS.

258.—Platylophus coronatus.

Platylophus coronatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 280.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mountain at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*).

259.—Platylophus lemprieri.

Platylophus lemprieri, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 88.

Sigalind R., Sandakan (*Lempriere*).

Mr. Sharpe is disposed to regard *P. lemprieri* as a good species, and it will be best to keep it distinct until more specimens have been obtained. It is noteworthy, however, that *P. coronatus* appear to have occurred to Mr. Pryer in precisely the same locality.

SUB-ORDER—OLIGOMYODÆ.

FAMILY—PITTIDÆ.

GENUS—PITTA.

260.—Pitta cœrulea.

Pitta cœrulea, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 798.

Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*).

261.—Pitta cyanoptera.

Pitta cyanoptera, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 235.

Brachyurus moluccensis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 10.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu, (*A. Everett*); Labuan, (*Low*); Lawas, (*Whitehead*); Tiga Islands (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

262.—Pitta bertæ.

Pitta bertæ, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 237, Pl. iii.

P. orcas, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 263.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Low*).

The example of *P. bertæ* in the British Museum is unique, the type of Count Salvadori's description having been unfortunately lost. The Lumbidan specimen exhibits a fairly well-defined black chin, which character does not seem to have been present in the type, of which the throat is described simply as white, and it is so depicted in the plate. Hence perhaps Mr. Sharpe was led to identify *P. bertæ* with *P. orcas*, in which the absence of a black chin was deemed by Swinhoe to distinguish it from *P. nympha* of China. There is only a single skin of *P. nympha* in the British Museum and in it the chin, which is partly denuded of feathers, seems to have been white. Probably when a series of skins of the three species can be brought together, it will be found that *P. bertæ* is identical with *P. nympha,* the individuals found in Borneo being occasional migrants from China.

263.—Pitta ussheri.

Pitta ussheri, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1877, p. 94.

Lawas (*Ussher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

Representative form of *P. venusta* (Müll.) of Sumatra.

264.—Pitta granatina.

Pitta granatina, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 242.

Brachyurus granatinus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 10.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

Representative form of *P. coccinea* (Eyt.) of the Malay Peninsula and Tenasserim.

265.—Pitta arcuata.

Pitta arcuata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 241.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mountain at 1,000-4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

266.—Pitta erythrogastra.

Pitta erythrogastra, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 200.

Brachyurus propinquus, Id., Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 330.

Pitta propinqua, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 314.

Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

An examination of a series of *P. erythrogastra* demonstrates that Mr. Sharpe's *P. propinqua* was founded on a richly coloured individual of the common red-bellied Pitta of the Philippines.

267.—Pitta atricapilla.

Pitta atricapilla, Less., Sclater, Cat. Birds B. M. xiv, p. 438.

Brachyurus sordidus (Müll.), Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 331.

P. sordida (Müll.), Id., Ibis, 1884, p. 321.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

268.—Pitta mülleri.

Pitta mülleri, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 240.

Brachyurus mülleri, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 104.

Jambusan, Marup, Bintulu and in Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Lawas (*Veitch*); Tiga Islands in April (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*; Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

269.—Pitta baudi.

Pitta baudi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 243.

Poi Mt., Sarawak (*A. Everett*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

270.—Pitta schwaneri.

Pitta schwaneri, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 243.

Lawas (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Kudat (*A. Everett*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*).

Representative form of *P. boschi* (M. and S.) of Sumatra and Malacca, and *P. cyanura* (Bodd.) of Java.

FAMILY—EURYLÆMIDÆ.

GENUS—CALYPTOMENA.

271.—Calyptomena viridis.

Calyptomena viridis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 106.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Malang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Baram (*Hose*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottey*).

272.—Calyptomena whiteheadi.

Calyptomena whiteheadi, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1887, p. 588, Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 231, Pl. v.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 to 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—PSARISOMUS.

273.—Psarisomus psittacinus.

Psarisomus psittacinus, Salvad., Ann. Mus. Civic., Genoa, xiv, p. 198; Id., idem, 2nd, Ser., v, p. 574.

P. dalhousiæ, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 453.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—EURYLÆMUS.

274.—Eurylæmus ochromelas.

Eurylæmus ochromelas, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 108.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai *Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*).

275.—Eurylæmus javanicus.

Eurylæmus javanicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 107.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—CYMBORYNCHUS.

276.—Cymborynchus macrorynchus.
Cymborynchus macrorynchus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 109.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Low*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—CORYDON.

277.—Corydon sumatranus.
Corydon sumatranus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 111.
Busau, Sibu, Marup and in Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

ORDER—PICARIÆ.

SUB-ORDER—MACROCHIRES.

FAMILY—CYPSELIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—CYPSELINÆ.

GENUS—CYPSELUS.

278.—Cypselus infumatus.
Cypselus infumatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 119.
Labuan (*Ussher*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

279.—Cypselus subfurcatus.
Cypselus subfurcatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 188; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 333.
Labuan (*Ussher*).

280.—Cypselus lowi.
Cypselus lowi, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 333.
Labuan (*Ussher*).

SUB-FAMILY—CHŒTURINÆ.

GENUS—CHŒTURA.

281.—Chœtura gigantea.
Chœtura gigantea, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 335.

Hirundinapus giganteus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 124.
Labuan (*Ussher*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

282.—Chætura coracina.
Chætura coracina, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 124.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Marintaman (*A. Everett*); Gaya I. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—COLLOCALIA.

283.—Collocalia fuciphaga.
Collocalia fuciphaga, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 120.
Cypcelus lowi, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 308; Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 373.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Breitenstein*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

284.—Collocalia linchii.
Collocalia linchii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 121.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mountain at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehad*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Amandit District (*Grabowsky*).

285.—Collocalia troglodytes.
Collocalia troglodytes, Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 308.
Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—MACROPTERYX.

286.—Macropteryx longipennis.
Macropteryx longipennis, Oates, Birds Burma, ii, p. 13.
Dendrochelidon longipennis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 122.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*, *Schierbrand*).

287.—Macropteryx comatus.
Macropteryx comatus, Oates, Birds Burma, ii, p. 14.
Dendrochelidon comata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 123.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

FAMILY—CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

GENUS—LYNCORNIS.

288.—Lyncornis temminckii.

Lyncornis temminckii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 115.

Marup (*A. Everett*); Lihong Bahaja (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—CAPRIMULGUS.

289.—Caprimulgus macrurus.

Caprimulgus macrurus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 117.

C. salvadorii, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 99, Pl. xxii, fig. 1.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Papar (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

I have excluded *C. arundinaceus* (Jacq. & Puch.) from my list as there seems to be considerable question as to its being a good species. The type is said to be preserved in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, and it is to be hoped that it may be recompared before long.

290.—Caprimulgus affinis.

Caprimulgus affinis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 115.

Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

291.—Caprimulgus borneensis.

Caprimulgus borneensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 117.

Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

292.—Caprimulgus concretus.

Caprimulgus concretus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 118.

Jambusan (*Platen*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*).

293.—Caprimulgus manillensis.

Caprimulgus manillensis, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 308.

Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

SUB-ORDER—PICI.

FAMILY—PICIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—IYNGINÆ

GENUS—SASIA.

294.—Sasia abnormis.
Sasia abnormis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 60.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—IYNGIPICUS.

295.—Iyngipicus aurantiiventris.
Iyngipicus aurantiiventris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 41, Pl. iv.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

296.—Iyngipicus auritus.
Iyngipicus auritus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1882, p. 42.
I. fusco-albidus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 42.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Papar (*A. Everett*).

297.—Iyngipicus picatus.
Iyngipicus picatus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1882, p. 41.
N. W. Borneo (*H. Low*).
I. ramsayi, Hargitt (*loc. cit.*), originally described as from N. E. Borneo, is now believed to be confined to the Sulu group of the Philippines.

SUB-FAMILY—PICINÆ.

GENUS—XYLOLEPES.

298.—Xylolepes validus.
Xylolepes validus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 43.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Lawan (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—HEMICERCUS.

299.—Hemicercus sordidus.

Hemicercus sordidus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1884, p. 247; Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 46.

H. brookeanus, Salvad., *op. cit.*, p. 44.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Low, Ussher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—LEPOCESTES.

300.—Lepocestes porphyromelas.

Lepocestes porphyromelas, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 48.

Tagora, Sibu and in Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 5,000 ft. Feb. 21, (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—CHRYSOCOLAPTES.

301.—Chrysocolaptes erythrocephalus.

Chrysocolaptes erythrocephalus, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 315, Pl. xlvi, fig. 1.

Marasi Bay *(Lempriere)*; Taguso *(Whitehead)*; P. Princesa *(Steere)*.

GENUS—CHRYSOPHLEGMA.

302.—Chrysophlegma malaccense.

Chrysophlegma malaccense, Hargitt, Ibis, 1886, p. 276.

Callolophus malaccensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 50.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

303.—Chrysophlegma humii.

Chrysophlegma humii, Hargitt, Ibis, 1889, p. 231.

C. squamicolle, Id., idem, 1886, p. 269.

Callolophus mentalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 49.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Silam (*Lempriere*).

GENUS—GECINUS.

304.—Gecinus puniceus.

Gecinus puniceus, Hargitt, Ibis, 1888, p. 176.

Callolophus puniceus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 49.

Sarawak *(Doria* and *Beccari)*; Lumbidan *(Treacher)*; Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. *(Whitehead)*; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer)*; Silam *(Guillemard)*; Moera Teweh *(Fischer)*; Mindai *(Grabowsky)*; Banjarmasin *(Schierbrand)*.

GENUS—MULLERIPICUS.

305.—Mulleripicus pulverulentus.

Mulleripicus pulverulentus, Bp. Consp. Vol. Zygod., p. 7, sp. 15; Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 197.

Alophonerpes pulverulentus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 51.

Hemilophus fischeri, Brüggem., Abhandl. nat. ver. Bremen, V, p. 454.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

Hemilophus fischeri of Brüggemann was founded on a single skin of an immature male bird having the forehead red. In the British Museum series of *M. pulverulentus* there are two young birds from Malacca, one of which has a few red feathers scattered over the crown, while the other has the entire forehead red. The latter has Mr. Wallace's label attached, and is marked "Hemilophus rufifrons n. sp." and on the back in pencil "young bird—Blyth".

GENUS—THRIPONAX.

306.—Thriponax javensis.

Thriponax javensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 52.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

307.—Thriponax hargitti.

Thriponax hargitti, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p. 317, Pl. viii.

T. javensis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., p. 314.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

Allied to *T. feddeni* (*Blanf.*) of Burma.

GENUS—TIGA.

308.—Tiga javanensis.

Tiga javanensis, Salvad, Ucc. Bor., p. 54.

Santubong (*A. Everett*); Bruit (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Papar (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

I have met with this woodpecker very rarely in the vicinity of the mouths of the large rivers. As one proceeds northwards up the coast it gradually becomes more abundant, and north of Labuan, especially in the Papar district, it is perhaps the commonest species of its tribe both on the coast and for some distance inland.

309.—Tiga everetti.

Tiga everetti, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 612, Pl. xxxvii.

Tiga javanensis, (Ljungh) (?), Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 315.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*) P. Princesa (*Steere*).

Representative form of *T. javanensis* (*Ljungh*) of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

GENUS—GAUROPICOIDES.

310.—Gauropicoides rafflesii.

Gauropicoides rafflesii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 54.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Trusan (*A. Everett*) ; Lawas (*Ussher*) ; Lumbidan (*Treacher*) ; Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—MIGLYPTES.

311.—Miglyptes grammithorax.

Miglyptes grammithorax, Hargitt, Ibis, 1884, p. 191.

M. tristis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 56.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*), Sirambu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*) ; Lumbidan (*Ussher*) ; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

312.—Miglyptes tukki.

Miglyptes tukki, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 57.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*) ; Baram (*A. Everett*) ; Lawas (*Treacher*) ; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*) ; Silam (*Lempriere*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*) ; Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—MICROPTERNUS.

313.—Micropternus badiosus.

Micropternus badiosus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 58.

Sarawak (*Wallace*, *Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Trusan (*A. Everett*) ; Lumbidan (*Ussher*, *Treacher*) ; Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Telang (*Grabowsky*) ; Banjarmasin (*Mottley*) .

Representative form of *M. brachyurus* (*Vieill.*) of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Bangka and Java.

SUB-ORDER—ANISODACTYLÆ.

FAMILY—ALCEDINIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—ALCEDININÆ.

GENUS—ALCEDO.

314.—Alcedo bengalensis.

Alcedo bengalensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 92.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Fischer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

315.—Alcedo asiatica.
Alcedo asiatica, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. v.
Alcedo meninting, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 93.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

316.—Alcedo euryzona.
Alcedo euryzona, Salvad., Ucc., Bor. p. 95.
Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

317.—Pelargopsis leucocephala.
Pelargopsis leucocephala, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 95.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Bangkan Lake (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

318.—Pelargopsis gouldi.
Pelargopsis gouldi, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373.
P. leucocephala, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., i, p. 317; Id. Ibis, 1884, p. 318.
P. Princesa (*Steere*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).
The representative form in the Philippines of *P. leucocephala* (Gm.) of Western Borneo. The two species will perhaps be found to intergrade when a large series of specimens can be compared from the intermediate districts.

SUB-FAMILY—DACELONINÆ.

GENUS—CEYX.

319.—Ceyx rufidorsa.
Ceyx rufidorsa, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. xli.; Id., P. Z. S., p. 101; Id. P. Z. S., 1879, p. 331.

C. innominata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 97.
Ceyx sp., Id., idem, p. 100.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

Ceyx innominata (Salvadori), appears to be a distinct species occurring, not in Borneo, but in Java, Lombock, Flores, and Sumbawa. According to Salvadori's latest views (*Annal. Mus. Civic. Genoa, Ser.* 2, iv, pp. 535-538) *C. rufidorsa* will probably prove to be a stage of *C. tridactyla*, as *C. sharpei* is of *C. dillwyni*.

320.—Ceyx dillwyni.
Ceyx dillwyni, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 99.
Ceyx sharpei, Id., idem, p. 98; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 330.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

This species, long supposed to be peculiar to Borneo, has lately been recorded from the Nias Islands by Count Salvadori, and probably inhabits Sumatra also.

GENUS—HALCYON.

321.—Halcyon coromanda.
Halcyon coromanda, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. lvii.
Callialcyon coromanda, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 101.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

322.—Halcyon pileata.
Halcyon pileata, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. xlii.
Entomobia pileata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 102.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*);

Labuan (*Low*); Tiga Islands (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

323.—Halcyon concreta.
Halcyon concreta, Sharpe., Mon. Alced., Pl. lxxxiii.
Caridagrus concretus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 102.
Sarawak (*Ussher*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); MoeraTeweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

324.—Halcyon chloris.
Halcyon chloris, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. lxxxvii.
Sauropatis chloris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 103.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Papar (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Tjantang (*Schwaner*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

325.—Halcyon sanctus.
Halcyon sanctus, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. xci.
Sauropatis sancta, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 104.
S. Borneo (*S. Müller*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner, Schierbrand*).

GENUS—CARCINEUTES.

326.—Carcineutes melanops.
Carcineutes melanops, Sharpe, Mon. Alced., Pl. xcvii.
Lacedo melanops, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 104.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*).
Representative form of *C. pulchellus* (Horsf.) of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

FAMILY—BUCEROTIDÆ.

GENUS—BUCEROS.

327.—Buceros rhinoceros.
Buceros rhinoceros, Elliot, Mon. Bucerot., Pl. iv.
B. rhinoceroides, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 87.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*) ; Moera Teweh (*Breitenstein*) ; Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*) ; Douson R. (*S. Müller*) ; Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*) ; Pontianak (*Diard*).

GENUS—RHINOPLAX.

328—Rhinoplax vigil.
Rhinoplax vigil, Elliot, Mon. Bucerot., Pl. x.
R. scutatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 88.
Rejang R., Sarawak (*A. Everett*) ; Lawas (*Treacher*) ; Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Banjarmasin (*S. Müller*).

GENUS—ANTHRACOCEROS.

329.—Anthracoceros convexus.
Anthracoceros convexus, Elliot, Mon. Bucerot., Pl. xii.
Hydrocissa convexa, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 80.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Labuan (*Mottley*) ; Lawas *Ussher*, *Treacher*) ; Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*).

330.—Anthracoceros malabaricus.
Anthracoceros malabaricus, Elliot., Mon. Bucerot., Pl. xiii.
Hydrocissa albirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 82.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Lumbidan (*Ussher*) ; Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*) ; Batang Singalan (*S. Müller*) ; Pontianak (*Diard*).

331.—Anthracoceros malayanus.
Anthracoceros malayanus, Elliot, Mon. Bucerot., Pl. xx.
Hydrocissa malayana, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 83.
H. nigrirostris, Id., idem, p. 84.

Sarawak (*Low*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Lawut (*S. Müller*); Kapuas (*Schwaner*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

332.—Anthracoceros lemprieri.
Anthracoceros lemprieri, Sharpe, Nature, May 14, 1885, xxxii, p. 46; Id., P. Z. S., 1885, p. 446, Pl. xxvi.
A. marchei, Oustalet, Naturaliste, July 15, 1885, p. 108.
Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*); Busuanga (*Marche*).

GENUS—CRANORRHINUS.

333.—Cranorrhinus corrugatus.
Cranorrhinu corrugatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 86.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Ussher, Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Breitenstein*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*) (?); Pontianak (*Diard*).

GENUS—RHYTIDOCEROS.

334.—Rhytidoceros undulatus.
Rhytidoceros undulatus, Elliot, Mon. Bucerot., Pl. xxxv.
R. obscurus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 85.
Matang Mt., Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

335.—Rhytidoceros subruficollis.
Rhytidoceros subruficollis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 246.
Lawas (*Ussher, Treacher*).

GENUS—ANORRHINUS.

336.—Anorrhinus galeritus.
Anorrhinus galeritus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 79.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Becarri*); Lawas (*Ussher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Lawut (*S. Müller*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); W. Borneo (*Diard, Schwaner*).

337.—Anorrhinus comatus.
Anorrhinus comatus, Elliot, Mon. Bucerot., Pl. xxxix.
Berenicornis comatus, Blas. & Nehr., Jaresbr. Ver. Nat. Braunschweig, 1881, p. 134.
Sarawak (*Platen*); Sirambu Mt. (*A. Everett*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—UPUPIDÆ.

GENUS—UPUPA.

338.—Upupa epops.
Upapa epops, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 329.
Labuan (*Treacher*).

FAMILY—MEROPIDÆ.

GENUS—NYCTIORNIS.

339.—Nyctiornis amicta.
Nyctiornis amicta, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 91.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

GENUS—MEROPS.

340.—Merops sumatranus.
Merops samatranus, Dresser, Monog. Merop., Pl. vi.
M. bicolor, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 90.
Santubong, Matu &c. (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Mantop (*Schwaner*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

341.—Merops philippinus.
Merops philippinus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 89.
Trusan R. (*A. Everett*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner, Mottley*); Menghatip (*Grabowsky*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

FAMILY—CORACIIDÆ.

GENUS—EURYSTOMUS.

342.—Eurystomus orientalis.

Eurystomus orientalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 105.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Puerto Princesa (*A. Everett*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); Cuyo Island (*Meyer*).

FAMILY—PORDARGIIDÆ.

GENUS—BATRACHOSTOMUS.

343.—Batrachostomus stellatus.

Batrachostomus stellatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 113.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

344.—Batrachostomus adspersus.

Batrachostomus adspersus, Brügg., Ann. & Mag., Nat. Hist., Ser. iv, xx, p. 178.

Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh, (*Fischer*).

345.—Batrachostomus cornutus.

Batrachostomus cornutus, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1877, p. 433.

B. javanensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 112.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Pagat, S. E. Borneo (*Grabowsky*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley, Schierbrand*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

346.—Batrachostomus auritus.

Batrachostomus auritus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 99.

Lawas (*Treacher*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin *Breitenstein*).

SUB-ORDER—HETERODASTYLÆ.

FAMILY—TROGONIDÆ.

GENUS—HARPACTES.

347.—Harpactes whiteheadi.

Harpactes whiteheadi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 395.
Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

348.—Harpactes diardi.

Harpactes diardi, Gould., Monog. Trogon., Pl. xxxvi.
Pyrotrogon diardi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 28.
Sarawak (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Bejadjoe (*S. Müller*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

349.—Harpactes kasumba.

Harpactes kasumba, Gould., Monog. Trogon., Pl. xxxvii.
Pyrotrogon kasumba, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 29.
Sarawak (*Low*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

350.—Harpactes duvaucelii.

Harpactes duvaucelii, Gould., Monog. Trogon., Pl. xl.
Pyrotrogon duvaucelii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 29.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*) Bejadjoe (*S. Müller*).

351.—Harpactes oreskios.

Harpactes oreskios, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 395.
Orescius gouldii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 31.
Kina Balu Mt. at 2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

SUB-ORDER—ZYGODACTYLÆ.

FAMILY—CAPITONIDÆ.

GENUS—MEGALŒMA.

352.—Megalæma chrysopsis.

Megalœma chrysopsis, Marshall, Monog. Capiton., Pl. xvii.

Chotorea chrysopsis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 32.

Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

This large Barbet is distributed throughout Sarawak and North Borneo, but very sparingly, it being, next to *M. henrici*, the least commonly met with of the lowland species of the genus. It is a representative form of *M. chrysopogon* (Temm.) of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

353.—Megalæma versicolor.

Megalœma versicolor, Marshall, Monog. Capiton., Pl. xxii.

M, versicolor, var. *borneensis*, W. Blasius, Verh. z. b. Gesell. Wien., xxx, p. 25.

Chotorea versicolor, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 33.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

Dr. Blasuis (*loc. cit.*) separates the Bornean birds from those of the Malay Peninsula as a local race. On comparison of a considerable series from both localities, the points of difference relied upon do not appear to hold good. This is an extremely abundant species all over the Sarawak Territory.

354.—Megalæma mystacophonus.

Megalœma mystacophonus, Marshall, Monog. Capiton., Pl. xix.

M. humei, id., idem, Pl. xxi.

Chotorea mystacophonus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 84, Pl. i.

Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Kina Balu Mt. 1,000–2,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

355.—Megalæma henrici.
Megalœma henrici, Marshall, Monog. Capiton., Pl. xxxi; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 239.
Lawas (*Treacher*); Tagora (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—CYANOPS.

356.—Cyanops pulcherrimus.
Megalœma pulcherrima, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 393.
Kina Balu Mt., 5,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

357.—Cyanops monticolus.
Cyanops monticolus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

This new Barbet will be described by Mr. Sharpe in his review of Mr. Whitehead's collection now in course of publication in the "Ibis".

GENUS—XANTHOLÆMA.

358.—Xantholæma duvaucelii.
Xantholœma duvaucelii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 38.
Megalœma duvaucelii, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 9.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sandakan (*W.B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Schierbrand*).

GENUS—CALORAMPHUS.

359.—Caloramphus fuliginosus.
Caloramphus fuliginosus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 39.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Sirambu Mt., Sarawak, at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

Representative form of *C. hayi* (Gray) of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

FAMILY—INDICATORIDÆ.

GENUS—INDICATOR.

360.—Indicator archipelagicus.

Indicator archipelagicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 61.

I. malayanus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 793.

Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Karou R. (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

Mr. Sharpe (*loc. cit.*) separated his *I. malayanus* from the Bornean Honey Guide (*I. archipelagicus*) as wanting the yellow shoulder spot, grey breast, and flanks of the last named bird, and in being altogether larger, and he expressed the opinion that this latter fact seemed to prevent the possibility of its being considered a young bird of *I. archipelagicus.* A comparison of Mr. Sharpe's type with four examples of the Bornean species, two of which want the yellow shoulder spot and agree otherwise in plumage with *I. malayanus,* shows that the latter does not differ materially in dimensions from the Borneo birds. I think, therefore, that *I. malayanus* must take place as a synonym of *I. archipelagicus,* which thus ceases to be a species peculiar to Borneo.

SUB-ORDER—COCCYGEO.

FAMILY—CUCULIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—CUCULINÆ.

GENUS—CUCULUS.

361.—Cuculus canorinus.

Cuculus canorinus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 67.

C. canoroides, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 306.

Borneo (*Müller, Croockewit*); Dahat I., Labuan (*A. Everett*); Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

362.—Cuculus poliocephalus.

Cuculus poliocephalus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 394.

Busau, Sarawak (*H. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000 ft. in February and March (*Whitehead*).

363.—Cuculus micropterus.

Cuculus micropterus, Gould, P. Z. S., 1837, p. 137.

C. concretus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 66.

Lawas (*Whitehead*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*).

364.—Cuculus striatus.

Cuculus striatus, Oates, Birds Burma, ii, p. 105 (1883).

C. fucatus, Peale, U. S. Expl. Exp., Zool., 1848, p. 136; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 314; Guillemard, P. Z. S., 1885, p. 248.

C. tenuirostris, Cassin, U. S. Expl., Exp., p. 244.

C. himalayanus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 327.

Labuan (*Ussher*); Mangsi I. (*Peale*).

The type and only specimen upon which Peale's *C. fucatus* was based is still extant in the U. S. National Museum, and, through the kind intervention of Mr. R. Ridgway, Mr. Stejneger has been good enough to re-compare it, with the result that he entertains but little doubt in referring *C. fucatus* (Peale) as a synonym to *C. striatus* (Drap.) of Oates' Birds of Burma—a species with which Mr. Oates regards *C. himalayanus* of Vigore to be identical. Mr. Stejneger writes that Peale's bird agrees perfectly with Oates' description of the coloration, while the following are the measurements :—

	Oates'	Peale's (♂)
Wing	6.8	6.9
Tail	6.0	5.9
Tarsus	0.7	0.7
Bill from gape	1.1	1.06

365.—Cuculus sonnerati.

Cuculus sonnerati, Walden, Tr. Z. S., viii, p. 55; Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 198.

Penthoceryx pravatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 63.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Labuan (*Low*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

As pointed out by Lord Walden (*Ibis*, 1872, p. 367) the birds which inhabit Borneo, Sumatra and Malacca are considerably smaller than the *C. sonnerati* of India and Ceylon. *Penthoceryx pravatus* (Horsf.) appears to be a distinct species and to be confined to Java and perhaps the islands intervening between it and Timor.

GENUS—HIEROCOCCYX.

366.—Hierococcyx strenus.

Hierococcyx strenus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 327; W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 306.

Labuan (*Treacher*); Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

367.—Hierococcyx bocki.

Hierococcyx bocki, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 394.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft., March 25 (*Whitehead*).

368.—Hierococcyx hyperythrus.

Hierococcyx hyperythrus, Wardlaw-Ramsay, Ibis, 1886, p. 157.

Borneo (*Wardlaw-Ramsay, loc. cit*).

369.—Hierococcyx fugax.

Hierococcyx fugax, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 65.

Simunjan, Mamp, Bintulu, &c. in Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*).

It is probable that some of the above records of occurrence really belong to *H. nanus*, which so closely resembles the present species that it was confounded with it until 1877, when Hume showed the distinctions between the two species.

370.—Hierococcyx nanus.

Hierococcyx nanus, Hume, S. F., v, p. 490.

Baram (*A. Everett*); Benkoka, Nov. 2, 1885 (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—CACOMANTIS.

371.—Cacomantis merulinus.

Cacomantis merulinus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 64.

C. sepulchralis, Sclater, P. Z. S., 1868, p. 209.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Teguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa, Dec. 10, 1877 (*A. Everett*).

Mottley's Banjarmasin skin of *C. sepulchralis* so-called (Sclater, *loc. cit.*) is pronounced by Mr. Sharpe to belong to *C. merulinus*. There are, however, two skins of true *C. sepulchralis* in the British Museum from Borneo *fide* Verreaux. Nevertheless the evidence of the existence of this species in the island must be considered as being at present insufficient.

GENUS—SURNICULUS.

372.—Surniculus lugubris.

Surniculus lugubris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 63.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Martapora (*Mottley*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—CHRYSOCOCCYX.

373.—Chrysococcyx xanthorynchus.

Chrysococcyx xanthorynchus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 62.

Chrysococcyx basalis, Id., idem, p. 62.

Cuculus basalis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 244.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Abai (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

True *Chrysococcyx basalis* is, judging from the single skin in the British Museum, a very distinct species, and is confined apparently to Java. *Heterococcyx neglectus* (Schleg.), which is enumerated as a distinct species peculiar to Borneo in Count Salvadori's Catalogue, is omitted in the present list. The title was founded upon a single skin apparently, which was collected by S. Müller and is said to be preserved in the Leyden Museum. The bird was described as being adult, but there is a possibility that it represents a style of *C. xanthorynchus*, and a re-comparison of the type seems desirable.

GENUS—COCCYSTES.

374.—Coccystes coromandus.
Coccystes coromandus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 76.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—EUDYNAMIS.

375.—Eudynamis malayana.
Eudynamis malayana, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 68.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*Guillemard*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

376.—Eudynamis mindanensis.
Eudynamis mindanensis, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373.
Eu. malayana, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 198.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

SUB-FAMILY—PHŒNICOPHANINÆ.

GENUS—RHYNORTHA.

377.—Rhynortha chlorophæa.
Rhynortha chlorophœa, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 69.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Silam (*Lempriere*).

GENUS—RHOPODYTES.

378.—Rhopodytes borneensis.

Rhopodytes borneensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 72.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sandakan (*W.B. Pryer*).

The bird obtained by Mottley at Banjarmasin, which was catalogued by Mr. Sclater (P. Z. S., 1863, p. 208) as *Zanclostomus tristis*, Bp., and which is enumerated in Count Salvadori's list (p. 71) under the title *Rhopodytes elongatus* (Müller) (?) seems to be no longer extant in the British Museum collection.

379.—Rhopodytes diardi.

Rhopodytes diardi, Büttikofer, Notes Leyd. Mus., xi, 1887, p. 30.

S. E. Borneo (*Bock*).

380.—Rhopodytes sumatranus.

Rhopodytes sumatranus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 73.

Poliococcyx sumatranus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 245.

Generally distributed in the N. W. districts of Borneo, and found also in Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—RAMPHOCOCCYX.

381.—Ramphococcyx erythrognathus.

Ramphococcyx erythrognathus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 74.

Rhopodytes erythrognatus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 104.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—DRYOCOCCYX.

382.—Dryococcyx harringtoni.

Dryococcyx harringtoni, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., 1, p. 321.

Phœnicophaes harringtoni, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 613.

Balabac (*Steere*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

Allied to *Rhynococcyx curvirostris*.

GENUS—ZANCLOSTOMUS.

383.—Zanclostomus javanicus.

Zanclostomus javanicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 75.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Matang Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Lihong Bahaja (*Grabowsky*).

SUB-FAMILY—CENTROPODINÆ

GENUS—CARPOCOCCYX.

384.—Carpococcyx radiatus.

Carpococcyx radiatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 75; Id., Ann. Mu. Civic., Genoa, xiv, 1879, p. 187.

Tagora (*H. Everett*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Baram (*Hose*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Lihong Bahaja (*Grabowsky*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

385.—Centrococcyx javanensis.

Centrococcyx javanensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 76.

C. javanensis var. *pusillus*, Brügg. Abhandl., Nat. Ver., Bremen, v, p. 61.

C. affinis, Sharpe, Ibis., 1888, p. 198.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

Very commonly distributed everywhere in open country throughout the N. W. districts of Borneo.

386.—Centrococcyx eurycercus.

Centrococcyx eurycercus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 78.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lubuan (*Mottley*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

ORDER—PSITTACI.

FAMILY—PSITTACIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—CACATUINÆ.

GENUS—CACATUA.

387.—Cacatua hæmaturopygia.

Cacatua hœmaturopygia, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 312.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); Puerto Princesa (*Steere*).

SUB-FAMILY—PSITTACINÆ.

GENUS—PRIONITURUS.

388.—Prioniturus cyaniceps.

Prioniturus cyaniceps, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 194.
P. discurus, Id., Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 312.
P. plateni, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 372; Id., Ornis, p. 305.

Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

I have ventured to unite *P. discurus* of Balabac (*Sharpe, loc. cit*), to *P. cyaniceps* because immature birds of the latter might easily be confounded with the former species, and because it seems improbable in the highest degree that *P. discurus* of the Philippines should occur in Balabac, seeing that there exists a local representative form in Palawan. According to Mr. Whitehead the blue crown is present only in the mature males of *P. cyaniceps*.

GENUS—TANYGNATHUS.

389.—Tanygnathus luzoniensis.

Tanygnathus luzoniensis, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 312.

Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Mantanani Is. (*A. Everett*).

SUB-FAMILY—PALÆORNITHINÆ.

GENUS—PALÆORNIS.

390.—Palæornis longicauda.
Palœornis longicauda, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 22.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

391.—Palœornis javanica.
Palœornis javanica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 25.
Borneo (*Wallace, Croockewit*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley, Schierbrand*).

GENUS—PSITTINUS.

392.—Psittinus incertus.
Psittinus incertus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 25.
Sambas (*Brookes*); Tagora (*H. Everett*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—LORICULUS.

393.—Loriculus galgulus.
Loriculus galgulus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 26.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

ORDER—STRIGES.

FAMIY—BUBONIDÆ.

GENUS—KETUPA.

394.—Ketupa javanensis.
Ketupa javanensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 20.
K. ketupa, Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 791.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Telang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—BUBO.

395.—Bubo orientalis.

Bubo orientalis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii, p. 39.

B. sumatranus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 19.

Muara I. (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft., April 3, 1887 (*Whitehead*); Barabei, S. E. Borneo (*Grabowsky*); S. Borneo (*Semmelink*).

GENUS—SCOPS.

396.—Scops lempiji.

Scops lempiji, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 19.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Brunei (*Treacher*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Baram (*Hose*); Abai (*Whitehead*); Kina Balu Mt. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

397.—Scops rufescens.

Scops rufescens, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 19.

Sarawak (*Low*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

398.—Scops everetti.

Scops everetti, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 305.

S. fuliginosa, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 197.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

Mr. Sharpe concurs in the correctness of the determination by Dr. Blasius of the above species.

GENUS—HETEROSCOPS.

399.—Heteroscops luciæ.

Heteroscops luciæ, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 77, Pl. iii.

Scops luciæ, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 478.

Kina Balu Mt. at 9,000 ft., February, 1888 (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—PHODILUS.

400.—Phodilus badius.

Phodilus badius, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 21.

Mamp, Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Labuan (*Low*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—NINOX.

401.—Ninox scutulata.

Ninox scutulata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds, B. M. ii.
N. borneensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 18.

This owl is very generally distributed throughout Sarawak and Northern Borneo. It has been recorded from Moera Teweh in Central Borneo (*Fischer*) and from Telang in S. E. Borneo (*Grabowsky*), while Dr. Platen has found it at Puerto Princesa in Palawan.

402.—Ninox japonica.

Ninox japonica, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 325.

Labuan (*Burbidge*); Lawas, April, 1886 (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—SYRNIUM.

403.—Syrnium leptogrammicum.

Syrnium leptogrammicum, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii, p. 264.
Ciccaba leptogrammica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 20.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Ussher*); Lumbidon (*Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

Apparently confined to the old forest districts and their immediate vicinity.

Representative form of *S. myrtha* (Bp.) of Sumatra.

404.—Syrnium whiteheadi.

Syrnium whiteheadi, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 196, Pl. iii.
S. wiepkeni, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 372; Id., Ornis., 1888, p. 304.

Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

Representative form of *S. sinense* (Lath.) of Java, Burma, and Cochin-China.

ORDER—ACCIPITRES.

SUB-ORDER—FALCONES.

FAMILY—FALCONIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—ACCIPITRINÆ.

GENUS—CIRCUS.

405.—Circus spilonotus.

Circus spilonotus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 30.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Brunei (*Ussher*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Tampasuk Plains (*Whitehead*); Palawan (?) (*Whitehead*).

This harrier is very abundant in the N. E. Monsoon on the marshy plains in the vicinity of the Papar and Tampasuk Rivers. It is a regular winter migrant to Borneo and probably to Palawan also.

GENUS—ASTUR.

406.—Astur soloënsis.

Astur soloënsis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 114. Pl. iv, fig. 1.

Micronisus soloensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 17.

Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu at 1,000 ft., Feb. 26, 1887 (*Whitehead*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

407.—Astur trivisgatus.

Astur trivisgatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 17.

Sibu, Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Baram (*Hose*); Brunei (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. (*Whitehead*); Telang (*Grabowsky*); S. Borneo (*S. Müller*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—ACCIPITER.

408.—Accipiter virgatus.

Accipiter virgatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 17.

Sibu, Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

409.—Accipiter rufotibialis.

Accipiter rufotibialis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 437; 1889, p. 68, Pl. ii.

Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Highland form of *A. virgatus* (Reinw.).

SUB-FAMILY—AQUILINÆ.

GENUS—NEOPUS.

410.—Neopus malayensis.

Neopus malayensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 257.

Onychaëtus malayensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 4.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*A. Everett*); Padas (*Whitehead*); Tampasuk (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—SPIZAËTUS.

411.—Spizaëtus alboniger.

Spizaëtus alboniger, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 14.

Borneo (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Ussher, Treacher*).

412.—Spizaëtus limnaetus.

Spizaëtus limnaëtus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 15.

S. caligatus, Id., idem, p. 13.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Tampasuk (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Kendangan (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

In the British Museum Catalogue *S. caligatus* of Count Salvadori's list is treated as the young of this species. This conclusion is borne out by a series of seven skins brought from Borneo and Palawan by Mr. Whitehead (*Cf. Sharpe, Ibis,* 1889, *p.* 70).

413.—Spizaëtus philippensis.

Spizaëtus philippensis, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 304.

Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—LOPHOTRIORCHIS.

414.—Lophotriorchis kieneri.

Lophotriorchis kieneri, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 255.

Spizaëtus kienerii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 16.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

GENUS—SPILORNIS.

415.—Spilornis bacha.

Spilornis bacha, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 71.

Spilornis, sp., Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 195.

Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft., March 11, 1888 (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

According to Mr. Whitehead's observation this species replaces *S. pallidus* above 3,000 ft. and ranges at least as high as 8,000 ft.

416.—Spilornis pallidus.

Spilornis pallidus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 290, Pl. ix.

S. bacha, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 7.

S. rufipectus, W. Blasius, Jahresber. Ver. Nat. Braunschweig, 1881, p. 109.

Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Baram (*Hose*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Tampasuk (*Whitehead*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Telang (*Grabowsky*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

I have provisionally placed here the bird catalogued by Dr. Blasius as *S. rufipectus* pending further confirmation of the existence of this Celebean species in Borneo. The bird in question was obtained at Jambusan in Sarawak by Dr. Platen.

GENUS—BUTASTUR.

417.—Butastur indicus.

Butastur indicus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 297; Id., Ibis, 1879, p. 236.

Poliornis indica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 9.

Labuan (*Ussher*); Tampasuk (*Whitehead*); Kina Balu Mt. (*Burbidge*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*); Cuyo I. (*Meyer*).

Appears in Labuan and Northern Borneo in September and remains through the winter. It is quite the most abundant of the migratory as *Haliastur intermedius* is of the resident birds of prey in those parts of the island. Observed as high as 1,000 ft. on Kina Balu by Mr. Whitehead. *Butastur liventer* (Temm.) is said to have occurred once in Borneo, but is omitted in this list pending further evidence.

GENUS—HALIAETUS.

418.—Haliaetus leucogaster.

Haliaetus leucogaster, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 307; Id., Ibis, 1877, p. 3.

Cuncuma leucogaster, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 5.

Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Abai (*Whitehead*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Palawan*).

GENUS—POLIOAETUS.

419.—Polioaetus icthyaetus.

Polioaetus icthyaetus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 6.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Benkoka, Sept. 6, 1885 (*Whitehead*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*); P. Kakiet (*Schwaner*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

420.—Polioaetus humilis.

Polioaetus humilis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., pp. 6. & 379.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Sibu, Aug. 14, 1874 (*A. Everett*); Jambusan, July 31, 1880 (*Platen*).

GENUS—HALIASTUR.

421.—Haliastur intermedius.

Haliastur intermedius, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 313.

H. indus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 12.

Generally distributed throughout the Bornean group both on the coast and in the interior, and the most abundant numerically of the resident birds of prey. Mr. Whitehead informs me that it occurred on the Kina Balu Mt. at an elevation of about 1,000 ft., but was not observed beyond that height.

GENUS—ELANUS.

422.—Elanus hypoleucus.

Elanus hypoleucus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 12.

Brunei (*Treacher*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*, *Mottley*).

GENUS—MACHAERAMPHUS.

423.—Machaeramphus alcinus.

Machaeramphus alcinus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 342; Gurney, Ibis, 1879, p. 467.

Baram (*Hose*); N. W. Borneo (*Jameson, fide R. B. Sharpe: cf. Gurney, loc. cit*); Marintaman (*A. Everett*); Papar (*A. Everett*); Gomanton Hill (*H. Pryer*); Mindai (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—PTILONORYNCHUS.

424.—Pernis ptilonorynchus.

Pernis ptilonorynchus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 347; Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 195.

P. Ptilonoryncha, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 9.

Sarawak, Oct. 31 (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan, Nov. 30, 1885 (*Whitehead*); Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

SUB-FAMILY—FALCONINÆ.

GENUS—BAZA.

425.—Baza jerdonii.

Baza jerdonii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 11.

B. borneensis, W. Blasius, Abhandl. Nat. Ver. Bremen, v, p. 47.

Pontianak (*Diard*).

There is one specimen of this bird in the Norwich Museum "said to be from Borneo, but probably incorrectly" (*Gurney, Ibis,* 1880, p. 467). In the British Museum Catalogue *B. jerdonii* appears as a synonym of *B. reinwardti,* but Mr. Sharpe informs me that, unless proved to be a distinct species, its place will probably be with *Baza sumatrensis.* Until the precise affinity of the Bornean bird is settled, I follow provisionally Count Salvadori's nomenclature.

426.—Baza leucopias.

Baza leucopias, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 195.

Taguso (*Whitehead*).

Representative form of *B. sumatrensis* (Lafreon.).

GENUS—MICROHIERAX

427.—Microhierax fringillarius.

Microhierax fringillarius, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i, p. 367.

Hierax cœrulescens, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 3.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Kuala Kapuas (*Grabowsky*); S. Borneo (*S. Müller, Croockewit*).

428.—Microhierax latifrons.

Microhierax latifrons, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 237, Pl. vii.

Lawas (*Ussher, Treacher*); Lumbidan (*Ussher, Treacher*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

This distinct species appears to entirely replace *M. fringillarius* in Northern Borneo. According to Mr. Gurney it occurs also in the Nicobar Islands (*S. F.*, viii, p. 476), but I cannot but think that his informant must have been in error as to the origin of the specimen.

GENUS—FALCO.

429.—Falco communis.

Falco communis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 1.

F. peregrinus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 323; Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 195.

Labuan (*Treacher*); Lawas (*Pretyman*); Abai (*Whitehead*); Kina Balu Mt. at 8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso, Palawan (*Whitehead*); Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

It is still a matter of doubt whether the Australian *F. melanogenys* (Gould) ranges as far north as Borneo. A very dark and richly-coloured Peregrine from Lawas in the British Museum is referred by Mr. Gurney (*Ibis*, 1882, p. 302) to *Falco melanogenys*. On the other hand this specimen with the dark birds recorded from Java are believed by Mr. Sharpe to be representatives of a local race of Peregrines permanently resident in the islands above-mentioned. The birds ordinarily met with in Labuan and Northern Borneo appear in the N. E. Monsoon, and are doubtless regular winter migrants, probably from China. Mr. Whitehead, although he identified a Peregrine on Kina Balu, failed to obtain a specimen from that locality.

430.—Falco severus.

Falco severus, Brugg., Abhandl. Nat. Ver. Bremen, v, p. 454.

Hypotriorchis severus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 2; W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 373.

Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—CERCHNEIS.

431.—Cerchneis tinnunculus.

Cerchneis tinnunculus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 323.

Labuan (*Ussher, Treacher*); Abai, Dec. 25, 1887 (*Whitehead*).

These birds belong to the dark form of Kestrel (*Cerchneis japonicus*), and are winter migrants to Borneo. *Tinnunculus moluccensis* (Bp.) has been recorded from Borneo on the authority of Schwaner. Although it is possible that stragglers may visit the Southern districts of Borneo, this species has not been noticed by any modern collector, and it is desirable that its occurrence should be confirmed before it is definitely admitted among the birds of Borneo.

SUB-ORDER—PANDIONES.

GENUS—PANDION.

432.—Pandion haliaetus.
Pandion haliaetus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 7.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Abai (*Whitehead*); Pagattan (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

ORDER—STEGANOPODES.

FAMILY—FREGATIDÆ.

GENUS—FREGATA.

433.—Fregata aquila.
Fregata aquila, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 364.
Tachypetes aquila, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 353.
Labuan (*Treacher*).

434.—Fregata minor.
Fregata minor, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 364.
Tachypetes minor, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 353.
Labuan (*Treacher*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—SULIDÆ.

GENUS—SULA.

435.—Sula piscatrix.
Sula piscatrix, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 368; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 353.
Labuan (*Treacher*); Sandakan (*Ussher*); Silam (*Guillemard*).

436.—Sula fiber.
Sula fiber, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 369; Sharpe, P. Z. S, 1881, p. 800.
Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

FAMILY—PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

GENUS—MICROCARBO.

437.—Microcarbo sulcirostris.
Microcarbo sulcirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 365.
S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

438.—Microcarbo pygmœus.
Microcarbo pygmœus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 366.
Borneo (*Schwaner*); Banjarmasin (*Croockewit*).

FAMILY—PLOTIDÆ.

GENUS—PLOTUS.

439.—Plotus melanogaster.
Plotus melanogaster, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 367.
Bintulu (*Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Trusan (*A. Everett*).

ORDER—HERODIONES.

FAMILY—ARDEIDÆ.

GENUS—ARDEA.

440.—Ardea sumatrana.
Ardea sumatrana, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 344; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 271.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lumbidan (*Ussher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

441.—Ardea purpurea.
Ardea purpurea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 345.
Labuan (*Mottley*); Pagattan (*Schwaner*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—HERODIAS.

442.—Herodias intermedia.
Herodias intermedia, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 348.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Taguso (*Whitehead*).

443.—Herodias nigripes.
Herodias nigripes, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 349.
Labuan (*Mottley*) ; Kupang R. (*Grabowsky*) ; S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

444.—Herodias torra.
Herodias torra, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 347.
Pontianak (*Diard*).

GENUS—DEMIEGRETTA.

445.—Demiegretta sacra.
Demiegretta sacra, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 346.
Labuan (*Mottley*) ; Cayayan Sulu (*Guillemard*) ; Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—BUBULCUS.

446.—Bubulcus coromandus.
Bubulcus coromandus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 350.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Baram (*A. Everett*) ; Papar (*A. Everett*) ; Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Taguso (*Whitehead*) ; P. Princesa (*Steere*).

GENUS—ARDEOLA.

447.—Ardeola speciosa.
Ardeola speciosa, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 351.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Bangkan Lake (*Frabowsky*) ; Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*).

GENUS—BUTORIDES.

448.—Butorides javanica.
Butorides javanica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 351.
B. macroryncha, Id., idem, p. 353.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); and N. W. Borneo generally (*A. Everett*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—ARDEIRALLA

449.—Ardeiralla flavicollis.
Ardeiralla flavicollis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 353.
Borneo (*S. Müller*); Labuan (*A. Everett*); Bangkan Lake (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—ARDETTA.

450.—Ardetta cinnamomea.
Ardetta cinnamomea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 354.
Borneo (*Schwaner*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Negara (*Grabowsky*).

451.—Ardetta sinensis.
Ardetta sinensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 354.
Borneo (*Schwaner*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*).

452.—Ardetta eurythma.
Ardetta eurythma, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 271.
Lawas (*Treacher*).

GENUS—GORSACHIUS.

453.—Gorsachius melanolophus.
Gorsachius melanolophus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 355; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 271.
Lawas (*Treacher*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—NYCTICORAX.

454—Nycticorax griseus.
Nycticorax griseus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 356.
Borneo (*Croockewit*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

455.—Nycticorax manillensis (?).
Nycticorax manillensis, Tweeddale, Tr. Z. S., ix, p. 238.
N. Borneo (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—CICONIIDÆ.

GENUS—LEPTOPTILUS.

456.—Leptoptilus javanicus.
Leptoptilus javanicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 358.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Becarri*); N. W. Borneo (*Low*).

GENUS—MELANOPELARGUS.

457.—Melanopelargus episcopus.
Melanopelargus episcopus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 356.
Sarawak (*Platen*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

FAMIY—PLATALEIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—PLATALEINÆ.

GEUNS—PLATALEA.

458.—Platalea intermedia.
Platalea intermedia, Grant, Ibis, 1889, p. 52.
Borneo (*fide* Büttikofer).

SUB-FAMILY—IBIDINÆ.

GENUS—INOCOTIS.

459.—Inocotis papillosa.
Inocotis papillosa, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 360.
Douson B. (*S. Müller*).
According to Mr. Oates (*Birds* of *Burma*, ii, p. 270) this bird should be perpaps *Graptocephalus davisoni* (*Hume*); which was confounded with (*I. papillosa* at the date when Count Salvadori wrote.

GENUS—FALCINELLUS.

460.—Falcinellus igneus.
Falcinellus igneus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 360.
Borneo (*Croockewit*).

ORDER—ANSERES.

FAMILY—ANATIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—ANSERINÆ.

GENUS—NETTAPUS.

461.—Nettapus coromandelianus.
Nettapus coromandelianus, W. Blasius, J. f. O., 1884, p. 216; Grabowsky, Ornis, 1885, p. 163.
Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*).

SUB-FAMILY—ANATINÆ.

GENUS—DENDROCYGNA.

462.—Dendrocygna javanica.
Dendrocygna javanica, Oates, Birds Burma, ii, p. 273.
D. arcuata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 362; Grabowsky, Ornis, 1885, p. 163.
Banjamasin (*Mottley*); Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*).

463.—Dendrocygna vagans.
Dendrocygna vagans, Vordeman, Tidscher. Nederl. Ind., xlvi, p. 222.
Banjarmasin (*Verdeman*).

GENUS—MARECA.

464.—Mareca penelope.
Mareca penelope, Sharpe, Ibis, 1871, p. 24.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Tampasuk Plains (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—DAFILA.

465.—Dafila acuta.
Dafila acuta, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 24.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—QUERQUEDULA.

466.—Querquedula circia.
Querquedula circia, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 361; Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 88.
Labuan (*Lempriere*).

ORDER—COLUMBÆ.

FAMILY—COLUMBIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—TURTURINÆ.

GENUS—TURTUR.

467.—Turtur tigrina.
Turtur tigrina, Walden, Ibis, 1872, p. 381.
Spilopelia tigrina, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 296.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*)); Papar (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).
Introduced into Labuan by Mr. Low, where it now abounds. It is said to have been introduced on the mainland of Borneo from Java. In Palawan also it is probably not an indigenous species.

468.—Turtur dussumieri.
Turtur dussumieri, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 799; W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 317.
Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).
This species has been most probably introduced by man in both the localities mentioned, it being, like *T. tigrina* and *Padda orysivora*, a favourite cage bird with the natives.

SUB-FAMILY—MACROPYGRINÆ.

GENUS—MACROPYGIA.

469.—Macropygia emiliana.
Macropygia emiliana, Bp., Conspec. Av., ii, p. 58.
M. tenuirostris, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 265.
Brunei (*Treacher*); Kina Balu Mt. up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

470.—Macropygia ruficeps.
Macropygia ruficeps, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 298.
Kina Balu Mt. at 1,000–8,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

471.—Macropygia tenuirostris.

Macropygia tenuirostris, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 203.
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

SUB-FAMILY—PHAPIDINÆ.

GENUS—CHALCOPHAPS.

472.—Chalcophaps indica.
Chalcophaps indica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 299.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Baram (*Hose*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Banguey I. (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*S. Müller*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

GENUS—GEOPELIA.

473.—Geopelia striata.
Geopelia striata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 298.
Lawas (*Treacher*); Muara I. (*Ussher*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*).
This species also is said to have been originally introduced from Java by the natives.

SUB-FAMILY—CALÆNATIDÆ.

GENUS—CALÆNAS.

474.—Calænas nicobarica.
Calœnas nicobarica, Cassin, Un. St. Expl. Exped., p. 276; Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 110.
Labuan (*Low*); Tiga Is. (*Whitehead*); Mantanani Is. (*A. Everett*); Mangsi I. (*Peale*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

SUB-FAMILY—CARPOPHAGINÆ.

GENUS—CARPOPHAGA.

475.—Carpophaga ænea.
Carpophaga œnea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 290.
C. œnea var. *palawanensis*, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 316.
Universally distributed on the mainland of Borneo, ranging up to an altitude of not less than 1,000 ft.

Recorded also frcm Banguey I. (*A. Everett*); Balabac (*Steere*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); and P. Princesa (*Steere*).

476.—Carpophaga pickeringi.

Carpophaga pickeringi, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Philad., vii, p. 228 (1854).

C. everetti, Grant, Aun. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th Ser., ii, p. 351.

Mantanani Is. (*A. Everett*); Mangsi I. (*Peale*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*).

477.—Carpophaga grisea.

Carpophaga grisea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 291.

Pontianak (*Diard*).

478.—Carpophaga bicolor.

Carpophaga bicolor, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 292.

Myristicivora bicolor, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 317.

Labuan (*Mottley*); Abai (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whithead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

479.—Carpophaga badia.

Carpophaga badia, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 291.

Kina Balu Mt. at 4,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).

Carpophaga grisea, Gray, is said to have been obtained in Pontianak by Diard, but it does not appear to have been met with by any collecter since.

GENUS—IANTHÆNAS.

480.—Ianthænas griseigularis.

Ianthænas griseigularis, A. Everett, Ibis, 1887, p. 363.

Tiga Is., April, 1887 (*A. Everett*).

There is an example of this bird in the Natural History Museum, said to have been obtained from Lawas by Mr. A. Pretyman. The specimen came without doubt from N. W. Borneo, but the accuracy of the locality "Lawas" is not to be depended upon.

SUB-FAMILY—TRERONIDÆ.

GENUS—TRERON.

481.—Treron nasica.

Treron nasica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 283.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*A. Everett*); Banguey I. (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

482.—Treron vernans.

Treron vernaus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 286.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lahuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

483.—Treron olax.

Treron olax, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 289.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

484.—Treron fulvicollis.

Treron fulvicallis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 288.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Lumbidan (*Treacher*); Labuan (*A. Everett*); Abai (*Witti*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Telang (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Temminck*).

485.—Treron capellei.

Treron capellei, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 285.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*).

There is said to be a skeleton of *T. oxyura* (Reinw.) in the Leyden Museum which purports to have been procured in Borneo by Schwaner. As no subsequent collector be met with the species, I omit it pending confirmation of the habitat.

SUB-FAMILY—PTILOPINÆ.

GENUS—PTILOPUS.

486.—Ptilopus jambu.

Ptilopus jambu, Elliot, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 554.

Ptilonopus jambu, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 289.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccarri*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

487.—Ptilopus melanocephalus.

Ptilopus melanocephalus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1884, p. 322; Everett, Ibis, 1886, p. 524.

Banguey I. (*A. Everett*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

488.—Ptilopus lechlancleri.

Ptilopus lechlancleri, Elliot, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 568.

Leucotreron lechlancleri, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374; Id., Ornis 1888, p. 316.

Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

ORDER—GALLINÆ.

FAMILY—MEGAPODIIDÆ.

GENUS—MEGAPODIUS.

489.—Megapodius cumingii.

Megapodius cumingii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 302.

M. lowii, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 111.

Labuan (*Mottley*); Tiga Is. (*Whitehead*); Mantanani Is. (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Balabac (*Steere*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

FAMILY—PHASIANIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—PAVONINÆ

GENUS—ARGUSIANUS.

490.—Argusianus grayi.

Argusianus grayi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 305.

Sarawak (*A. Everett*) ; Bintulu (*A. Everett*) ; Lawas (*Ussher*) ; Sandakan (*Guillemard*) ; Silam (*Guillemard*) ; Moera Teweh (*Fischer*) ; Banjarmasin (*S. Müller*).

Representative form of *A. argus* (Linn.).

GENUS—POLYPLECTRON.

491.—Polyplectron napoleonis.

Polyplectron napoleonis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 792.

P. emphanes, Id., idem, 1878, p. 623 (*lapsu calami*).

Balabac (*A. Everett*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

In his "Notes d'Ornithologie (3e série)" M. Oustalet has recorded this bird as having been obtained in the island of Luzon by M. Alfred Marche, who procured two specimens, "dont l'un, le mâle, a eté tué en 1881 à Paragay (Luçon) tandis que l'autre, la femelle, provient, suivant M. Marche, de quelque île située au sud de Luçon," (*Bull. Boc. Philom., sér.* 7. vi, p. 254, 1882). The occurrence of this species in Luzon is, I venture to think, extremely doubtful, and perhaps for the locality "Paragay (Luçon)" should be read "Paragua," which is the Spanish for the island of Palawan ?

492.—Polyplectron schleiermacheri.

Polyplectron schleiermacheri, Brüggem., Der Zool. Bart., 1877, p. 213.

Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Breitenstein*).

SUB-FAMILY—PHASIANINÆ.

GENUS—LOBIOPHASIS.

493.—Lobiophasis bulweri.

Lobiophasis bulweri, Sharpe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th Series, xiv, p. 73, 1874.

L. castanei-candatus, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1877, p. 93.

Lawas Mts. (*Low*) ; Kinabatangan (*Treacher*).

GENUS—EUPLOCAMUS.

494.—Euplocamus nobilis.
Euplocamus nobilis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 306; Salv. & Sclat., Ibis, 1880, p. 371.
E. ignitus, Elliot, Ibis, 1878, p. 414.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Baram (*Hose*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Breitenstein*).

495.—Euplocamus pyronotus.
Euplocamus pyronotus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 307.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Baram (*A. Everett*); Lihong Bahaja (*Grabowsky*).
Representative form of *E. erythropthalmus* (Raffl.).

GENUS—GALLUS.

496.—Gallus bankiva.
Gallus bankiva, Sharpe, Tr. Linn. Soc., 2nd Ser., i, p. 348.
Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Steere*).

FAMILY—TETRAONIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—PERDICINÆ.

GENUS—RHIZOTHERA.

497.—Rhizothera longirostris.
Rhizothera longirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 310.
Busau (*A. Everett*); Marup (*A. Everett*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Breitenstein*).

GENUS—MELANOPERDIX.

498.—Melanoperdix nigra.
Melanoperdix nigra, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 309.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Lihong Bahaja (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—ARBOROPHILA.

499.—Arborophila charltoni.

Arborophila charltoni, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 89.
Sigalind (*Lempriere*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Benkoka (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—BAMBUSICOLA.

500.—Bambusicola hyperythra.
Bambusicola hyperythra, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 266.
Lawas Mts. (*Treacher*).

501.—Bambusicola erythrophrys.
Bambusicola erythrophrys, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889.
B. hyperythra, Sharpe, Ibis, 1887, p. 454.
Kina Balu Mt. at 3,000 ft. (*Whitehead*).
Mr. Sharpe proposes to describe, under the above title, the *Bambusicola* of Kina Balu as distinct from *B. hyperythra* of Lawas.

GENUS—ROLLULUS.

502.—Rollulus roulroul.
Rollulus roulroul, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 309.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Bintulu (*A. Everett*); Trusan (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Silam (*Lempriere*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Tumbang Hiang (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—HÆMATORTYX.

503.—Hæmatortyx sanguiniceps.
Hœmatortyx sanguiniceps, Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 266.
Lawas Mts. (*Treacher*).

SUB-FAMILY—COTURNICIDÆ.

GENUS—EXCALFACTORIA.

504.—Excalfactoria chinensis.
Excalfactoria chinensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 311.
Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Low*); Kina Balu up to 1,000 ft. (*Whitehead*); Silam (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Rangas (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

ORDER—HEMIPODII.

FAMILY—TURNICIDÆ.

GENUS—TURNIX.

505.—Turnix nigrescens.
Turnix nigrescens, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 203.
T. fasciata, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374; Id., Ornis, 1888, p. 317.
T. haynaldi, Id., idem, 1888, p. 374; Id., idem, 1888, p. 317 (?)
Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

ORDER—FULICARIÆ.

FAMILY—RALLIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—RALLINÆ

GENUS—HYPOTÆNIDIA.

506.—Hypotænidia striata.
Hypotœnidia striata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 336.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Low*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

GENUS—RALLINA.

507.—Rallina fasciata.
Rallina fasciata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 337.
Gallinago fasciata, Sharpe, Ibis. 1888, p. 205 (*lapsu calami*).
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Lawas (*Treacher*); Kina Balu (*Whitehead*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

508.—Rallina rufigenis.
Rullina rufigenis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 338; Brügg., Abhandl. nat. Ver. Bremen, v, p. 536.
Sarawak (*Wallace*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*).

509.—Rallina fusca.
Rallina fusca, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 338.
Borneo (*Schwaner*).

GENUS—PORZANA.

510.—Porzana bailloni.
Porzana bailloni, Oates, Birds Burma, ii, p. 344.
P. pygmœa, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 24.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—ORTYGOMETRA.

511.—Ortygometra cinerea.
Ortyometra cinerea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 339.
Labuan (*A. Everett*); Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Breitenstein*).

GENUS—GALLINULA.

512.—Gallinula orientalis.
Gallinula orientalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 342.
Borneo (*Schwaner*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*); Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*).

513.—Gallinula frontata.
Gallinula frontata, W. Blasius, J. f. O., 1884, p. 215.
Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—ERYTHRA.

514.—Erythra phœnicura.
Erythra phœnicura, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 340.
Porzana, sp., Sclater, P. Z. S., 1863, p. 223.
Gallinula leucomelœna, Brügg., Abhandl. nat. Ver. Bremen, v, p. 536.
Erythra leucomelœna, W. Blasius, J. f. O., 1884, p. 215.
Amaurornis phœnicura, Id., Ibis, 1888, p. 374.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

It remains to be proved whether *E. phœnicura* and *E. leucomelœna* are separable as distinct species in Borneo. Compare Brüggemann, *loc. cit.*, and Legge, Birds of Ceylon, iii, p. 787.

GENUS—GALLICREX.

515.—Gallicrex cinerea.
Gallicrex cinerea, Oates, Birds Burma, ii, p. 349.
G. cristata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 340.
Lawas (*Treacher*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

SUB-FAMILY—FULICINÆ.

GENUS—PORPHYRIO.

516.—Porphyrio indicus.
Porphyrio indicus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 342; Brügg., Abhandl. nat. Ver. Bremen, v, p. 90.
S. Borneo (*Semmelink*); Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Vordeman*).

ORDER—LIMICOLÆ.

FAMILY—ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

GENUS—ŒDICNEMUS.

517.—Œdicnemus magnirostris.
Œdicnemus magnirostris, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 89.
Orthoramphus magnirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 312; Everett, Ibis, 1886, p. 525.
Esacus magnirostris, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 203.
Cape Simpangmengaio (*A. Everett*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—PARIDÆ.

GENUS—HYDROPHASIANUS.

518.—Hydrophasianus chirurgus.
Hydrophasianus chirurgus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 343; W. Blasius, J. F. O., 1884, p. 216.

Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*); Banjarmasin (*Vordeman*).

GENUS—HYDRALECTOR.

519.—Hydralector gallinaceus.

Hydralector gallinaceus, W. Blasius, J. F. O., 1884, p. 216.

Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*).

FAMILY—GLAREOLIDÆ.

GENUS—GLAREOLA.

520.—Glareola grallaria.

Glareola grallaria, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 263.

G. isabella, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 320.

Borneo (*Schwaner*).

521.—Glareola orientalis.

Glareola orientalis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 319.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

FAMILY—CHARADRIIDÆ.

GENUS—CHARADRIUS.

522.—Charadrius fulvus.

Charadrius fulvus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 313.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pagattan (*Schwaner*); Balabac (*Steere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—SQUATAROLA.

523.—Squatarola helvetica.

Squatarola helvetica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 313.

Labuan (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); Cuyo I. (*Meyer*).

GENUS—EUDROMIAS.

524.—Eudromias veredus.

Eudromias veredus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 315.
Ægialitis vereda, W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 319.
Labuan (*A. Everett*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—ÆGIALITIS.

525.—Ægialitis geoffroyi.
Ægialites geoffroyi, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 318.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Tabanio (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

526.—Ægialitis mongolica.
Ægialitis mongolica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 316.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*A. Everett*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

527.—Ægialitis cantiana.
Ægialitis cantiana, Tweeddale, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 624.
Labuan (*Whitehead*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*A. Everett*).

528.—Ægialitis dubia.
Ægialitis dubia, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 316.
Charadrius minor, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 130.
Sarawak (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Douson R. (*S. Müller*); Tabanio (*Mottley*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

529.—Ægialitis peronii.
Ægialitis peronii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 315.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Mottley*); Usukan Bay (*Guillemard*); Banjarmasin (*S. Müller*); Marasi Bay (*Lempriere*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—STREPSILAS.

530.—Strepsilas interpres.
Strepsilas interpres, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 320.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Cagayan Sulu (*Guillemard*); Libawan I. (*Guillemard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

FAMILY—SCOLOPACIDÆ.

GENUS—HIMANTOPUS.

531.—Himantopus leucocephalus.
Himantopus leucocephalus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 321.
Borneo (*Schwaner*).

532.—Himantopus melanopterus.
Himantopus melanopterus, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 277.
H. rufipes, W. Blasius, J. F. O., 1884, p. 215.
Borneo (*Seebohm, loc. cit*); Bangkau Lake (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—GALLINAGO.

533.—Gallinago megala.
Gallinago megala, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 334.
G. australis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 203.
Taguso (*Whitehead*).

534.—Gallinago scolopacina.
Gallinago scolopacina, Bp., Comp. List. B. Eur. & N. Amer., p. 52.
A bird obtained by Mr. Whitehead at Labuan has been determined by Mr. Seebohm to be of this species.

535.—Gallinago stenura.
Gallinago stenura, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 334.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Treacher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); Banjarmasin (*Schwaner*).

GENUS—RYNCHÆA.

536.—Rynchæa capensis.
Rynchœa capensis, Seehohm. Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 456.
R. bengalensis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 335.
Borneo (*Croockewit*).

GENUS—LIMICOLA.

537.—Limicola platyryncha.
Limicola platyryncha, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 322; W. Blasius, Ornis, 1888, p. 319.
Puerto Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—TRINGA.

538.—Tringa crassirostris.
Tringa crassirostris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 325.
T. tenuirostris, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 88.
Labuan (*Lempriere*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

539.—Tringa subminuta.
Tringa subminuta, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 438.
Actodromas temminckii, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 324.
Labuan (*A. Everett*); Pagattan (*Schwaner*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

540.—Tringa ruficollis.
Tringa minuta ruficollis, Seehohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 437, Pl. xv.
Actodromas albescens, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 323.
A. salina, Id., idem, p. 324.
Buntal, Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Matu, May 8, 1874 (*A. Everett*); Labuan (*A. Everett*); Sandakan (*Guillemard*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—PELIDNA.

541.—Pelidna alpina.
Pelidna alpina, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 323.
S. Borneo (*S. Müller*).

542.—Pelidna subarquata.
Pelidna subarquata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 322.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

GENUS—MACHETES.

543.—Machetes pugnax.

Machetes pugnax, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 88.

Labuan (*Lempriere*).

GENUS—TRINGOIDES.

544.—Tringoides hypoleucus.

Tringoides hypoleucus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 326.

Distributed everywhere in the Bornean Group of islands both on the shore and far inland along the river courses.

GENUS—TOTANUS.

545.—Totanus stagnatilis.

Totanus stagnatilis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 328.

Tabanis (*Schwaner*).

546.—Totanus glottis.

Totanus glottis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 328.

S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Tabanis (*Mottley*); Pontianak (*Diard*).

547.—Totanus calidris.

Totanus calidris, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 328.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

548.—Totanus brevipes.

Totanus brevipes, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 361.

T. incanus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 329.

Labuan (*Ussher*); Usukan Bay, June 3 (*Guillemard*); S. Borneo (*S. Müller*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. (*Platen*).

549.—Totanus glareola.

Totanus glareola, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 327.

Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Moera Teweh (*Fischer*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*); Banjarmasin (*Mottley*); Pagattan (*Schwaner*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); P. Princesa (*Platen*).

GENUS—TEREKIA.

550.—Terekia cinerea.
Terekia cinerea, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 330.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

GENUS—EREUNETES.

551.—Ereunetes tackanowskii.
Ereunetes tackanowskii, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 399.
Pseudoscolopax semipalmatus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 332.
Pontianak (*Diard*).

GENUS—LIMOSA.

552.—Limosa melanuroides.
Limosa melanuroides, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 331.
Pontianak (*Diard*).

553.—Limosa uropygialis.
Limosa rufa uropygialis, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 387.
L. baueri, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 331; Sharpe, Ibis, 1878, p. 419.
Sarawak (*H. Everett*); Labuan (*A. Everett*).

GENUS—NUMENIUS.

554.—Numenius lineatus.
Numenius arquatus lineatus, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 322.
N. arquata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 332.
S. Borneo (*Croockewit*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

555.—Numenius variegatus.
Numenius phœopus variegatus, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 330.
N. phœopus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 333.

N. uropygialis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1876, p. 52.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); Labuan (*Ussher*); Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*); Taguso (*Whitehead*); Cuyo I. (*Meyer*).

556.—Numenius cyanopus.
Numenius cyanopus, Seebohm, Geog. Distrib. Charad., p. 326.
N. australis, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 333; Sharpe, Ibis, 1879, p. 371.
N. major, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 333.
Lumbidan (*Ussher*); S. Borneo (*Croockewit*).

ORDER—GAVIÆ.

FAMILY—LARIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—STEMINÆ.

GENUS—HYDROCHELIDON.

557.—Hydrochelidon hybrida.
Hydrochelidon hybrida, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 372.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*); S. Borneo (*Schwaner*); Pontianak (*Diard*); Taguso (*Whitehead*).

558.—Hydrochelidon leucoptera.
Hydrochelidon leucoptera, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 641.
H. nigra, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 372; W. Blasius, Verh. z. b. Wien, xxxiii, p. 73.
Mengkatip, Barits R. (*Grabowsky*).

GENUS—STERNA.

559.—Sterna anglica.
Sterna anglica, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 644.
Geloheelidon anglica, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 371.
Banjarmasin (*Mottley*).

560.—Sterna bergii.
Sterna bergii, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 657.
S. cristata, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 376.

Labuan (*Mottley*) ; Balabac (*Steere*) ; Taguso (*Whitehead*) ; P. Princesa (*Platen*).

561.—Sterna melanauchen.
Sterna melanauchen, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 354, W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374.
Labuan (*Ussher*) ; P. Princesa (*Platen*).

562.—Sterna sinensis.
Sterna sinensis, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 662.
Sternula minuta, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 378.
Bruit, Sarawak (*A. Everett*) ; Banjarmasin (*Mottley*) ; S. Borneo (*Schwaner*) ; Pontianak (*Diard*) ; Taguso (*Whitehead*).

563.—Sterna sumatrana.
Sterna sumatrana, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 663.
Onychoprion sumatranus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 374.
Sarawak (*Doria* and *Beccari*).

564.—Sterna anæstheta.
Sterna anæstheta, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 664.
Onychoprion anæsthetus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 374.
Pontianak (*Diard*).

565.—Sterna fuliginosa.
Sterna fuliginosa, Saunders, P. Z. S., 1876, p. 666.
Onychoprion fuliginosus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 373.
Borseo (*v. Pelzeln*).

GENUS—ANOUS.

566.—Anous stolidus.
Anous stolidus, Salvad., Ucc. Bor., p. 379 ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 25 ; W. Blasius, Ibis, 1888, p. 374.
Bintulu (*A. Everett*) ; P. Princesa (*Platen*).

567.—Anous melanogenys.
Anous melanogenys, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1879, p. 354.
Labuan (*Treacher*).

568.—Anous leucocapillus.
Anous leucocapillus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1878, p. 415.
Sarawak (*Ussher*).

ORDER—TUBINARES.

FAMILY—PROCELLARIIDÆ.

GENUS—PUFFINUS.

569.—Puffinus leucomelas.
Puffinus leucomelas, Sharpe, P. Z. S., 1881, p. 800.
Sandakan (*W. B. Pryer*).

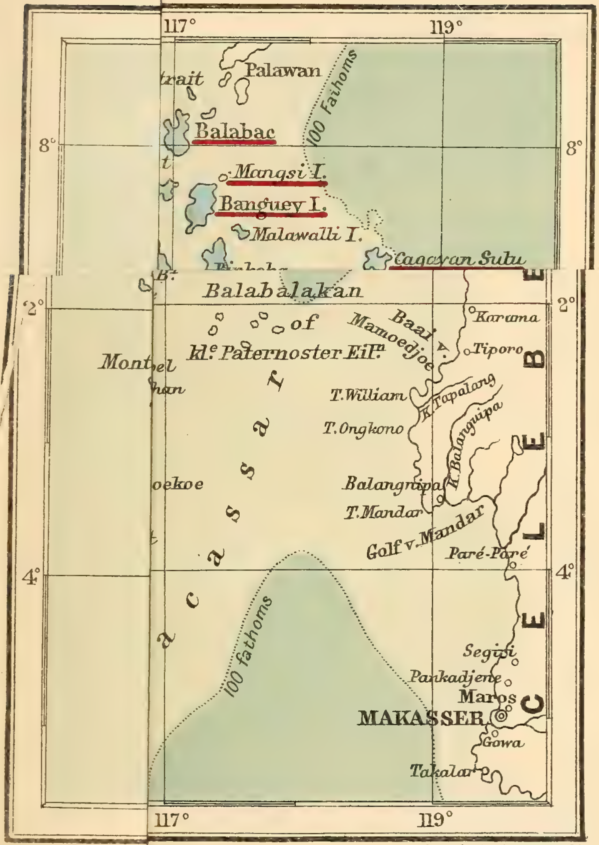
ORDER—PYGOPODES.

FAMILY—PODICIPIDÆ.

GENUS—PODICEPS.

570.—Podiceps tricolor.
Podiceps triocolor, Vordeman, Tidsch. Nederl. Ind., 1887, p. 222.
Banjarmasin (*Vordeman*).

* * *



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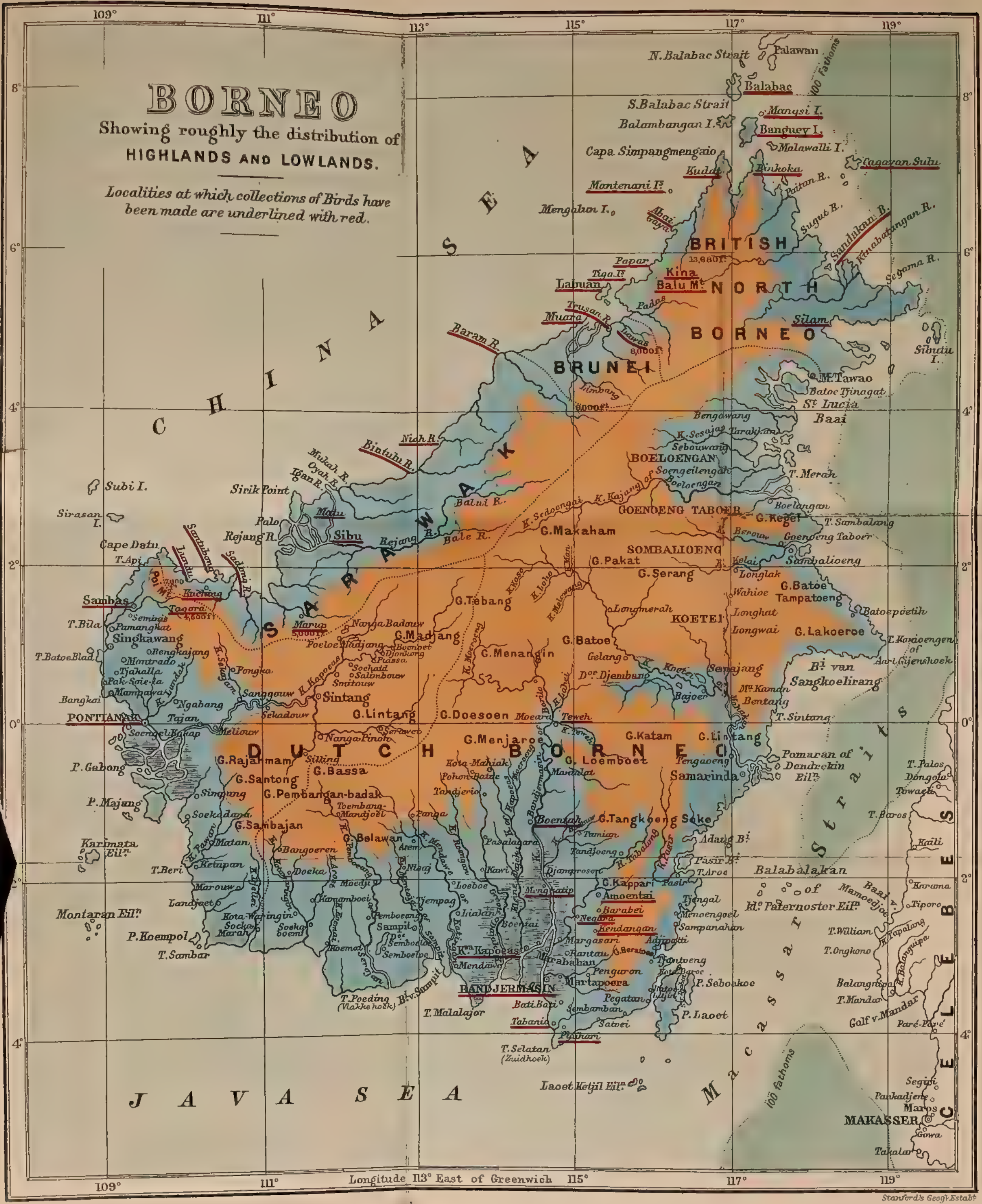
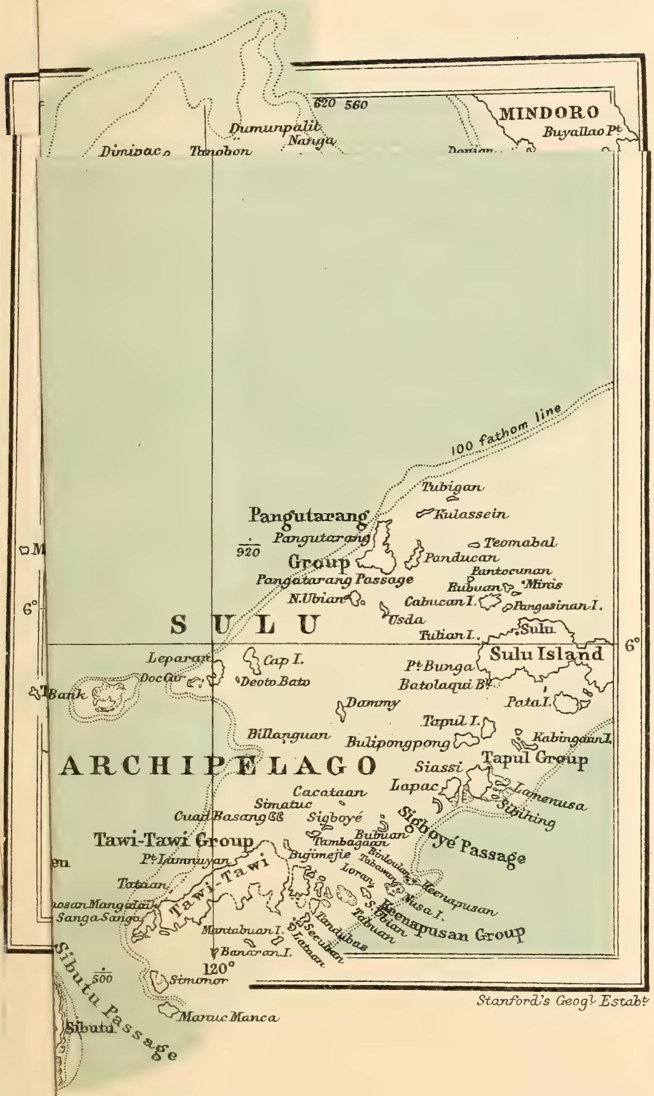


BORNEO
Showing roughly the distribution of
HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

Localities at which collections of Birds have been made are underlined with red.

Stanford's Geogl. Estabt.



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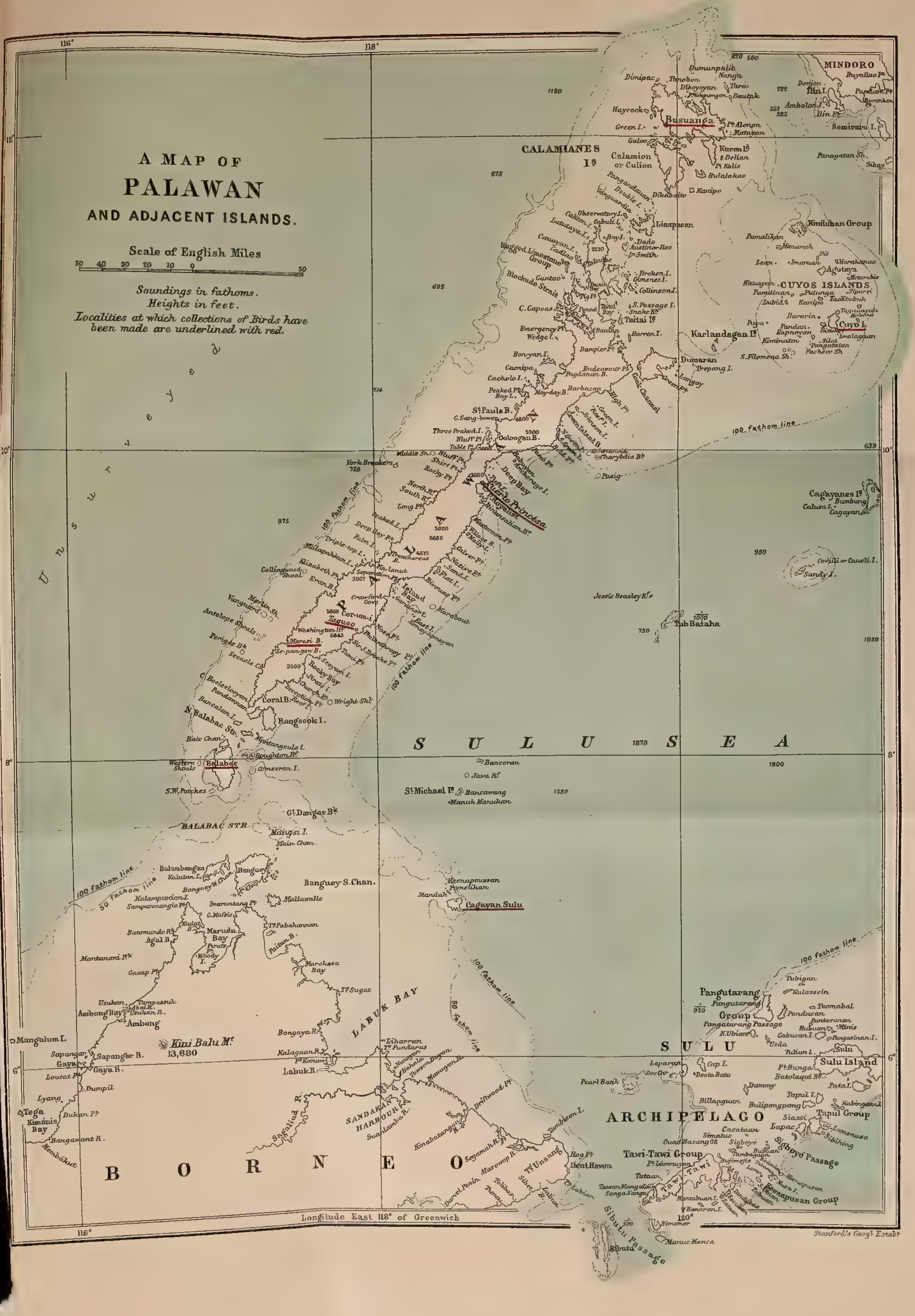

A MAP OF PALAWAN AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

Scale of English Miles

Soundings in fathoms.
Heights in feet.
Localities at which collections of Birds have been made are underlined with red.

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